Volume 106

AMERICAN
Boston, Mass.

JAN 3 1935

CURLEY *Ready for* OATH

BEATS SENATE DEADLOCK

CHIEF JUSTICE MAY SWEAR GOVERNOR

As a deadlocked Senate reconvened at the State House today after a recess of less than eight hours, James M. Curley prepared to take the oath of office as 53d governor of Massachusetts under the constitution.

Regardless of what action the Senate took, the inaugural was going on. Either Chief Justice Arthur P. Rugg or Secretary of

Continued on Page 5, Column 2

ADY TO TAKE OFFICE

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It is said that the Democrats are perfectly willing to have a Senate leader who can be classed as liberal, faorably disposed toward the progressive measures expected to be inaugurated this term. In Senator Fish, they see an ultra-conservative, an arch-enemy to the Curley program.

Curley Calm

But al lthis furore among the senators wasn't disturbing Governor-elect Curley's plans for the big day. His ultimatum to the senators and ,whoever else was concerned about the deadlock was:

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"I shall go through with my scheduled program just as if nothing had happened in the Senate.

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Motorcycle officers, both of the City of Boston and of the state police were detailed, together with extra patrolmen on foot to keep the crowds in check on the Jamaicaway and provide an escort to the motor cavalcade to Beacon Hill.

ERA Serenade

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There the oath of the governorship is administered, and as James M. Curley raises his hand to swear fealty to state and country, a salute of 19 guns is to boom forth across historic Boston Common.

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Fight Begins

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The filibuster started, and with some recesses went on and on, so that a vote could not be taken. Every time one Democrat got through making a speech about the glories of the Democratic party and the infamies of the Republicans, he would yield the floor to a Democratic colleague.

This brother, in turn, would speechify for a while, and then yield to a Democrat, never giving the G. O. P. senators a chance to move a vote to elect a president.

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In his inaugural address today Governor Curley thus announced his intention of forming at least an unofficial State Planning Board to help him in his administration.

He pledged his full co-operation to the Roosevelt New Deal program in the prologue to his suggestions for definite changes in the state government, declaring:

Distribution of Profits

"There has been but one answer from the beginning of the Christian era for unemployment, namely, work and wages, and that Massachusetts, ever a leader, may continue to hold the proud position it has ever occupied, I commend to your serious consideration not only co-operation with federal authorities in the development of the New Deal, but the adoption of a program which will result in the substitution of work and wages for public welfare allotments.

"There is every indication that through the improved means of transmission of information developed in recent years that public participation in affairs of government will be greater than in the past, and such being the case, it is important that opportunity for acquiring more than an elementary knowledge of economics be provided in our public schools, so that the men and women of America may be better equipped mentally to render that service to the nation and its people that is essential to the continued existence of the form of government under which we live.

"Our present economic plight may be traced to the failure to recognize that national prosperity is dependent upon a more equitable distribution of the fruits of industry, or in other words, a larger distribution of the profts of industry to labor and a less generous return to capital.

"It is necessary for the consumption of goods produced by industry that the buying power of the workers be safeguarded through an equitable wage scale, otherwise mass production and the speeding up process cannot serve other than permanent injury to the economic life of the people.

"A workable program of economic security for all the people with a higher standard of living for the masses and a lowered cost of production represents a reform which is attainable provided we have the courage and the knowledge of economics necessary to essay the solution.

"It is idle to talk of private capital furnishing work to the vast army of unemployed in America whose unemployment may properly be traced to agencies beyond control of the individual worker.

"The mounting costs of public welfare not only threaten the financial security of the nation, but if permitted to continue unchecked will destroy not only the self-respect but the self-reliance of the people, transforming a large element of the population into the mendicant class.

"Quick Solution Necessary"

"It is idle to contend that our present problem is unsolvable and it is likewise futile and stupid to maintain that if left alone it will solve itself.

"For the first time in the history of the American nation we have apparently been forced to recognize the necessity for the creation of a thinking machine to solve these problems.

"Our laxity in this respect is in striking contrast with the system that has obtained in other countries, and our failure to cooperate in the fullest measure with the present great leader of the nation has been responsible for the painfully slow progress during the past eighteen months.

"The solution of the critical problem of production and distribution must speedily be solved if we are to end in the state and nation a condition in which great sections of the population are in want in the midst of plenty.

"Industrial prosperity is vital to Massachusetts, and the conservation of industries now located here and the development of new industries as a means of providing work and wages for the people are as essential a part of the work of the law-making body of the Commonwealth and more important in its bearing upon the present and future than the endless measures of a trivial character to which time and energy have been devoted.

"Certain lines of activity have long been regarded as solely the property of the Commonwealth and its people, namely, textiles, leather, wool, boots and shoes, and fish; yet the intensity of competition both at home and abroad plus the improved methods of transportation make these no longer the sole property of any community.

"Only by research and planning can we hope to retain a position of pre-eminence in these fields in the future."

ADY TO TAKE OFFICE

States Frederic W. Cook was to administer the oath in the event the Senate was still leaderless at noon.

But Democratic senators, who filibustered all day yesterday, into the night and up to half-past 2 today, were predicting victory in their battle against the re-election of Senator Erland F. Fish of Brookline as president of the Senate.

They based their hopes, not on electing a Democrat, but on effecting the choice of Senator James G. Moran of Mansfield or some other "liberal" Republican.

The accession, at least for the moment, to the Democratic side of the G. O. P. Senator William A Davenport of Greenfield early today, strengthened that hope.

Shifts Vote

As the filibuster still went on the Democrats wanted to recess shortly after 2 a. m., but the Republicans wouldn't hav it. When a voice vote favored the Democratic motion, 20-19, Senator Donal W. Nicholson of Wareham exclaimed:

"I doubt the vote."

Senator Moran, who, as senior Senate member, presided, then ordered a rollcall and Senator Davenport aligned himself with the Democrats. Recess was taken to 10 a. m.

Democratic leaders also hoped to strengthen their own ranks by the vote of Senator Francis M. McKeown of Springfield, who was ill with grippe yesterday.

Nicholson Ill

At the same time there was a possibility that Senator Nicholson, one of the New Dealers' bitterest opponents and thereby one of Senator Fish's staunchest supporters, might not be present. He, too, is ill and there is illness in his family.

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ored suit, hac [illegible]
dyke House in Flemington, where
Mrs. Hauptmann is staying, but
said she had never seen Mrs.
Hauptmann. The state challenged
peremptorily.
Verna Snyder, a large lady in a
blue figured dress and a tan coat
with fur trimming had an open
mind on the case and was not op-
posed to capital punishment, so she
was accepted by both sides as Juror
No. 3. She is a housewife of per-
haps 40. She has a child six years
old and is a widow.
Charles F. Snyder, a middle-aged
armer of Clinton, with a deep firm
oice, and quietly dressed in gray,
as acceptable to both sides and be-
omes Juror No. 4. Snyder is mar-
ied, has two sons, 16 and 8, and
as no scruples against capital
unishment.
At this point Judge Trenchard
old the clerk to swear in two
omen officers and a second man
fficer, a total of four, to take
harge of the jury. Judge Trench-
rd instructed them to guard the
urors and not let them read news-
apers or listen to the radio.
Mrs. Ethel Stockton, a smiling,
leasant-looking lady in a bright
ed waist with big gilt buttons and
hat slanted back off her hair,
as found acceptable to both sides
nd sworn in, making the fifth
uror.
Alfred Smith, a notary public,
usiness-like in appearance, be-
ame juror No. 6. He had read
ittle about the case, heard no
roadcasts, had no opinion and no
onscientious scruples against cap-
tal punishment.
Miss Frances Opdyke, a trim
ooking little lady in a perky hat
was called after several others had
een challenged. It is with Miss
Opdyke that Mrs. Hauptmann and
child are boarding in Flemington
and both defense and state agreed
that Miss Opdyke should be ex-
cused.

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CUT LEGISLATURE, IS CURLEY PLAN

Inaugural Address

Drastic changes in the structure and administration of state government and law enforcement agencies were proposed by Governor James M. Curley in his inaugural address to the Legislature today.

He advocated reduction of the Legislature by one-half, and abolition of county government and the Governor's Council.

He proposed the creation of a State Department of Justice, concentrating the detective force under increased powers of the attorney-general's office.

The new Governor's address was inspirational, all-embracing, decisive in every phase—at once the longest and most conclusive ever made by a Massachusetts chief executive taking office.

Incorporated in it were definite plans for extreme, sweeping law changes to reduce the cost of government, war on crime, relieve the unemployed and the tax-burdened, improve industrial and economic conditions and aid the working man.

His Program Outlined

Striking directly at the situation in which he found himself as a result of the Ely-Governor's Council appointment trading activities, he proposed laws giving the Governor the right to name his own department heads, and giving Boston the right to name its own police commissioner.

To reduce government cost and increase government efficiency, he advocated:

Cutting the Legislature to one-half its present membership and holding biennial sessions.

Abolishing the Boston Finance Commission, the State Board of Tax Appeals, county government and the Governor's council.

Reorganizing the Public Utilities Commission and the Commission on Administration and Finance under new control.

Repealing the pre-primary convention and the non-partisan system of municipal elections in Boston and other cities.

To strengthen law enforcement in co-operation with the federal war on crime, he proposed:

Auto Insurance Investigation

A State Department of Justice like the federal, interlocking with it and controlled by a state attorney-general made responsible for prosecution of criminal law everywhere in the Commonwealth.

Forced retirement of judges at 70.

Permanent revocation of the licenses of all persons convicted of drunken and reckless driving.

Outside the scope of this suggested rehabilitation, Governor Curley advanced many other proposals on the basis of concrete plans. Among these were:

Reduction of public utility nates on a sliding scale system, and efforts to obtain a rebate of millions for telephone users.

Lowering of auto insurance by a more thorough system of investigation of the claims that have increased it.

Consideration of an income tax increase, law changes enabling taxation of intangibles and an investigation of tax dodging in expectation of recovering millions.

Lowering of mortgage interest rates from 6 to 5 per cent, voluntarily by the bankers.

Supervision of industrial banking by the State Bank Commissioner.

A state tax of 75 per cent of all profit accruing from land speculation in anticipation of eminent domain proceedings.

One year extension of the additional one cent tax on gasoline.

Exemption of wages from attachment except by court judgment.

Construction of a building that will be a memorial to the veterans of all wars, containing quarters for them and also an auditorium that will attract conventions.

Governor Curley announced his intention of creating a state planning board to be composed of the state's ablest minds to aid and advise him in putting into force "a program which will be of value to the entire people and to posterity."

Advocating further changes in the judiciary administration, he declared for establishment of district courts on a circuit basis, widening of municipal court powers with full-time judges at higher pay to reduce the burden on the superior court, and the establishment of an appellate division in the superior court.

Million Saving Is Cited

His proposal that the Legislature be reduced from 240 House members to 120, and from 40 Senate members to 20, would save no less than $1,000,000 every two years, he said. This plan, as well as his proposal to abolish the Governor's Council and county government, and make it mandatory for judges reaching 70 to retire, require changes in the State Constitution.

He characterized the Council as "a relic of the days of royalty" and tool of an "unconscionable system of gerrymandering" created by the Republican party to obtain and retain control.

His assailment of the Boston Finance Commission as having "degenerated into a political nuisance" and his attack on the State Board of Tax Appeals were even more severe.

In his proposal to curb his own power by turning the appointment of police commissioner back to Boston and the few others cities from which it was taken by the Legislature, he rigidly adhered to the home-rule policy he always advocated as mayor of Boston.

Asking the legislature to end "lame duck" departmental appointments such as were made in profusion by Governor Ely, he declared:

"The tenure of state officials renders it impossible during the term of a governor to make such changes in administrative offices as may, from time to time, be necessary for the proper conduct of state departments.

"The present system, alleged to be based upon the theory of retaining in office competent career men, is in reality based on the desire to perpetuate political control."

Coordination of Police

Several of his suggestions were for legislation making the attorney-general's office one of the most active as well as most powerful. In his recommendation for a state department of justice, Governor Curley declared:

"There can be no effectual repression of crime until we recognize that methods and equipment which may have been adequate 50 to 100 years ago are entirely inadequate in this day.

"The Attorney General should have general supervision over the enforcement of the criminal law of the Commonwealth. It is very likely that he now has under existing law full authority to control criminal prosecution in any district of the Commonwealth, and to exercise supervision over the administration of their offices by district attorneys.

"I believe it would be advisable to place direct responsibility upon the attorney-general, and to give him any necessary power to organize his department as a Department of Justice comparable to that of the United States.

"To this end, I recommend that the detective branch of the police be transferred to the department of the attorney-general to enable him to develop an adequate bureau of criminal investigation along the lines of that in the Federal Department of Justice."

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Full Speed Ahead

By GEORGE E. PHAIR

FULL speed ahead into another year!
The roaring gales of yesteryear are dead.
Beyond the storm are cloudless days and clear—
Full speed head!

FULL speed across the gulf of doubts and fears
To sunny seas where peace and plenty wait.
And may God's wisdom guide the hand that steers
The Ship of State!

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CURLEY'S DEMANDS

Governor Curley's inaugural address program:

Reduce Legislature by half. Biennial sessions to save $500,000 annually.

Abolish county government, Governor's Council, Board of Tax Appeals, Boston Finance Commission.

Lower public utility rates by sliding scale.

Cut auto insurance rates.

Restore Boston's right to select own police commissioner.

Exempt wages from attachment except by court judgment.

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Day Starts for Curley With Tears

For James Michael Curley, the man who rose from clerk in a South End store to Governor of the Commonwealth, this was the greatest day of his life.

By all rights, his inaugural day should have been one of triumph and celebration—but it was not, at least not entirely. For the new Governor began it with tears.

Accompanied by his son, Leo, a big box of roses under his arm, the Governor-elect's first act of the day was a drive to Calvary cemetery.

Silently he got out of his car and silently he walked to the grave of his wife, Mary. Unashamed, the tears welled up as he spread the roses over it.

They continued to flow as he spread other roses over the graves of his son, James, on that of his mother and that of his good friend, Francis Brennan.

He turned to the lone reporter who had accompanied him on this sad pilgrimage and started to say something, but the words would not come.

He did not try to force them. Instead, he stepped back into the car. Speeches could wait until he reached Beacon Hill.

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Departed Mother Saddens Mary on 'Happy' Day

By RUTH MUGGLEBEE

Surrounded by friends, Miss Mary Curley watched with glistening eyes today the inauguration of her daddy as Chief Executive of Massachusetts.

For her it was a gloriously happy day, but not the happiest, for the absence of the mother she adored was a void that no turmoil of excitement, however great, could fill. fill.

Someone asked the new "First Lady" if it were not the happiest day of her life and she said, turning away:

"This would have been the happiest day of my life had mother been alive."

VISITS GRAVE

Like her father and brothers, she visited the grave of Mrs. Curley.

In the procession from the Jamaicaway home to the State House, she rode in the second car, behind the Governor and Leo, with Paul and George Curley.

At the induction ceremonies and inaugural address, she occupied a box with personal friends, including three house guests, Miss Ann Kliegl of New York and Miss Loretta Bremner and Miss Jane Ann Smyth, both of Chicago.

She wore a black pan-velvet dress with an Elizabethan ruff collar of silver white taffeta with threads of gold and raised dots of black velvet. The costume had belled sleeves and was fastened with a huge gold buckle.

MOTHER'S RING

Her shoes were black, her hose sheer chiffon; she wore a black cloth coat with silver fox collar and a black velvet turban with a rhinestone clip. White orchids, a diamond and onyx ring, that was her mother's and a diamond and sapphire bracelet were also worn.

Following the inauguration and reception at the State House, she was hostess at a Copley-Plaza luncheon to 67 women, wives and other relatives of state constitutional officers. Later, she was to go with her father to the First Corps Cadets dinner and the inaugural ball.

MARY CURLEY

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GOING UP!

ELEVATOR DELAYS MARY

Those State House elevators, which are consistently inconsistent performers, delaye dfor five minminutes the arrival of Miss Mary Curley and others in the official party at the induction ceremony.

The governor had gone ahead in one elevator. Miss Curley, Dr. Martin English, Mr. and Mrs. Kickard Grant, the Dolan sisters and others who accompanied the governor to the State House crowded into the next car. It refused to budge.

The operator allowed as there were too many in the car and Dr. English stepped out. The car again balked. Eugene McSweeney stepped out. It made no difference. Mayor and Mrs. Mansfield joined the party outside the car.

Miss Curley said: "Oh, I hope it goes." Suddenly it went.

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Highlights

In Curley Inaugural

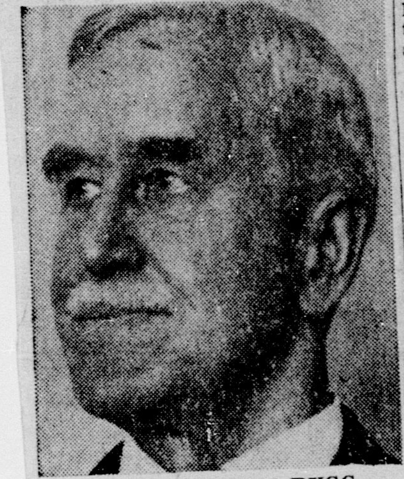
"To convert an economic chaos into a contented and orderly social program requires more than mere leadership by a few great minds; rather does it demand the intelligent co-operation of the entire people."

It is idle to contend that our present problem is unsolvable and it is likewise futile and stupid to maintain that if left alone it will solve itself.

We have been not only smugly complacent but . . . excessively politically minded rather than industrially alert.

Labor

Among the laws which should be liberalized and strengthened are the Workmen's Compensation



CHIEF JUSTICE RUGG

Act, the laws relating to injunctions in labor disputes, minimum wage, employment of women and children, complications arising from establishment of so-called company unions, and evasion of provisions of the NRA code . . .

I recommend adoption of legislation which will exempt from attachment the wages of a debtor prior to a judgment by order of the court.

Just so long as the present wage scale and excessive hours of labor continue (in state institutions), harsh treatment, not infrequently accompanied by brutality, may be expected from overworked and underpaid employes.

Industrial

The demand for electrification, abolition of grade crossings and improved equipment, and the development of Massachusetts industrially and commercially require trunk line (railroad) service . . . Provided consolidation can be agreed upon . . . there is no way to justify failure to act.

I anticipate this program (public works) may represent a total of $100,000,000 . . . The data are being compiled in order that early action may be taken for the transfer from welfare rolls to payrolls of the unemployed . . .

I recommend that the required

SECRETARY F. W. COOK

steps be taken at once to the end that Massachusetts cooperate to the fullest extent with the federal government in the administration of the Federal Emergency Relief Act.

Judiciary

It is common knowledge that in many of our district courts not only is favoritism practiced, but not infrequently attorneys appearing as counsel are members of the same legal firm as the justice who sits on the bench.

I recommend legislation to prohibit the practising in his own court by any justice of a district court, and to prohibit all members of the judiciary from participating in political campaigns . . .

Law Enforcement

Our law-enforcing agencies must be brought up to a standard of equipment in all respects which at least approximates that of the organized criminal. If criminals can afford to organize and launch their brutal attacks upon the public, the public can afford to organize for its own protection.

Political expediency upon a question of this character (liquor laws) suggests silence or negation; but that possible advantages may be conserved, the call of duty leaves no course open for me or the Legislature other than the adoption of corrective measures essential to the welfare of the public.

I believe it advisable to give the attorney-general any necessary power to organize his department as a Department of Justice comparable to that of the United States.

Department Heads

The tenure of state officials renders it impossible during the term of a governor to make such changes in administrative offices as may from time to time be necessary . . . That personal responsibility may be placed more directly upon the Chief Executive . . .

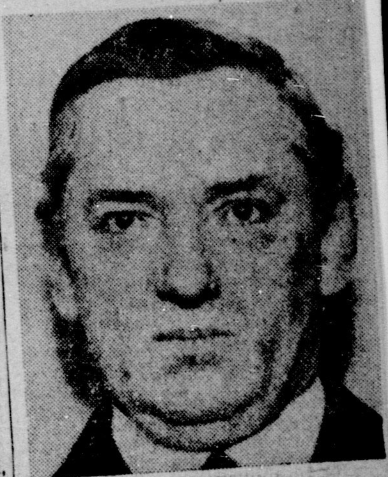
I recommend such legislation for amendment to the existing laws as shall enable the Chief Executive to appoint the commissioners and heads of departments, other than the constitutional departments, to serve during his term of office.

Legislature

In my opinion the affairs of the Commonwealth could be conducted more expeditiously and with greater safety and benefit to the public, with more direct responsibility, and more economically, by reduction from the present number to a number one-half as great . . . and with sessions held biennially.

Council

The council as at present constituted, thanks to the unconscionable system of gerrymandering created to obtain and retain control by what was at one time the major political party in Massachu-



GOVERNOR CURLEY

setts, serves today as an obstructive force in making difficult, if not impossible, personal responsibility upon the part of the Chief Executive, regardless of the particular political party which he is chosen to represent. It is an expensive and unnecessary institution . . .

County Government

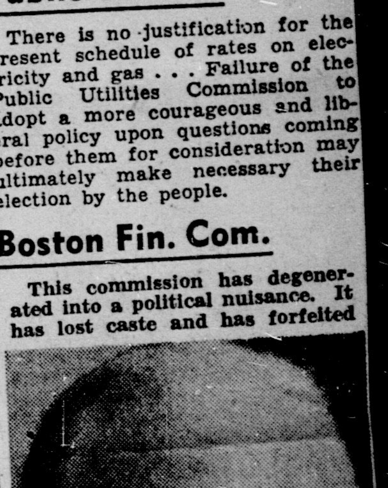
County goverment represents duplication and waste, the elimination of which is necessary not only as a means of reducing the cost of government but as a means of affording officials charged with the administration of county affairs opportunity occasionally to think in terms other than of political expediency.

Public Utilities

There is no justification for the present schedule of rates on electricity and gas . . . Failure of the Public Utilities Commission to adopt a more courageous and liberal policy upon questions coming before them for consideration may ultimately make necessary their election by the people.

Boston Fin. Com.

This commission has degenerated into a political nuisance. It has lost caste and has forfeited



SENATOR E. F. FISH

the confidence of the people. I recommend legislation to terminate its existence.

I recommend repeal of existing laws authorizing appointment of police commissioners by the Governor in any of our cities . . .

Taxation

I ask you to give serious consideration to the increase of income tax rates to a level that will bring them into balance with the increases in real estate tax rates since 1916 (and) . . . transfer of the tax burden from those who are today unfairly burdened to the owners of intangible personal property who now escape a just share of the taxes.

There was a five-minute recess,
brief delay after court recon-
ened and then at 11:15 a. m., Wil-
ntz, a man of about Hauptmann's
ge—which is 37—began the state's
pening address.
Wilentz, dark-eyed, dark-skinned,
vith black hair sleeked back from
he forehead, put his hands in his
ockets as he started to talk to the
ury of eight men and four women.

Calls Hauptmann Baby Murderer

In a conversational tone, Wilentz
tarted off with the declaration:
"Not only the striking of the
blow but the death caused by it
in this case took place in this
county."
And then came the bombshell.
emoving his hands from his pock-
ts and gesticulating, Wilentz
hundered:
"The man who murdered this
little child sits in this court-
room.
"The state is prepared to prove
he came to that house intent on
stealing that child and that he
did steal the child.
"And that as he was going
down the ladder it broke and the
child was killed in the fall."
Colonel Lindbergh half hid his
ace in one hand as Wilentz shout-
d the murder charge against
lauptmann.
Except for the slight twitch of
is lips, Hauptmann was an un-
oving, gray statue. He sat there,
concentrated expression on his
ace, his beady eyes directed at the
ack of Wilentz's head.
Proceeding in a calmer tone of
[illegible] Wilentz charged that Haupt-
[illegible] the ad-

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Baker, husband of
Baker, was pardon
conditions after

year
for
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Adams, given
1922, commute
Benjamin L

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Escort for New Governor

Governor Curley rode in the first car with Colonel Sampson, the courtesy escort sent by the retiring governor; Mary was the principal figure in the second car. The others were distributed in three more machines.

More than 100 cheered the entourage as it drew away from the Curley home in the Jamaicaway and started for the State House, where the huge throng was waiting.

State troopers opened a lane for the new governor, who was forced to carry his hat in his hand in acknowledgement of the roll of cheers and the constant staccato of hand-clapping as he threaded the crowd.

He was ushered into the offices about to be vacated by his predecessor, Joseph B. Ely, and there in the private office, the retiring governor and the new chief executive went into a conference that mystified even the close retainers, one that lasted until only a short time before Curley was sworn.

Senate Continues Its Battle

Meanwhile, the Senate wrangle, which had been resumed at 10 a. m. in an effort to elect a president and make a formal meeting of the two legislative Houses possible for the inauguration ceremonies, was still continuing and the end seemed as far away as ever.

Senator Thomas M. Burke of Boston was the first speaker when the Senate filibuster was ersumed in a Democratic attempt to block reelection of Senator Erland F. Fish of Brookline as Senate president.

The Boston senator launched into a complaint against President Fish's alleged discrimination against Democratic appointments to committees.

After Burke had harangued for many minutes, Senator Angier L. Goodwin of Melrose, said to be the Fish choice for Senate floor leader, obtained the floor on a question of personal privilege.

He was succeeded by Senator William S. Conry against the protest of Goodwin, who rushed up to the rostrum and pounded on the desk with the flats of his palms.

Confusion became general when Senator Joseph A. Langone of the North End shouted:

"Sit down! We'll make you shut up. You've had the state for 150 years. Now the Democrats are going to get it."

Goodwin was finally ruled out of order and the floor was given to Senator William F. Madden of Jamaica Plain, who offered to his Democratic colleagues that he would play Horatius and hold the bridge while they attended the inaugural.

Madden declared he would continue the filibuster if his mates wished to see Curley sworn in, but before there was any move toward acceptance, Madden sighted Representative Martin Hays whispering to several senators and turned his guns against Hays.

"He thinks he's so shrewd he can put something over on the Democrats," declared Madden. "Well, he's got another think coming. We dont need him over here."

Hays made a quick exit from the Senate chamber, while several senators shouted objections that Madden was not holding to the issue.

MERCURY
Medford, Mass.

JAN 3 1935

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"The failure to recognize the evolution from cotton undergarments to rayon silk was unquestionably one of the most severe blows experienced by the textile industry in the Commonwealth."

"Among the laws which should be liberalized and strengthened are the Workmen's Compensation Act, the laws relating to injunctions in labor disputes, minimum wage, employment of women and children in industry . . ."

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He will confer with banking officials relative to a reduction in the interest rate of first mortgages to five per cent.

Relative to compulsory automobile insurance, he says:

"I believe a principal fault is failure to make complete investigation of accidents. Such investigation would effectually reduce the dishonest and false claims that have added so greatly to the losses which are charged to owners of automobiles."

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"There can be no effectual repression of crime until we recognize that methods and equipment which may have been adequate fifty or a hundred years ago are entirely inadequate in this day. . . Our law-enforcing agencies must be brought up to a standard of equipment in all respects which at least approximate that of the organized criminal. . . I recommend that the detective branch of the police be transferred to the department of the Attorney General, to enable him to develop an adequate bureau of criminal investigation along the lines of the Federal Department of Justice."

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AMERICAN
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JAN 3 1935

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TWO ELIGIBLE FOR PA

Baker, husband of "Baby Baker, was pardoned on conditions after having

serving slightly more than a year of a six to eight-year sentence for assault to rob, committed in Charlestown.

Adams, given 1922, commute

Benjamin L.

Anna Hauptmann, wife of the man charged with murdering the Lind-

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Continued on Page 11 Column 3

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He was succeeded by Senator William S. Conry against the protest of Goodwin, who rushed up to the rostrum and pounded on the desk with the flats of his palms.

Confusion became general when Senator Joseph A. Langone of the North End shouted:

"Sit down! We'll make you shut up. You've had the state for 150 years. Now the Democrats are going to get it."

Goodwin was finally ruled out of order and the floor was given to Senator William F. Madden of Jamaica Plain, who offered to his Democratic colleagues that he would play Horatius and hold the bridge while they attended the inaugural.

Madden declared he would continue the filibuster if his mates wished to see Curley sworn in, but before there was any move toward acceptance, Madden sighted Representative Martin Hays whispering to several senators and turned his guns against Hays.

"He thinks he's so shrewd he can put something over on the Democrats," declared Madden. **"Well, he's got another think coming. We dont need him over here."**

Hays made a quick exit from the Senate chamber, while several senators shouted objections that Madden was not holding to the issue.

MERCURY
Medford, Mass.

JAN 3 1935

New Governor Of Massachusetts And New Medford Delegation O

REP. RUFUS H. BOND, R.
Named To Committee
On Insurance

REP. F. T. McDERMOTT, D.
Named To Committee
On Education

REP. GEO. P. HASSETT, D.
Named To Committee
On Cities

GOVERNOR JAMES M. CURLEY

19-GUN SALUTE AS CURLEY TAKES OATH AS 53rd GOVERNOR

Inaugural Calls For Abolition of Counties, Executive Council and Boston Finance Commission; Establishment of District Circuit Courts; Corrective Measures In Present Liquor Laws—Against The Pre-Primary

James M. Curley was sworn in as governor of Massachusetts at impressive exercises this noon at the State House while a salute of 19 guns boomed on the Common nearby.

This is the first time a 19-gun salute has been given under the new regulations, the former salute having been 17. Gov. Curley is the 53rd Governor of Massachusetts under the Constitution of the United States.

In his address to the Legislature, which is known as Senate Bill No. 1, Gov. Curley outlined some of his policies or the new year. Those who had expected drastic recommendations were disappointed, for while the Governor made many recommendations, there were none which could be called very radical in character.

Most imortant among the recommendations are those for the abolition of the Executive Council and for the abolition of Counties; establishment of District courts on circuits similar to the Superior courts. District courts are now under control of county governments.

Corrective measures in the present liquor laws are urged. He would establish a State Department of Justice along lines similar to the Federal Department of Justice and would place it under the direction of the Attorney General, through which closer coordination of agencies against crime may operate. He would abolish state control over police heads of cities where such now exists.

Abolition of the State Board of Tax Appeals is urged, as well as abolition of the Boston Finance Commission. He would likewise abolish pre-primary conventions.

GAZETTE
Everett, Mass.

JAN 3 1935

HIS EXCELLENCY

Governor James M. Curley

GAZETTE
Everett, Mass.

JAN 3 1935

THEY SAY

That the New Year got a cordial greeting.

That it looks as if Rhode Island has a "King Fish" all its own.

That it looks as if winter had actually arrived.

That one sad mistake of the administration, has been the appointment of persons to carry out the projects who were not in sympathy with the New Deal.

That Dr. W. L. Howe is recovering from a severe cold.

That "Eddie" Bryant has the sympathy of the community on the loss of his beloved wife.

That the Superintendent of Streets handled the New Year storm very efficiently.

That the New Year's Eve celebrations in this city were conducted in an orderly manner.

That the fire chief is not justified in condemning the entire E R A traffic squad.

That the New Year literally blew in.

That many perfectly good resolutions have already been broken.

That Governor Curley's inaugural address was a good one, including the automobile insurance clause.

That the Governor's council is unnecessary, the new Governor's inaugural address states.

That the new firemen should be taught fire fighting by the chief officers of the department.

That the schools are now running on the new budget.

That marriage is still sacred despite an attempt this week to show otherwise.

Press Clipping Service
2 Park Square
BOSTON MASS.

NEWS
Malden, Mass.

JAN 3 1935

IT IS SAID

That Willard Wise McLeod, former Malden High athlete, is rejuvenating an old mill property in Greenfield.

That the Deliberative Assembly is to debate the question: "Resolved That Father Coughlin is on the Right Track."

That the coming examination for a new captain in the Fire Department will be open to all of the lieutenants.

That every reader of the NEWS who has any misgivings about 1935 should read the article on "Business Goes On" on page one today.

That Charles R Gilley of Needham, formerly of Malden, has been nominated for a seat on the board of directors of the Canopy club.

That the city of Everett wants a new superintendent of cemeteries and the trustees have been given permission to appoint a man as young as twenty-five years of age.

That Frank E Applin, 50 Clark st, fireman at Malden High, is a native of Swanzey, N H, and was a personal friend of Denman Thompson of "Old Homestead" fame.

That John P Powell, Malden High alumnus and former Edgeworth boy, has just passed the civil service examination for the Winthrop Police Department with a percentage unequalled among police aspirants in that town for years.

That the handsome steel engraved and three color die stamped invitations and tickets for Governor Curley's inauguration were executed by Hobbs & Warren Inc of Boston in which corporation Frank A Magee and Ernest H Ives of this city are directors.

Press Clipping Service
2 Park Square
BOSTON MASS.

NEWS
Malden, Mass.

JAN 3 1935

We Agree

WE AGREE with Governor-elect Curley in his recommendation that the judges of our higher courts should be retired automatically at the age of seventy. We agree with his propositions for biennial sessions of the General Court, a change we have advocated in these columns for years, and which we hoped would accompany biennial elections. We agree that the business of the Commonwealth can be more expeditiously conducted with half the number of representatives and half the number of senators, that is 120 in the lower House and and twenty in the upper House. We agree with him that the principal fault in the automobile compulsory insurance law is the failure to make complete investigation of all accidents which will result in reducing doctored and false claims that have added vastly to the losses now charged to the thousands of law abiding motor car owners. We agree with the new Governor that the pre-primary convention plan is no improvement on the old system of nominating candidates, and that it should be abolished. In our judgment a return to genuine party conventions will be an improvement over this makeshift and over direct nominations as well. We heartily concur in his putting his foot down upon members of a firm of which a judge is a member, appearing as counsel before that judge's cour His Excellency recommends that th Governor's Council be abolished. Th is worthy of the most careful cons eration. The trading, bartering playing politics of the retiring Re lican Council has done more to h its abandonment than anything has happened in many years. inaugural indicates that the new ernor is ambitious to give the sta best possible administration of he is capable, and his capabilit large.

RECORD
Chelsea, Mass.

JAN 3 1935

Governor Curley, in Inaugural Address, Asks Automobile Insurance Relief

Sees More Complete Probe Of All Accidents As Remedy

Sworn In

JAMES M. CURLEY, former mayor of Boston, who this noon was sworn in as Governor of Commonwealth, succeeding Joseph B. Ely of Westfield.

NEW LEADER OF COMMONWEALTH TAKES OFFICE

Law Enforcement Among Other Points in Message

Advocating a more complete investigation of automobile accidents to reduce the dishonest and false claims that have made the compulsory insurance rates a burden to owners, Gov. James M. Curley addressed the two branches of the legislature shortly after noon today, following the administering of the oath of office by Frederic W. Cook, secretary of state.

CLAIMS MULTIPLY

"The high insurance rates are not only a burden to the owners of automobiles but they constitute a tremendous sales resistance in one of our greatest industries," said the governor.

"Between 1927 and 1934 the number of premium zones was increased from three to 21, with an advance in the rate ranging from $30 to $77. The first classification of rates adopted in 1927, when there were but three zones, was $16 in one, $22 in another, and $29 in the third. The number of zones should be reduced.

"Under the present law all fatal accidents must be investigated at the discretion of the registrar of motor vehicles. In 1933 there were 727 fatal accidents investigated, but in 40,216 non-fatal accidents there was no investigation made in the 34,470 cases which were reported. The failure to investigate more than 5,746 out of a total of 40,216 non-fatal accidents was unquestionably due to the lack of investigators who might have been assigned to this work. Due to the failure to investigate this enormous number of accidents there was an increase in the ranks of the careless and reckless

(Continued on Page 4 Col. 3)

of trans- por and communication no longer require a continuance of bodies with a membership as large numerically as at present. In my opinion the affairs of the Commonwealth could be conducted more expeditiously and with greater safety and benefit to the public, with more direct responsibility and more economically, by a reduction from the present number to a number one half as great, or to 120 members in the House of Representatives and 20 members in the Senate, and with sessions held biennially. The adoption of this system should result in a saving conservatively estimated during a two year period of about $1,000,000 to the taxpayers."

Abolish Council

Branding as a "relic of the days of royalty" the Governor's Council, he urged its abolition in the interests of good government and economy.

Under the existing law, many of our administrative officials are retired at the age of seventy years. It is as important that the functioning of our judicial system shall be as alert and efficient as that of the executive department of the government. While judgss may be retired for disability, experience has demonstrated that disability retirement is not effectual. Personal considerations too frequently hamper the operation of the present law. I believe a compulsory retirement law, based upon the attainment of a given age and not based upon personal qualities, is more equitable and works better in the long run. I believe that judges should be retired at seventy years of age. This question ought to receive attention and consideration in a constitutional convention, inasmuch as it concerns the tenure of the justices of the Supreme Judicial Court, established by the Constitution of the Commonwealth.

Cites Other Matters

Gov. Curley advocated the establishment of district courts on a circuit basis, similar to the present organization of the superior court. He would also prohibit a judge from practicing in his own court and also bar them from publicly supporting any political candidates.

Other subjects which were discussed in the Governor's message were the labor situation, industrial and economic problems, the Administration, penal institutions, taxation, recreational development and war memorials. The address was one of the most lengthy ever presented to the legislature by a governor.

Many Chelsea persons attended the inaugural exercises and remained to hear the address to the General Court.

in Inaugural Address, Asks Automobile Insurance Relief

Chelsea a Happy and Prosperous

The Broadway National Bank
Member Temporary Federal Deposit Insurance Fund

An Ideal Investment

for your New Year funds is offered in the form of our cooperative investment plan, which will add system to your savings efforts. Liberal interest is paid. In addition, systematic thrift is encouraged from the time you become a depositor until you reach your financial goal.

FOR AUTOISTS

(Continued from Page One)

drivers, with the result that dishonest and exaggerated claims were permitted to multiply, with a corresponding increase in the injury claims.'

Improve Law Enforcement

Speaking of the subject of law enforcement, Gov. Curley referred to the work of the crime commission in 1933.

"Recent outrages and almost daily acts of banditry and gangsterism call for vigorous and immediate action. The Federal government, through its Department of Justice, has demonstrated in recent months its efficiency in the warfare on criminal gangs. Within a few weeks at a conference held in Washington, under the auspices of the Department of Justice, the President of the United States recommended a closer co-ordination of State and Federal agencies.

"I am in full sympathy with the President's recommendation.

"There can be no effectual repression of crime until we recognize that methods and equipment which may have been adequate fifty or a hundred years ago are entirely inadequate in this day.

"Our law-enforcing agencies must be brought to a standard of equipment in all respects which at least approximate that of the organized criminal.

"If criminals can afford to organize and launch their brutal attacks upon the public, the public can afford to organize for its own protection. This organization can be effected only by the adoption of proper methods of selection, training and co-ordination of units.

Give Atty. General Added Power

He recommended that the Attorney General have general supervision over the enforcement of criminal law in the Commonwealth. He would give the Attorney General any necessary power to organize his department along the lines of the U. S. Department of Justice.

Reduce Legislature Size

Favoring a reduction of the size of the General Court, he said, "When the present legislative system, consisting of 240 members of the House of Representatives and 40 members of the State Senate, was established, conditions in a measure made necessary such a set-up, but the tremendous strides that have been made in recent years in the matter of transportation and communication no longer require a continuance of bodies with a membership as large numerically as at present. In my opinion the affairs of the Commonwealth could be conducted more expeditiously and with greater safety and benefit to the public, with more direct responsibility and more economically, by a reduction from the present number to a number one half as great, or to 120 members in the House of Representatives and 20 members in the Senate, and with sessions held biennially. The adoption of this system should result in a saving conservatively estimated during a two year period of about $1,000,000 to the taxpayers."

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Member of
Massachusetts Press Association
National Editorial Association
New England Daily Newspaper
Association
TELEPHONES
WANT ADS WOBURN 0133
NEWS WOBURN 0132
Entered at Postoffice at Woburn,
Mass., as second class matter
December 16, 1901

The Woburn Daily TIMES assumes no financial responsibility for errors in advertisements, but will publish without charge, a correction in the next issue, or republish that portion of the advertisement which is incorrect.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 3, 1935

this is a big saving over what it would have cost the town if it had insured through companies. As it is the town does its own insuring thus making this saving to the town possible. The taxpayers of Stoneham are protesting about the cost in that town, and cite Winchester as an example of how this business should be taken care of.

At the end of 1934, Supt. of Streets, Parker Holbrook was able to turn back into the treasury the sum of $3643.45 of unexpended funds from various jobs which did not require the amount appropriated. This is one of the best showings in several years. Mr. Holbrook has been superintendent of streets since 1927 and in that time has been before the selectmen just once for extra funds to carry him through the year.

by the reporter finds that it was moved in September 1875 nearly sixty years ago. It is still standing, being located off Wedge Pond Road and is used as a garage. At the time it was moved it was bought by Mayor Prince of Boston and was used as a stable and billiard room.

The large old houses about town are not being disposed of very fast as no one at the present time cares to buy a large house and during the past few years several have been torn down. Now a large three decker in the centre of the town is to be removed just as soon as the weather is favorable.

For some time the man who keeps the square clean has been obliged to carry sand when it is icy in pails to scatter on the walks, but this

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CHANGES IN PRESENT SET-UP

(Continued from Page 1)

the Governor in pointing to 921 automobile deaths last year. He urged a reduction in Insurance Rates, less zones under the compulsory automobile law, and investigation of all accidents to reduce false claims.

Governor Curley had a number of recommendations for the Judiciary including: an Appellate division for the Superior Court; compulsory retirement of Judges at 70. District Courts to handle civil cases, prevent Judges from acting as attorneys in their own courts or taking part in political campaigns and placing District Court Judges on full time and on a circuit basis.

"National Prosperity," he said, "is dependent upon a larger distribution of the profits of industry to labor and a less generous return to capital" and he announced he was bringing together the "ablest leaders in their particular fields" as a "thinking machine" to prevent costly errors in this era of evolution.

He spoke of the possible consolidation of New England railroads, suggested a reduction from six to five per cent on home mortgages and called for a transfer of State Detectives to the Attorney General's Department to form a Department of Justice patterned after the Federal Department.

As a flareback to the controversy with retiring Governor Joseph B. Ely, the new chief executive suggested that commissioners and heads of departments should be appointed by the Governor to serve during his term, including heads of the State Finance Departments.

Governor Curley said the State Prison at Charlestown should be razed, a receiving station for serious offenders erected, the Norfolk State prison colony enlarged, first offenders taken out of Concord Reformatory and sprinkler systems installed in State Insane Hospitals to relieve the menace of fire. He took a fling at the "Coddling of Criminals" and wholesale granting of pardons. He demanded cooperation in the enforcement of narcotic laws.

Return to the Pre-Prohibition 11 p. m. closing time and on sale on Sundays and Holidays in liquor dispensing was urged. So was Legislation exempting from attachment wages of a debtor prior to a judgment by Court order and a law making tax speculators pay 75 per cent of gain in purchase of property within one year of the taking by eminent domain.

He asked for a retention of the extra one-cent gasoline tax used in Welfare Aid.

"The enactment into law of the recommendations as contained in this Inaugural address (58 pages) will tax the wisdom, energy and courage of the membership of the law-making branch of our Government," concluded Governor Curley.

CURLEY MAKES RECOMMENDATIONS

BOSTON, Jan. 3 (INS)—Recommendations by Governor James M. Curley in his inaugural message to the Legislature today were:

Compulsory attendance of minors at school until they have reached the age of 16 years, thus removing children from industry.

State fund for workmen's compensation to avoid excessive premiums now charged.

Transfer of the Industrial Accident Board to the Department of Labor and Industries.

Legislation to permit the payment of permanent compensation to workers permanently incapacitated, rather than require the community to bear the burden.

Adoption of the Norris-La Guardia Act.

Legislation which will exempt from attachments the wages of a debtor prior to a judgment by order of the court.

Adoption not only of a 44-hour work week, but increased wages for employes of State Institutions.

Massachusetts to join with 45 other states in cooperating with the Federal Government in administrating the Federal Emergency Relief Act.

Establishment of municipal housing authorities to enable cities and towns to eliminate slums.

Use of 4,000 state-owned acres near Fall River for development of a homestead site.

Establishment of a maximum five percent rate on mortgages on homes if the banking institutions agree.

Adoption of legislation to place Industrial Banking under the supervision of the State Banking Commissioner.

Reduction of the number of zones under the compulsory automobile insurance law and investigation of all accidents to reduce dishonest and false claims.

Transfer of state detectives to the Department of the Attorney General for development of a State Bureau of Criminal Investigation along the lines of the Federal Department of Justice.

Return to the pre-prohibition 11 p. m. closing time and no sale on Sundays and holidays in dispensing liquor, except innholders and licensed clubs.

Cooperation by the Commonwealth with the Federal Government in the enforcement of narcotic laws.

Bar permanently from the use of motor vehicles drunken and reckless drivers and eliminate the practice of fixing cases and more inspectors to aid in rigid investigation of all accidents.

To save the taxpayers $1,000,000 in two years, reduce by a half 240 members of the House and 40 members of the State Senate.

Abolish the Executive Council.

Abolish the present system of County Government.

Consideration in a constitutional convention of compulsory retirement of judges at the age of 70.

Amend the laws to enable a Governor to appoint Commissioners and Heads of Departments, other than Constitutional Departments, to serve during his term of office.

Creation of a sliding scale system for the determination of equitable rates for electricity, with participation by representatives of the public in the management of these Public Utilities.

Abolish the contribution by Public Service Corporations of one half the salary paid to the Public Utility Commissioners, the state to pay the entire salary.

Attorney General's Department to take steps to "secure justice (in rates) for the users of telephone service in the Commonwealth."

Appointment by the Governor of a chairman of the Commission on Administration and Finance, a Budget Commissioner, a Purchasing Agent and a Comptroller, to serve under and be subject to such rules and regulations as the State Auditor may promulgate.

Abolition of the State Board of Tax Appeals, termed "a pernicious and destructive board."

Termination of the Boston Finance Commission.

Repeal of the Pre-Primary Convention Act.

Return to municipalities the authority to choose their own police commissioners.

Restoration by legislation of the party system in municipal elections.

Imposition of a tax of 75 per cent of gain accruing to a speculator who purchases property within one year of a taking by eminent domain.

Appointment of a commission for the study and revision of the Public Health Laws, expenses to be defrayed by a National Foundation.

Prohibit the practicing in his own court by any justice of a district court.

Prohibit all members of the judiciary from participating in a political campaign, either as candidates or espousing the cause of a candidate or candidates.

Establishment of the district courts on a circuit of rotating basis, similar to the Superior Court.

Establishment of an Appellate Division in the Superior Court to determine law questions arising in the Superior Court and thus relieve the Supreme Court.

Adequate facilities to house and maintain juvenile and first offenders apart from hardened criminals.

Abandonment of the State Prison at Charlestown, razing of the buildings, the erection of a receiving station for more serious offenders, and additional quarters at Norfolk State Prison Colony for persons convicted of felonies.

Sprinkler systems for insane hospitals to relieve the menace of a possible holocaust.

Increase of income tax rates to a level that will bring them into balance with the increase in real estate tax rates since 1916.

Adoption of the Wisconsin Plan for an investigation by the Attorney General's Department of the underpayment of income taxes during the ten preceding years.

Extension of the one cent tax on gasoline, expiring this year for one year from the date of expiration in order to continue to assist cities and towns in welfare relief.

Appropriation of $100,000 for stocking streams and reservoirs, appropriation of $100,000 for carrying on the Fish and Game Division, allowing the receipts from hunting and fishing licenses to be expended for propagation of wild life.

Erection of a war memorial, with suitable halls for the veterans of each war and with a hall that may be utilized for the holdings of conventions.

Legislation which will require the security, obligating the real or false creditor to indemnify the debtor for all losses resulting from the attachment in the event that the creditor fails to sustain his case.

TIMES
Woburn, Mass.

JAN 3 1935

Governor Curley For Drastic Reforms In State Government

BOSTON, Jan. 3 (INS)—Cannon roared a 19-gun salute across snow-covered Boston Common and a throng of several thousand persons jammed the State House today as James M. Curley took the oath of office as 53rd Governor of Massachusetts.

His predecessor, Joseph B. Ely, had just walked down the long stairs at the Bulfinch front of the Capitol alone in keeping with an old tradition. Before leaving, he had presented to the new Governor, in accordance with a custom begun in 1860, a copy of the General Statutes of Massachusetts of that year, a time-worn bible, and a key, bearing the tag "Council Chamber."

INAUGURAL EXERCISES IN HOUSE CHAMBER

The House Chamber, where both branches of the Legislature were in joint session, was crowded to its fullest capacity. From a vantage point high in the visitors' gallery, surrounded by her guests, Miss Mary Curley saw and heard her father sworn in as chief executive of Massachusetts for the next two years.

The Governor-Elect was surrounded by State officials, members of the Executive Council, and his military staff. Among the distinguished guests attending the Inauguration ceremonies were James Roosevelt, eldest son of the President, and Dwight L. Hoopingarner, associate director of the Federal Housing Administration. Governors from other states, judges, representatives of the Federal Government, and mayors of many cities were present.

Sound amplifiers carried the Inauguration proceedings to packed corridors and to the Gardner Auditorium filled to capacity by those who were unable to enter the House Chamber.

Immediately after Governor-Elect Curley was sworn into office, the oath of office was administered to Joseph L. Hurley of Fall River, as Lieut.-Governor, newly-elected members of the Governor's Council were also sworn into office.

Secretary of State, Frederic W. Cook, State Treasurer Charles F. Hurley, State Auditor Thomas H. Buckley and Attorney-General Paul A. Dever will not be sworn into office until Wednesday, January 16.

Following the Inauguration exercises, a reception was arranged in the hall of flags. Then the Governor-Elect, with his daughter, and Lieut.-Governor and Mrs. Joseph L. Hurley, go to the Executive Chambers. Governor-Elect Curley was a luncheon guest of the Adjutant-General and his staff at a downtown hotel where Miss Mary Curley presided at a luncheon for women guests.

In the evening Governor-Elect Curley and Miss Curley will be dinner guests of the First Corps Cadets at the Algonquin Club and will then proceed to the Inaugural Ball at Columbus Avenue Armory.

GOV. CURLEY'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS

By Herbert Caryl
International News Service Staff Correspondent

BOSTON, Jan. 3, (INS)—Unfolding a gigantic program to substitute "Work and Wages" for public welfare allotments and recommending sweeping changes in Government, Governor James M. Curley this afternoon delivered to the 149th annual great and General Court the longest Inaugural message on record in Massachusetts.

Putting Massachusetts four-square behind the new deal of President Roosevelt and calling for liberalization and strengthening of certain labor laws, Governor Curley told a joint session of the Legislature in the crowded House chamber of his plans for:

A $100,000,000 public works program for state and municipalities based on a 50 per cent contribution by the Federal Government; Elimination of slums; development of a 4,000 acre homestead site near Fall River; a $200,000 fish and game stocking plan; erection of a mammoth War Memorial; increase in Income Taxes and relief in real estate taxes; and investigation of underpayment of Income Taxes during the ten preceding years.

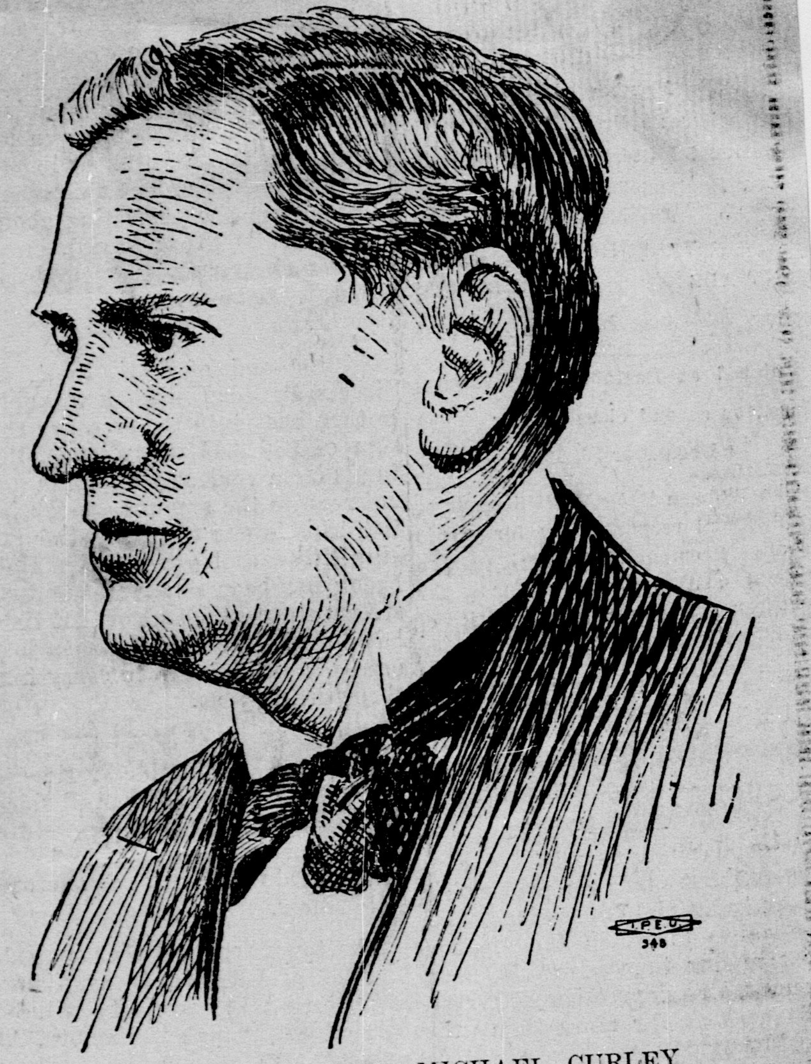
The new Governor suggested abolishment of the following: Executive Council, "Relic of the Days of Royalty;" Board of Tax Appeals "Pernicious and Destructive;" Boston Finance Commission, "Smirching the Reputation and Character of Officials;" County Government, "Wasteful and Inefficient;" non-partisan elections in cities, "A Failure;" Pre-Primary Conventions, also "A Failure;" Appointment of Certain Police Commissioners by the Governor.

Governor Curley bluntly told the Legislators that the membership of both branches should be cut in half.

He called for a reduction in electric, gas and telephone rates. Adoption of a lower electric and gas rate schedule on a sliding scale system would result in increased consumption, increased revenue and increased benefits to the public, he said. The State Utilities' department failed to act following the Chicago telephone rate decision and he suggested the Attorney General's Department act. He warned that it might be necessary to have members of the Public Utilities Commission elected by popular vote.

Drunken and reckless drivers should be barred permanently from the use of motor vehicles, declared

(Continued on Page 8)



GOVERNOR JAMES MICHAEL CURLEY

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during his term of

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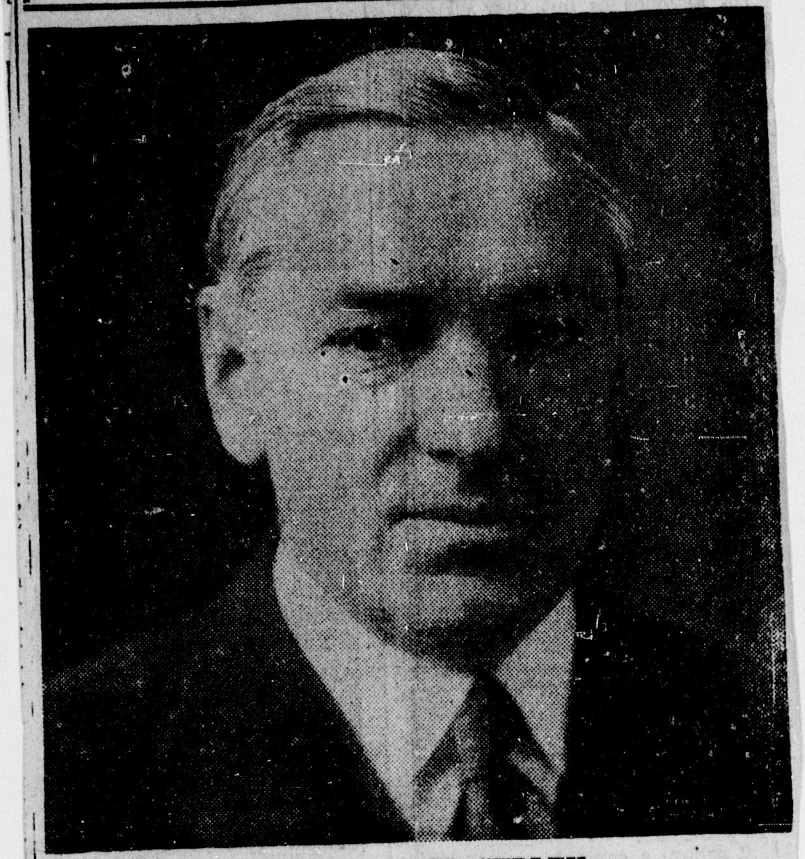
Press Clipping Service
2 Park Square
BOSTON MASS.

JOURNAL
Revere, Mass.

JAN 3 1935

BAY STATE'S 53rd GOVERNOR



HON. JAMES M. CURLEY

Successor to Joseph B. Ely, today became the 53rd governor of the Commonwelaht of Massachusetts, and the first to be given the oath of office by any other than the president of the State Senate. Secretary of State Frederic W. Cook administered the oath to Governor Curley, while the Senators wrangled in a filibuster as to who would be their floor leader. (Photo by J. M. Oppenheim.)

Cannons In 19-Gun Salute As Curley Is Inaugurated

Impressive Ceremony as Ely Turns Over Traditional Book of Statutes, Bible and Key to Successor— President's Son Among Those Present

(Special to the Journal)

BOSTON, Jan. 3—Cannon roared a 19-gun salute across snow-covered Boston Common and a throng of several thousand persons jammed the State House today as James M. Curley took the oath of office as 53rd Governor of Massachusetts.

His predecessor, Joseph B. Ely, had just walked down the long stairs at the bulfinch front of the Capitol alone, in keeping with an old tradition. Before leaving, he had presented to the new Governor, in accordance with a custom begun in 1860, a copy of the general statutes of Massachusetts of that year, a time-worn bible, and a key, bearing the tag "Council Chamber."

The house chamber, where both branches of the legislature were in joint session, was crowded to its fullest capacity. From a vantage point high in the visitors' gallery, surrounded by her guests, Miss Mary Curley saw and heard her father sworn in as chief executive of Massachusetts for the next two years.

The Governor-elect was surrounded by State officials, members of the executive council, and his military staff. Among the distinguished guests attending the inauguration ceremonies were James Roosevelt, eldest son of the President, and Dwight L. Hoopingarner, associate ministration. Governors from other director of the Federal Housing Ad- States, Judges, representatives of the Federal government, and mayors of many cities were present.

Sound amplifiers carried the inauguration proceedings to packed corridors and to the Gardner auditorium filled to capacity by those

(Continued on Page Two)

Press Cli
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(Continued from Page One)

who were unable to enter the house chamber.

Immediately after Governor-elect Curley was sworn into office, the oath of office was administered to Joseph L. Hurley, of Fall River, as Lieutenant-Governor. Newly-elected members of the Governor's Council were also sworn into office.

Secretary of State Frederic W. Cook, State Treasurer Charles F. Hurley, State Auditor Thomas H. Buckley and Attorney-General Paul A. Dever will not be sworn into office until Wednesday, January 16.

Following the inauguration exercises, a reception was arranged in the hall of flags. Then the Governor-elect, with his daughter, and Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. Joseph L. Hurley, go to the executive chambers. Governor-elect Curley was a luncheon guest of the Adjutant-General and his staff at a downtown hotel where Miss Mary Curley presided at a luncheon for women guests.

In the evening Governor-elect Curley and Miss Curley will be dinner guests of the First Corps Cadets at the Algonquin club and will then proceed to the inaugural ball a Columbus avenue armory.

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(Continued on Page Two)

MRS. HAUPTM

Colonel Lindbergh (right) leaves Hauptm

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entirely inade-

here is serious danger that this essential legislation (narcotics) may fail of its purpose unless every state in the union cooperates in the enactment of legislation that will make possible united action in combating this insidious and menacing threat to organized society.

During the year 1934 the number that died as a consequence of motor vehicle accidents reached the appalling total of 921 and the number of injured showed a substantial increase over former years.

Apparently the most satisfactory and expeditious method of changing the system of conducting governmental activities in the state, county and cities and towns is through a constitutional convention.

The governor's council is a relic of the days of royalty. It is an expensive and unnecessary institution, the abolition of which would be a contributing factor to the honest, efficient and economical administration of state government.

I believe that the present sys of county government is wast and inefficient and that it ough be abolished.

I believe a compulsory retiren law (for judges) based upon tainment of a given age and based upon personal qualities more equitable and works bette the long run.

The present system (of state department heads) alleged to be ba upon the theory of retaining in office competent career men, is reality based on the desire to p petuate political control.

Electricity is no longer a lux and therefore, should be reasona accessible to all classes. There is justification for the present sche ule of rates on electricity and g The adoption of a lower rate schedule would unquestionably result increased consumption, increas revenue and increased benefits the public. Failure by the pub utilities commission to adopt a mo courageous and liberal policy up questions coming before them ma consideration may ultimately ma necessary election by the peop rather than appointment by th governor of members of the publi utilities commission.

The state board of tax appeal has shown an utter disregard fo the values deemed equitable by th boards of assessors in the cities an towns and has practically usurpe

Press Clipping Service
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CHRONICLE
Brookline, Mass.

JAN 3 1935

On Beacon Hill

(By the Bellboy)

The winners of the big stakes so far have been Joe Leonard and Gene Hultman. But, as they say in tin-pan alley, "How long will it last?" Jim Curley can be depended on for a scrappy try. It should be interesting to watch. Somehow or other, we have an idea that the new Governor will have an ace up his sleeve when it comes time to deal with the new Boston Police Commissioner.

Joe Ely and his more or less recalcitrant Council have ironed things out a little, and, if not to their entire mutual satisfaction, at least there has been progress. The more fortunate are hugging their belated Xmas presents with prodigous sighs of relief. Others, not quite so fortunate, are thinking up ways and means to approach James with an olive branch. A rude awakening is in store for them, though, we fear. Jim, like the elephant, remembers both friend and foe.

We suppose the new Governor had a hard time containing himself the last few days. The axe, no doubt, has been sharpened in the interim to a razor edge. The corridors of the State House are buzzing with speculation. Who will be the first to feel its blade? And how many will follow? Well, one thing is sure: Jim Curley won't keep them guessing long.

Pomp and ceremony featured the induction of the new Governor. When President Fish of the Senate administered the oath of office, the background was colorful. The Justices of the Supreme and Superior courts were there, robed in somber black in contrast to the bright uniforms of the military and naval attendants of the new Governor. The starting gun (no pun) was a prelude of nineteen salutes; more, by two, than ever before for a State inaugural. After the induction ceremonies came the maiden speech of Governor Curley, then to the Hall of Flags for the traditional reception with the new First Lady, Miss Mary Curley, standing in the receiving line beside her dad. Not at all bad for the former grocer's clerk.

And how about Joe Ely? It seems to us that he isn't a bit sorry to call it a political day. The bickerings and trading of his last few weeks in office have made a tired man of him. Another year, another day, and the story may be different. As he walked down the steps and out of the State House, once more a private citizen, he could well hold his head erect and be proud. And that goes for Gaspar Bacon, too. Good luck, Joe and Gaspar; you have served Massachusetts well. "Hail and farewell."

ITEM
Lynn, Mass.

JAN 3 1935

CURLEY URGES BIG CHANGES

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2 Park Square
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CHRONICLE
Brookline, Mass.

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Leonard and Gene Hult-

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ITEM
Lynn, Mass.

JAN 3 1935

CURLEY URGES BIG CHANGES

East River

COLLAPSED

CURLEY WOULD ABOLISH COUNCIL

Asks Legislature Be Cut in Half and Meet Biennially; Oust County Govt.

REDUCE UTILITY RATES

Reduce Mortgage Interest to Five Per Cent.; Would Name His Own Heads.

BOSTON, Jan. 3, 1935—(AP)—Gov. James M. Curley, in his inaugural address before a joint session of the legislature, today asked that membership in that body be cut in half; and that the governor's council, board of tax appeals, Boston finance commission and the persent form of county government be abolished.

He demanded that district court judges be prohibited from practicing in their own courts and from participating in politics and proposed creation of a district circuit court. Judges should be retired at the age of 70, he declared.

The new governor asked creation of a State department of justice under the attorney general, with the detective branch of the police transferred to that department. He urged that there be no "coddling" for criminals and that the pardoning power be not abused.

Governor Curley did not directly refer to the almost eleventh hour appointments of his predecessor, Joseph B. Ely, of Curley foes to important State offices, but he did say:

Would Name His Own.

"That personal responsibility may be placed more directly upon the chief executive in the conduct of the duties of his office, I recommend such legislation for amendment to the existing laws as shall enable the chief executive to appoint the commissioners and heads of departments, other than the constitutional departments, to serve during his term of office."

"Under the existing system," said Governor Curley, "the executive is denied direct responsibility, and is subject to the machinations and not infrequently the incompetence of men as heads of departments whose continuance in such capacity prevents the chief executive from carrying out his policies or conducting his administration, from the standpoint of efficiency and economy, as he deems best for the interests of the people."

Much of Curley's address dealt with labor aand kindred subjects. Some of his proposals follow:

His Proposals.

Development of "'New Deal Methods" for Massachusettts.

Creation of a state planning board.

Liberalization and strengthening of labor laws.

Increasing of the compulsory school age from 14 to 16.

Reduction of the cost of workmen's compensation insurance. Liberalization of payments under it and reposing its administration in the department of labor and industries.

Exemption of wages from attachment prior to a court judgment.

Reduction of working hours in state institutions to 44 hours a week and increase of pay.

Administration of federal relief in Massachusetts by the state government.

Housing projects by the state and by communities, with particular attention to a tract of state land near Fall River.

Revision of state health laws.

Adoption of a state national recovery administration act.

The governor urged that the state's recreational advantages be developed and proposed that $100,000 be spent stocking the state with fish and game. He advocated erection of a great auditorium as a war memorial.

Reduce Utility Rates.

The new governor demanded reduction in public utility rates and the possible election of members of the public utilities commission. He also advocated reduction of mortgage interest rates from 6 to 5 per cent, if it could be done constitutionally. He favored the placing

(Continued on Page Six).

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Brookline, Ma

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Leonard and Gene Hult-

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CURLEY URGES BIG CHA

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE).

of industrial banking under the bank commissioner and the placing of the state commission on administration and finance under the state auditor. He asked the legislature to "give earnest attention to the increase of income tax rates to a level that will bring them into balance with the increase in real estate tax rates since 1916."

Governor Curley also said he favored retention of the third cent of the gasoline tax for another year. The tax will expire this year unless extended. He also favored increase in the tax on intangibles.

More thorough investigation of automobile accidents and better enforcement of highway laws were advocated as steps to reduce automobile insurance rates.

In advocating consolidation of New England railroads, Governor Curley said:

"Providing consolidation can be agreed upon, with adequate provision for the retention of control that would safeguard the interests of New England, improve the transportation system, and aid in the development of New England industries and resources, thereby increasing the number of employes, there is no way to justify a failure to act."

Curb Land Speculations.

To curb speculation in lands in anticipation of public improvements, Governor Curley advocated a 75 per cent tax on profits made in such transactions if the land has been acquired by the speculator less than a year before being taken over by the State.

The governor spoke against nonpartisan municipal elections and favored return to the party system. He favored appointment of police commissioners by mayors, instead of by the governor.

State hospitals and other institutions should be modernized, the governor told the legislature. He urged the State cooperate with the Federal government in combating the narcotic evil.

The governor asked that a constitutional convention be called to effect various changes, declaring:

"The necessity for less politics and a more business-like method of conducting certain State and county activities is generally accepted. The ordinary method of procedure under the constitution, through the medium of initiative petition, is both cumbersome and slow. Apparently the most satisfactory and expeditious method of changing the system of conducting governmental activities in the State, counties and cities and towns is through a constitutional convention."

He referred to the governor's council as "a relic of the days of royalty."

Waved Abolish Council.

"The council as at present constituted," he said, "thanks to gerrymandering created to obtain and retain control by what was at one time the major political party in Massachusetts, serves today as an obstructive force in making difficult if not impossible personal responsibility upon the part of the individual elected as chief executives of the Commonwealth, regardless of the particular political party which he is chosen to represent. It is an expensive and unnecessary institution, the abolition of which would be a contributing factor to the honest, efficient and economical administration of State government."

In advocating reduction in membership in the Legislature, Governor Curley said:

"In my opinion the affairs of the Commonwealth could be conducted more expeditiously and with greater safety and benefit to the public, with more direct responsibility and more economically, by a reduction from the present number to a number half as great, or to 120 members in the House of Representatives and 20 members in the Senate, and with sessions held biennially.

The adoption of this system should result in a saving conservatively estimated during a two-year period of out $1,000,000."

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majorities prove unwieldy. there are 322 Democrats in the House to only 102 Republicans. Byrns and Bankhead can rely on a new rule to curb blocs pushing legislation unwanted by the high command. Overwhelming opposition which in the past has called such a step "gag rule," the House Democratic caucus voted, 225 to 60, to do away with the right to force a bill out of committee on to the floor by garnering 145 signatures.

With adoption of the new move assured today, it will now require 218 signatures, a majority. Thus the leaders can dictate with more freedom what measures are to be debated and when.

Before the vote, bonus supporters had received assurance the rule would not be used against the drive for immediate cash payment of $2,100,000,000 in adjusted service certificates, which is opposed by President Roosevelt. Byrns asserted a vote on this issue would be taken "as expeditiously as possible" because, he said, he realized a majority wanted to get the matter settled.

Representative Bertrand H. Snell of New York was chosen again to be the minority leader in the House, by a vote of 85 to 1. Senator McNary of Oregon, was slated to be renamed Senate G. O. P. leader. The badly outnumbered Republicans heard sadly the news that the Democratic House caucus had decided to cut down Republican membership on committees to one-fourth the total. At present, on some committees the ratio is 3 Democrats to 2 Republicans.

Roosevelt Message Tommorow.

The executive message giving a general outline of future plans will be delivered in person tomorrow. Tonight the President will confer with Democratic leaders about strategy. Some leaders to urge a bonus com

ALWAYS DEAD TIRED

How sad! Sallow complexion, coated tongue, poor appetite, breath, pimply skin and always tired. What's wrong? Chances are you're poisoned by clogged bowels or constipation. Take this famous scription used constantly in calomel by men and women years—Dr. Edwards Olive

CLOCK DOCTO
ARTHUR

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TELEGRAM-NEWS
Lynn, Mass.

JAN 3 1935

EFFACE COUNCIL, LIMIT RUM SALE, GOVERNOR URGES

Message Longest Yet Given

Roosevelt Program, 'Work and Wages' Stressed

By HERBERT CARYL
INS Staff Correspondent

BOSTON, Jan. 3—Unfolding a gigantic program to substitute "work and wages" for public welfare allotments, and recommending sweeping changes in government Gov. James M. Curley this afternoon delivered to the 149th annual great and general court the longest inaugural message on record in Massachusetts.

Putting Massachusetts foursquare behind the new deal of President Roosevelt and calling for liberalization and strengthening of certain labor laws, Gov. Curley told a joint session of the legislature in the crowded house chamber of his plans.

This included a $100,000,000 public works program for state and municipalities based on a 50 percent contribution by the federal government; elimination of slums; development of a 4000 acre homestead site near Fall River; a $200,000 fish and game stocking plan; erection of a mammoth war memorial; increase in income taxes and relief in real estate taxes; and investigation of underpayment of income taxes during the ten preceding years.

The Governor suggested abolishment of the following: executive council, "relic of the days of royalty;" board of tax appeals, "Pernicious and destructive;" Boston Finance Commission, "smirching the reputation and character of officials;" county government, "wasteful and inefficient;" nonpartisan elections in cities, "a failure;" pre-primary conventions, also "a failure"; appointment of certain police commissioners by the governor.

Gov. Curley bluntly told the legislators that the membership of both branches should be cut in half.

He called for a reduction in electric, gas and telephone rates. adoption of a lower electric and gas rate schedule on a sliding scale system would result in increased consumption, increased revenue and increased benefits to the public, he said.

The state utilities department

Continued on Page Three

er and a law making tax speculators pay 75 per cent of gain in purchase of property within one year year of the taking of eminent domain.

He asked for a retention of the extra one-cent gasoline tax used in welfare aid.

"The enactment into law of the recommendations as contained in this inaugural address (58 pages) will tax the wisdom, energy and courage of the membership of the law-making branch of our government," concluded Gov. Curley.

The anteater has no teeth and has only a very small mouth which serves as an opening through which to protrude its long tongue and draw in its insect food.

Curley's Recommendations

BOSTON, Jan. 3—Recommendations by Gov. James M. Curley in his inaugural message to the legislature today were:

Compulsory attendance of minors at school until they have reached age of 16 years, thus removing children from industry.

State fund for workmen's compensation to avoid excessive premiums now charged.

Transfer of the industrial accident board to the department of labor and industries.

Legislation to permit the payment of permanent compensation to workers permanently incapacitated, rather than require the community to bear the burden.

Adoption of the Norris-La Guardia act.

Legislation which will exempt from attachments the wages of a debtor prior to a judgment by order of the court.

Legislation which will require the filing of a bond with adequate security, obligating the real or false creditor to indemnify the debtor for all losses resulting from the attachment in the event that the creditor fails to sustain his case.

Adoption not only of a 44-hour work week, but increased wages for employes of state institutions.

Massachusetts to join with 45 other states in cooperating with the Federal government in administrating the Federal Emergency Relief Act.

Establishment of municipal housing authorities to enable cities and towns to eliminate slums.

Use of 4000 state owned acres near Fall River for development of a homestead site.

Establishment of a maximum five percent rate on mortgages on homes if the banking institutions agree.

Adoption of legislation to place industrial banking under the supervision of the State Banking Commissioner.

Reduction of the number of zones under the compulsory automobile Insurance Law and investigation of all accidents to reduce dishonest and false claims.

Transfer of state detectives to the department of the attorney general for development of a state bureau of criminal investigation along the lines of the Federal Department of Justice.

Return to the pre-prohibition 11 p. m. closing time and no sale on Sunday and holidays in dispensing liquor, except innholders and licensed clubs.

Cooperation by the Commonwealth with the Federal government in the enforcement of narcotic laws.

Bar permanently from the use of motor vehicles drunken and reckless drivers and eliminate the practice of fixing cases and more inspectors to aid in rigid investigation of all accidents.

To save the taxpayers $1,000,000 in two years, reduce by a half 240 members of the House and 40 members of the State Senate.

Abolish the executive council.

Abolish the present system of county government.

Consideration in a constitutional convention of compulsory retirement of judges at the age of 70.

Amend the laws to enable a governor to appoint commissioners and heads of departments, other than constitutional departments, to serve during his term of office.

Creation of a sliding scale system for the determination of equitable rates for electricity, with participation by representatives of the public in the management of these public utilities.

Abolish the contribution by public service corporations of one-half the salary paid to the public utility commissioners, the state to pay the entire salary.

Attorney General's department to take steps to "secure justice (in rates) for the users of telephone service in the Commonwealth."

Appointment by the governor of a chairman of the commission on administration and finance, a budget commissioner, a purchasing agent and a comptroller, to serve under and be subject to such rules and regulations as the state auditor may promulgate.

Abolition of the state board of tax appeals, termed "a pernicious and destructive board.

Termination of the Boston finance commission.

Repeal of the pre-primary convention act.

Return to municipalities the authority to choose their own police commissioners.

Restoration by legislation of the party system in municipal elections

Imposition of a tax of 75 per cent of gain accruing to a speculator who purchases property within one year of a taking by eminent domain.

Appointment of a commission for the study and revision of the public health laws, expenses to be defrayed by a national foundation.

Prohibit the practicing in his own court by any justice of a district court.

Prohibit all members of the Judiciary from participating in a political campaign, either as candidates or espousing the cause of a candidate or candidates.

Establishment of the district courts on a circuit or rotating basis, similar to the superior court.

Establishment of an appellate division in the superior court to determine law questions arising in the superior court and thus relieve the supreme court.

Adequate facilities to house and maintain Juvenile and first offenders apart from hardened criminals.

Abandonment of the state prison at Charlestown, razing of the buildings, the erection of a receiving station for more serious offenders, and additional quarters at Norfolk state prison colony for persons convicted of felonies.

Sprinkler systems for hospitals for the insane to relieve the menace of a possible holocaust.

Increase of income tax rates to a level that will bring them into balance with the increase in real estate tax rates since 1916.

Adoption of the Wisconsin plan for an investigation by the attorney general's department of the underpayment of income taxes during the ten preceding years.

Extension of the one cent tax on gasoline, expiring this year, for one year from the date of expiration in order to continue to assist cities and towns in welfare relief.

Appropriation of $100,000 for stocking streams and reservoirs, appropriation of $100,000 for carrying on the fish and game division, allowing the receipts from hunting and fishing licenses to be expended for propagation of wild life.

Erection of a war memorial, with suitable halls for the veterans of each war and with a hall that may be utilized for the holding of conventions.

EFFACE CO
LIMIT RUM
GOVERNOR

FISH
Haddock—Whole
Haddock Filets
Halibut
Smoked Filets
Swordfish
Smelts
Cod Steak
Oysters 25¢ pt. | Clam
CHEESE
Loaf—white or colored
Sage 25¢ lb.
Munster 15¢ lb
Sugar—10 lbs.
Uneedas 3
Weston Assortment—lb.
Gold Medal, 24½ lb. bag
IMPO
Due to the increase
JANUARY 7th—Th
Dole Pineapple Juice
Apricots, large 2½ size
Fruit Cocktail, tall
Cherries, tall
Raspberries, No. 2's
Tapioca—Dessert
Soap

age and beano to be held in the cellar of Mrs. Lillian Shannon's home, 50 Richardson road, on Tuesday evening, Jan. 15.

JENNY M. PURCHASE SPEAKS IN WOLLASTON

Miss Jenny M. Purchase, agent for the Lynn District of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, was the speaker for the Women's Union at the Wollaston Congregational Church on Jan. 2. Her topic was "Children of Tomorrow."

CURLEY WOULD ABOLISH COUNCIL

Continued from Page One

failed to act following the Chicago telephone rate decision, and he suggested the attorney general's department act. He warned that it might be necessary to have members of the public utilities commission elected by popular vote.

Drunken and reckless drivers should be barred permanently from the use of motor vehicles, declared the governer, in pointing to 921 automobile deaths last year.

He urged a reduction in insurance rates, less zones under the compulsory automobile law, and investigation of all accidents to reduce false claims.

Gov. Curley had a number of recommendations for the judiciary including: an appellate division for the Superior court; compulsory retirement of judges at 70; district courts to handle civil cases; prevent judges from acting as attorneys in their own courts or taking part in political campaigns; and placing district court judges on full time and on a circuit basis.

"National prosperity," he said "is dependent upon a larger distribution of the profits of industry to labor and a less generous return to capital" and he announced he was bringing together the "ablest leaders in their particular fields" as a "thinking machine" to prevent costly errors in this era of evolution.

He spoke of the possible consolidation of New England railroads; suggested a reduction from six to five percent on home mortgages and called for a transfer of State detectives to the attorney-general's department to form a department of justice patterned after the federal department.

As a flareback to the controversy with retiring Gov. Joseph B. Ely the new chief executive suggested that commissioners and heads of departments should be appointed by the governor to serve during his term, including heads of the State finance departments.

Curley said the state prison at Charlestown should be razed; a receiving station for serious offenders erected; the Norfolk State Prison Colony enlarged; first offenders taken out of Concord Reformatory, and sprinkler systems installed in State insane hospitals to relieve the menace of fire. He took a fling at the "coddling of criminals" and wholesale granting of pardons. He demanded cooperation in the enforcement of narcotic laws.

Return to the pre-prohibition 11 p. m. closing time and no sale on Sundays and holidays in liquor dispensing was urged.

So was legislation exempting from attachment wages of a debtor prior to a judgement by court order and a law making tax speculators pay 75 per cent of gain in purchase of property within one year year of the taking of eminent domain.

He asked for a retention of the extra one-cent gasoline tax used in welfare aid.

"The enactment into law of the recommendations as contained in this inaugural address (58 pages) will tax the wisdom, energy and courage of the membership of the law-making branch of our government," concluded Gov. Curley.

The anteater has no teeth and has only a very small mouth which serves as an opening through which to protrude its long tongue and draw in its insect food.

Curley's Recommendations

BOSTON, Jan. 3—Recommendations by Gov. James M. Curley in his inaugural message to the legislature today were:

Compulsory attendance of minors at school until they have reached age of 16 years, thus removing children from industry.

State fund for workmen's compensation to avoid excessive premiums now charged.

Transfer of the industrial accident board to the department of labor and industries.

Legislation to permit the payment of permanent compensation to workers permanently incapacitated, rather than require the community to bear the burden.

Adoption of the Norris-La Guardia act.

Legislation which will exempt from attachments the wages of a debtor prior to a judgment by order of the court.

Legislation which will require the filing of a bond with adequate security, obligating the real or false creditor to indemnify the debtor for all losses resulting from the attachment in the event that the creditor fails to sustain his case.

Adoption not only of a 44-hour work week, but increased wages for employes of state institutions.

Massachusetts to join with 45 other states in cooperating with the Federal government in administrating the Federal Emergency Relief Act.

Establishment of municipal housing authorities to enable cities and towns to eliminate slums.

Use of 4000 state owned acres near Fall River for development of a homestead site.

Establishment of a maximum five percent rate on mortgages on homes if the banking institutions agree.

Adoption of legislation to place industrial banking under the supervision of the State Banking Commissioner.

Reduction of the number of zones under the compulsory automobile Insurance Law and investigation of all accidents to reduce dishonest and false claims.

Transfer of state detectives to the department of the attorney general for development of a state bureau of criminal investigation along the lines of the Federal Department of Justice.

Return to the pre-prohibition 11 p. m. closing time and no sale on Sunday and holidays in dispensing liquor, except innholders and licensed clubs.

Cooperation by the Commonwealth with the Federal government in the enforcement of narcotic laws.

Bar permanently from the use of motor vehicles drunken and reckless drivers and eliminate the practice of fixing cases and more inspectors to aid in rigid investigation of all accidents.

To save the taxpayers $1,000,000 in two years, reduce by a half 240 members of the House and 40 members of the State Senate.

Abolish the executive council.

Abolish the present system of county government.

Consideration in a constitutional convention of compulsory retirement of judges at the age of 70.

Amend the laws to enable a governor to appoint commissioners and heads of departments, other than constitutional departments, to serve during his term of office.

Creation of a sliding scale system for the determination of equitable rates for electricity, with participation by representatives of the public in the management of these public utilities.

Abolish the contribution by public service corporations of one-half the salary paid to the public utility commissioners, the state to pay the entire salary.

Attorney General's department to take steps to "secure justice (in rates) for the users of telephone service in the Commonwealth."

Appointment by the governor of a chairman of the commission on administration and finance, a budget commissioner, a purchasing agent and a comptroller, to serve under and be subject to such rules and regulations as the state auditor may promulgate.

Abolition of the state board of tax appeals, termed "a pernicious and destructive board.

Termination of the Boston finance commission.

Repeal of the pre-primary convention act.

Return to municipalities the authority to choose their own police commissioners.

Restoration by legislation of the party system in municipal elections

Imposition of a tax of 75 per cent of gain accruing to a speculator who purchases property within one year of a taking by eminent domain.

Appointment of a commission for the study and revision of the public health laws, expenses to be defrayed by a national foundation.

Prohibit the practicing in his own court by any justice of a district court.

Prohibit all members of the Judiciary from participating in a political campaign, either as candidates or espousing the cause of a candidate or candidates.

Establishment of the district courts on a circuit or rotating basis, similar to the superior court.

Establishment of an appellate division in the superior court to determine law questions arising in the superior court and thus relieve the supreme court.

Adequate facilities to house and maintain Juvenile and first offenders apart from hardened criminals.

Abandonment of the state prison at Charlestown, razing of the buildings, the erection of a receiving station for more serious offenders, and additional quarters at Norfolk state prison colony for persons convicted of felonies.

Sprinkler systems for hospitals for the insane to relieve the menace of a possible holocaust.

Increase of income tax rates to a level that will bring them into balance with the increase in real estate tax rates since 1916.

Adoption of the Wisconsin plan for an investigation by the attorney general's department of the underpayment of income taxes during the ten preceding years.

Extension of the one cent tax on gasoline, expiring this year, for one year from the date of expiration in order to continue to assist cities and towns in welfare relief.

Appropriation of $100,000 for stocking streams and reservoirs, appropriation of $100,000 for carrying on the fish and game division, allowing the receipts from hunting and fishing licenses to be expended for propagation of wild life.

Erection of a war memorial, with suitable halls for the veterans of each war and with a hall that may be utilized for the holding of conventions.

Press Clipping Service
2 Park Square
BOSTON MASS.

AMERICAN
Boston, Mass.
JAN 3 1935

Sound Curley Program Should Be Followed by the Legislature

GOVERNOR CURLEY'S inaugural address is one of the most brilliant and constructive in state history.

It is a masterly summary of the Commonwealth's needs. It is also a fundamentally sound program of meeting them.

Where others have been content to point out WEAKNESSES, Mr. Curley tells how to build STRENGTH.

In a comprehensive analysis, he has not only isolated the faults of state government but he has suggested definite plans to eliminate them.

He calls for action. Where drastic action is warranted he has concrete plans for drastic action. Yet the whole is constructive and practical and a promise that good reasoning is to replace poor reasons.

It conveys further assurance of the happy welfare of Massachusetts under Mr. Curley's leadership.

The vast majority of the new governor's proposals is excellent.

Most of his plans will have the public's enthusiastic support.

The several that threaten abolition of jobs created for no other reason than political expediency will produce a chorus of squeals and obstructive arguments.

However it may be inclined, the Legislature, if it is wise, will heed the voice of the new governor, for he speaks with the voice of the people.

NOT a few of Mr. Curley's plans, especially those seeking reductions in utility rates and in the cost of government, and those providing for better law enforcement, embody issues for which the Boston Evening American has consistently campaigned.

The proposed State Department of Justice, with responsibility for criminal law enforcement placed in the attorney-general's office, is excellent.

The public will rejoice at signs of activity in the attorney-general department which, for many years, has devoted itself to a convincing display of lack of initiative.

Excellent, too, are the plans to correct the abuses in the lower courts and TAKE THE JUDICIARY OUT OF POLITICS.

Every one of the governor's suggestions for changes in the State Constitution is well founded, and tremendous savings will be accomplished if the General Court membership is reduced by half, while county government and the Governor's Council are abolished.

WE have too many laws and too many lawmakers. The expense of maintaining county government and the Council is infinitely greater than appears on the surface.

Administration changes for which Mr. Curley asks enabling legislation are of a nature bound to result in strong opposition from selfish interests. Yet they are no less sound.

The Finance Commission can be abolished with small loss to anyone; the Board of Tax Appeals can be abolished with great gain to over-burdened small property owners.

The public's chief complaint against the Finance Commission is not so much, as Mr. Curley claims, that it is a "political nuisance" as that it never seems to get anywhere.

During all its criticism of land deals, it never advanced one such sound proposal as Mr. Curley's plan to end real estate speculation in anticipation of public works by TAXING SUCH SPECULATION OUT OF EXISTENCE.

THERE can be advanced no stronger argument to limit the tenure of state department heads to the term of the governor who appoints them than the recent "lame duck" appointments of Governor Ely, which the new Governor blames upon a desire to perpetuate political control.

In seeking to restore to Boston the city's right to name its own police commissioner, Mr. Curley consistently maintains the HOME-RULE POLICY he advocated as Mayor.

At the same time he administers a gentle rebuke to the outgoing administration for the disgusting haste attending its efforts to deprive him of a privilege it mistakenly thought he wanted.

The inaugural address incorporates a vast program of industrial and economic relief, offering hope of work and wages and a more equitable adjustment of tax burdens.

There is much in it to benefit every deserving person. THERE IS NOTHING IN IT TO ALARM ANY BUT THE UNDESERVING.

ITEM
Wakefield, Mass.

JAN 3 1935

earth, earth, hear the word of the Lord.—Jeremiah 22:29.

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INAUGURAL ADDRESS

IN HIS inaugural address today, Governor James M. Curley offers prolific suggestions for changes in legislation. Perhaps the most important proposal is that of reducing the mortgage interest rate from six to five per cent. He proposes to take up this subject with officials of banking institutions at an early date. In this connection it is of interest to note that a resolution on the subject of mortgage interest was adopted at a recent meeting of co-operative banks to the effect "that any statutory mandate, seeking arbitrarily to establish a 5 per cent interest rate, would defeat its own purpose, drying up the normal flow of new savings for investment in Massachusetts home mortgages and sharply disturb the established balance between the necessary cost of a co-operative bank loan and the return necessary to induce the saving public to supply funds for such loans."

It would seem that bank officials would be in a better position to determine this important subject.

Gov. Curley suggests reducing membership in the Legislature from 240 members of the House and 40 members of the Senate to half the number in both instances, with sessions biennially. This is the most sensible proposition in the entire inaugural.

As expected, Gov. Curley advocates the abolition of the Boston Finance Commission, claiming it has "degenerated into a political nuisance." He likewise suggests that legislation should be inaugurated to authorize all municipalities to choose their own police officials instead of the present method of appointment of commissioners by the Governor and Council.

New England railroads are give sympathetic interest by Gov. Curl who says:

"There is every indication that th destructive competitive practic which have been a contributing factor to the present plight of the railroads of the United States will shortly be ended by Federal action, as a matter of economic necessity as well as of justice to the public. It is highly important for the best interests of Massachusetts that this action be anticipated. There is absolutely no possibility of a change in method of transportation or improvement of service while the railroads of New England remain in their present financial status. The demand for electrification, the abolition of grade crossings and improved equipment, and the development of Massachusetts industrially and commercially require trunk line service, regardless of sentimental objections based upon the fear that combination or consolidation may prove injurious to the interests of New England."

NEWS
Salem, Mass.

JAN 3 1935

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Continued on Ninth Page

RUGG MAY SWEAR IN CURLEY AS GOVERNOR DUE SENATE WRANGLE

HON. JAMES M. CURLEY
Who Takes Office As Governor Today

Boston, Jan. 3 (AP)—The presidentless senate may wrangle and filibuster to its heart's content—Gov.-elect James M. Curley plans to be inaugurated at noon today.

The weary members of the upper house recessed at 2.30 o'clock this morning after more than 15 hours of wrangling, recessing and filibustering. The recess ends at 10 A. M. and many believed that by that time the Republican and Democratic members could get together on a candidate.

Gov.-Elect Curley said last night they might wrangle just as long as they pleased, but they hadn't a chance of interfering with his plans to be inaugurated this noon.

"Chief Justice Arthur P. Rugg of the supreme court is competent to administer the oath of office, if the senate has not at that time elected a president" the governor-elect asid.

The all-day and all-night session of the senate yesterday was a series of caucuses, recess and filibusters.

The Democrats were determined to prevent organization and election of a president until they had been promised a share of the committee chairmanships.

Their Republican rivals were as determined to keep the senate in session until the filibuster was broken.

Then, Sen. William A. Davenport, Republican, of Greenfield, said he was too tired to continue and he voted with the Democrats to recess. The vote on the recess was 20 to 19.

The house, meanwhile, went through its organization without a hitch.

~~SUN~~ Leader
Lowell, Mass.

JAN 3 1935

BYSTANDING
BY
Charles E. Gallagher

Curley's Address

Recommendations

"Work and Wages"

Diverting Years

Governor Curley's inaugural address laid his governmental cards on the table with characteristic frankness. He told the legislature what he thought ought to be done for the people of Massachusetts in the next two years and he suggested how the results he outlined can be accomplished. Some of his suggestions were not entirely new, but others were so original as to cause a gasp when he uttered them. His recommendation that the membership of the House and Senate be reduced by half will find pious affirmation in more than one breast. It would be a Herculean task, of course, to bring about that change because the repercussions would be tremendous. Nevertheless, no honest man can deny that it would mean a more efficient General Court, capable of conducting its business in far less time than that consumed by the present unwieldy body.

* * *

The governor's recommendation that biennial instead of annual sessions of the legislature be held simply echoes a movement which our own Representative Henry Achin has been advocating for the past several years but thus far without success. Biennial sessions will mean a tremendous saving in money and will reduce the mass of legislation which now clutters the statute books.

* * *

Of particular interest locally is Mr. Curley's urging that the present system of county government be abrogated. This is simply in keeping with the general trend toward simplification of government. As presently constituted, county commissions duplicate much of the work done by other agencies of government. They call for the maintenance of a costly staff of officials and employees. The state or the local community could easily take over most of the work now done under county supervision.

* * *

Governor Curley's suggestion that the attorney general's office become more intimately concerned with the subordinate prosecuting officers—the district attorneys—is timely. "I believe," the governor said, "it would be advisable to place direct responsibility upon the attorney general, and to give him any necessary power to organize his department as a Department of Justice, comparable to that of the United States." In other words, the governor believes that the attorney general should have general supervision of the enforcement of the criminal law of the commonwealth. If there should develop a crime wave in Lowell, Worcester, Boston, Lynn or any other community, it should be his business to confer with the district attorney in the territory affected and place the full powers and resources of the state behind the latter in a campaign to bring the criminals to court immediately.

* * *

Mr. Curley's most sensational recommendations are those calling for the abolition of the Governor's Council, the State Board of Tax Appeals, the Boston Finance commission and the pre-primary convention. Some of these suggestions are obviously the result of political hurts. The Boston Fin. Com. was a constant thorn in Mr. Curley's side while he was mayor of Boston and it lost no opportunity to bait him during the recent gubernatorial campaign. The pre-primary convention of the Democrats, held in Worcester last June, tossed Mr. Curley one side in favor of Gen. Charles H. Cole and the governor has been bitter against the convention plan ever since. Former-Governor Ely's unfortunate experiences with his Executive Council in the matter of confirming appointments undoubtedly was fresh in Governor Curley's mind when he penned his recommendation for the abolition of this body. As for the State Board of Tax Appeals, the governor gives it brief dismissal with the comment: "It has shown an utter disregard for

Continued on Page Four.

SUN
Lowell, Mass.

JAN 3 1935

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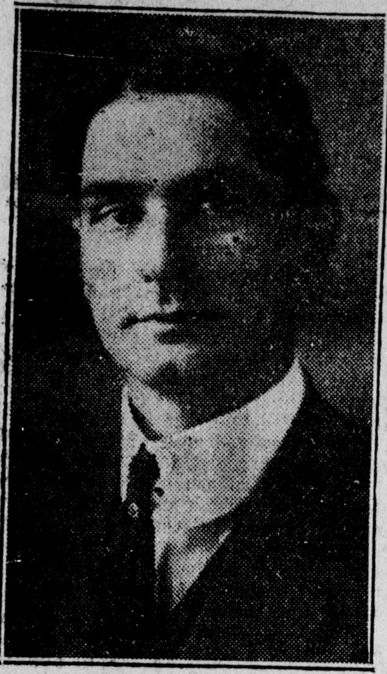
Selectmen Howard King and Irving French of Tewksbury are expected to



IRVING F. FRENCH
Tewksbury

attend some part of the two-day session. Billerica expects to find representation through Selectman George Gracie and Arthur Howard. Chairman Arthur W. Pilotte of the Dracut board is expected to attend. No Chelmsford selectmen will go to Boston.

Starting at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning with registration, county conferences and group discussions, there is interest throughout the two-day program down to the last item, closing of the meeting on Saturday afternoon with a discussion of town problems.

The meeting will be addressed by Governor James M. Curley, Theodore N. Waddell, director of division of accounts; Chairman William P. Hayes of the Alcohol Beverage commission; Senator Angier L. Goodwin, chairman of the special recess committee on old age assistance and unemployed insurance; Commissioner Henry D. Chadwick of the department of pub- retary of the commonwealth; State E. R. A. Administrator Arthur G. Rotch, Henry F. Long of the department of corporations and taxation, and Frederick Butler, of Andover, president of the Massachusetts County Commissioners association.

ARTHUR W. PILOTTE
Dracut

~~SUN~~ Leader
Lowell, Mass.

JAN 3 1935

Lowell People Attend Curley's Inauguration

Among the Lowell people present at the inauguration were Charles J. McCarthy, chairman of the Curley campaign committee; Edmund M. Cluin, treasurer of the committee; Joseph P. Queenan, secretary of the committee; Hon. James B. Casey, Hon. Thomas J. Corbett, L. Edwin Schriever, Mrs Theresa McDermott and John W. Daly.

The crowd trying to attend the ceremonies extended down the State House steps and across Boston common. Governor Curley had sent out 5000 invitations, but there were actually accommodations for 600 in the chamber of the House of Representatives, where the inaugural exercises were held. Seats had been placed in the corridors and various ante-rooms off the House chamber, where a loud-speaking system brought the exercises to several thousand more people. Visitors even lined the stairways in an endeavor to hear the inaugural address of the new executive whom they could not see in person.
ber were opened at 10.20 a. m. and within seven minutes were com-

The galleries in the House cham- pletely filled. A majority of the spectators were women.

At 11.03 a. m. Speaker Leverett E. Saltonstall called the House to order and following a brief prayer by the chaplain, a recess was voted.

There was a stir in the crowd at 11.40 o'clock when Miss Mary Curley, daughter of the governor-elect, and now first lady of the commonwealth entered a reserved section of the gallery on the arm of a mil-

Continued on Page Seven.

were enthusiastically given.

Speaker Saltonstall appointed another committee to wait on the governor-elect and the lieutenant-governor-elect, Charles F. Hurley, informing them that the entire House of Representatives and certain members of the Senate awaited their arrival for the taking of the oath of office.

The actual ceremony began with the entrance of the chief justice and justices of the Supreme Judicial court and the Superior court. In this procession was Justice Stanley E. Qua of Lowell. Later came a delegation of foreign consuls and finally Governor-elect Curley, Lieutenant Governor-elect Hurley and the new members of the executive council. Mr. Curley was given an ovation which lasted fully five minutes. The oath of office was administered to the incoming officials by Secretary of the Commonwealth Frederic W. Cook in accordance with the procedure approved by the voters, June, 1780.

~~SUN~~ Leader
…well, Mass.
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…from Page One.

…values deemed equitable by the boards of assessors of the cities and towns." We seem to recall our own Mayor Bruin saying something along the same lines recently.

* * *

The governor's recommendation that utility rates be reduced is routine, of course; every Democrat elected to state office in the past decade has urged it at one time or other, but his suggestion that the public be given an opportunity to participate in the management of utilities is interesting. This is in line with Representative Thomas A. Delmore's recently filed bill, calling for the election of public utility commissioners by the people.

* * *

All in all, Governor Curley has shown a commendably comprehensive grasp on the problems of government and he has not avoided discussion of even the most baffling of them. He has demonstrated by today's address that his campaign slogan of "Work and wages" was not devised merely to catch votes, but was born of his honest conviction that the only way out of the depression is to put people to work and take them off the welfare lists. This he hopes to do by a vast program of public projects in which the state and federal government will co-operate.

* * *

If the new governor gets half decent support from the General Court, there should be much progressive and practical legislation written into the books during his administration. Mr. Curley has never been an automaton in office. He has ideas and convictions and the courage to fight for them. The ensuing two years should be diverting on Beacon Hill.

SUN
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Continued from Page One.

itary attendant. Miss Curley wore a black velvet two-piece suit with white collar and black turban. She received a tremendous ovation as she took her seat in the front row.

Immediately following the arrival of Miss Curley, Mrs. Frederick W. Mansfield, wife of the mayor of Boston, was escorted to her seat and she too received generous applause. Later came the other members of Governor-elect Curley's family. Others who occupied reserved seats were Rt. Rev. John B. Spellman and Rev. Fr. Kelley, pastor of Governor Curley's home parish.

At 11.46 a. m. the House reconvened and a committee was appointed to wait on the Senate. The committee returned a few minutes later and reported to Speaker Saltonstall, that the Senate, even at that late hour, had not organized and was not ready to sit in joint convention with the House.

Among the guests who arrived as the ceremony was about to begin was former-Governor Eugene N. Foss. Mr. Foss was loudly applauded as he entered the chamber.

Governor Curley took the oath of office at 12.10 p. m. After the other officials had been inducted, Speaker Saltonstall again presented the governor, who received another tremendous ovation. Just as he began to read his inaugural address, some one in the gallery arose and shouted, "James M. Curley, governor of Massachusetts, next United States Senator and future president of the United States." Some one else called for three cheers and they were enthusiastically given.

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Leader ~~SUN~~
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JAN 3 1935

Curley Urges Many Changes

Would Abolish Council, Tax Board and Halve Legislature

Plans $100,000,000 Public Works Program; Seeks Reduction in Gas, Electric and Telephone Rates—Terms County Government Wasteful and Pre-Primary Conventions Failure—Outlines Changes in Judiciary

By HERBERT CARYL

BOSTON, Jan. 3 (INS)—Unfolding a gigantic program to substitute "work and wages" for public welfare allotments and recommending sweeping changes in government, Governor James M. Curley this afternoon delivered to the 149th annual great and general court the longest inaugural message on record in Massachusetts.

Putting Massachusetts four-square behind the New Deal of President Roosevelt and calling for liberalization and strengthening of certain labor laws, Governor Curley told a joint session of the legislature in the crowded house chamber of his plans for:

A $100,000,000 public works program for state and municipalities based on a 50 per cent contribution by the federal government; elimination of slums; development of a 4000 acre homestead site near Fall River; a $200,000 fish and game stocking plan; erection of a mammoth war memorial; increase in income taxes and relief in real estate taxes; and investigation of underpayment of income taxes during the 10 preceding years.

Attacks Executive Council

The new governor suggested abolishment of the following: Executive council, "relic of the days of royalty"; board of tax appeals, "pernicious and destructive"; Boston finance commission, "smirching the reputation and character of officials; county government, "wasteful and inefficient"; non-partisan elections in cities, "a failure"; pre-primary conventions, also "a failure"; appointment of certain police commissioners by the governor.

Governor Curley bluntly told the legislators that the membership of both branches should be cut in half.

He called for a reduction in electric, gas and telephone rates. Adoption of a lower electric and gas rate schedule on a sliding scale system would result in increased consumption, increased revenue and increased benefits to the public, he said. The state utilities department failed to act following the Chicago telephone rate decision and he suggested the attorney general's department act. He warned that it might be necessary to have members of the public utilities commission elected by popular vote.

Drunken and reckless drivers should be barred permanently from the use of motor vehicles, declared the governor in pointing to 921 automobile deaths last year. He urged a reduction in insurance rates, less zones under the compulsory automobile law, and investigation of all accidents to reduce false claims.

Many Recommendations

Governor Curley had a number of recommendations for the judiciary including: An appellate division for the superior court; compulsory retirement of judges at 70, district courts to handle civil cases, prevent judges from acting as attorneys in their own courts or taking part in political campaigns and placing district court judges on full time and on a circuit basis.

"National prosperity," he said, "is dependent upon a larger distribution of the profits of industry to labor and a less generous return to capital," and he announced he was bringing together the "ablest leaders in their particular fields" as a "thinking machine" to prevent costly errors in this era of evolution.

He spoke of the possible consolidation of New England railroads, suggested a reduction from six to five per cent on home mortgages and called for a transfer of state detectives to the attorney general's department to form a department of justice patterned after the federal department.

As a flareback to the controversy with retiring Governor Joseph B. Ely, the new chief executive suggested that commissioners and heads of departments should be appointed by the governor to serve during his term, including heads of the state finance departments.

Would Raze Prison

Governor Curley said the state prison at Charlestown should be razed, a receiving station for serious offenders erected, the Norfolk state prison colony enlarged, first offenders taken out of Concord reformatory and sprinkler systems installed in state insane hospitals to relieve the menace of fire. He took a fling at the "coddling of criminals" and wholesale granting of pardons. He demanded co-operation in the enforcement of narcotic laws.

Return to the pre-prohibition 11 p. m. closing time and no sale on Sundays and holidays in liquor dispensing was urged. So was legislation exempting from attachment wages of a debtor prior to a judgment by court order and a law making speculators pay 75 per cent of gain in purchase of property within one year of the taking by eminent domain.

He asked for a retention of the extra one-cent gasoline tax used in welfare aid.

"The enactment into law of the recommendations as contained in this inaugural address, 58 pages, will tax the wisdom, energy and courage of the membership of the law-making branch of our government," concluded Governor Curley.

Highlights of Curley's message follow:

I commend to your serious consideration not only co-operation with federal authorities in the development of the New Deal, but the adoption of a program which will result in the substitution of work and wages for public welfare allotments.

In the past Massachusetts has not co-operated to the degree that it was possible to co-operate . . . we are engaged in an economic warfare against depression and unemployment and in such a conflict there is no place on the sidelines.

In the conduct of governmental activities in the future, more consideration will be given to economics and less to politics.

Our present economic plight may be traced to the failure to recognize that national prosperity is dependent upon . . . a larger distribution of the profits of industry to labor and a less generous return to capital.

Economic Reform

A workable program of economic security for all the people with a higher standard of living for the masses and a lower cost of production represents a reform which is attainable provided we have the courage and the knowledge of economics necessary to essay the solution.

Like every great reform it will not be a matter of days. . . . To convert an economic chaos into a contented and orderly social program requires more than mere leadership by a few great minds, rather does it demand the intelligent co-operation of the entire people. We have for a quarter of a century been living in a machine civilization and yet the ills we suffer at the present hour are due almost wholly to our failure to make the machine our servant rather than to permit it to become, as it has, our master.

The mounting costs of public welfare not only threaten the financial security of the nation but if permitted to continue unchecked, will destroy not only the self-respect but the self-reliance of the people, transforming a large element of the population into the mendicant class. It is idle to contend that our present problem is unsolvable and it is likewise futile and stupid to maintain that if left alone it will solve itself.

Despite this tremendous productivity and these fabulous resources as contrasted with the population it is exceedingly difficult to understand why the conditions in evidence during the past five years have been permitted to develop to the point where they threaten the existence of our national life. For the first time in the history of the American nation we have been apparently forced to recognize the necessity for the creation of a thinking machine to solve these problems.

Program Experimental

The program as recommended by President Roosevelt must of necessity be experimental in character and subject to perfecting changes to which the thought, talent and time of the entire people should be given.

In this era of evolution costly errors can best be avoided through coordination of thought, not only by the legislative assembly but by the best minds in the commonwealth, and it is my purpose to invite the co-operation by a group of the ablest leaders in their particular fields of activity to devise a program which will be of value to the entire people and to posterity.

It is difficult to understand the failure of the commonwealth to create a state planning board. The most successful business enterprises in America today number in their organization a planning division.

The solution of the critical problem of production and distribution must speedily be solved if we are to end in the state and nation a condition in which great sections of the population are in want in the midst of plenty.

The failure to recognize the evolution from cotton undergarments to rayon silk was unquestionably one of the most severe blows experienced by the textile industry in the commonwealth. . . . We have been not only smugly complacent but we have been excessively politically minded rather than industrially alert.

In view of the national movement for the adoption of more equitable relations between capital and labor it is important that Massachusetts occupy a commanding position in the matters of legislation affecting the rights of workers in industry.

Intelligent selfishness should have made it obvious to political as well as to industrial leaders, if a mass production program was to succeed, the great masses of people must have the buying power to purchase that which industry produces . . . in view of the national movement for the adoption of more equitable relations between capital and labor it is important that Massachusetts occupy a commanding position in matters of legislation affecting the rights of workers in industry.

The vicious practice of consigning permanently disabled workers and elderly workers to the charity rolls or the poor house could, in my opinion, be prevented through the establishment of a state fund for workmen's compensation. The excessive premiums now charged in thousands of cases are beyond the ability of the employer to maintain, with the result that as a protective measure only the young and strong are permitted opportunity for work.

Would Ban Pay Attachments

Massachusetts is one of the few states of the union in which wages are not exempt from attachment. Failure to enact legislation that would safeguard the worker from the exactions of the money-lender and the dealer in goods sold on installments represents a condition which should no longer be permitted.

Just so long as the present wage scale and excessive hours of labor continue in force, harsh treatment, not infrequently accompanied by brutality, may be expected from overwork and underpaid employees, of state institutions.

Provided consolidation can be agreed upon, with adequate provision for the retention of control, that would safeguard the interests of New England, improve the transportation system and aid in the development of New England industries and resources, thereby increasing the number of employees, there is no way to justify a failure to act, in the New England railroad financial situation.

I have requested the officials of the municipalities of the commonwealth *to draft a program anticipating their requirements based upon* a 50 per cent contribution by the federal government. In a public works program. I anticipate that this program may represent a total of $100,000,000 for the commonwealth and the municipalities of the state and to the present time requests have been submitted totalling in excess of $60,000,000.

Housing Program

The present shortage of housing is unprecedented in the history of this country. . . . A recent survey of 640,000 existing homes in different sections shows that more than one-half of them are badly in need of repairs and many not fit to live in. More than one-half of all our homes are more than 30 years old.

The high insurance rates are not only a burden to the home owners of automobiles but they constitute a tremendous sales resistance in one of our greatest industries.

There can be no effectual repression of crime until we recognize that methods and equipment which may have been adequate 50 or 100 years ago are entirely inadequate in this day.

There is serious danger that this essential legislation, narcotics, may fail of its purpose unless every state in the union co-operates in the enactment of legislation that will make possible united action in combating this insidious and menacing threat to organized society.

Highway Safety

During the year 1934 the number that died as a consequence of motor vehicle accidents reached the appaling total of 921 and the number of injured showed a substantial increase over former years.

Apparently the most satisfactory and expeditious method of changing the system of conducting governmental activities in the state, county and cities and towns is through a constitutional convention.

Raps Council

The governor's council is a relic of the days of royalty. . . . It is an expensive and unnecessary institution, the abolition of which would be a contributing factor to the honest, efficient and economical administration of state government.

I believe that the present system of county government is wasteful and inefficient and that it ought to be abolished.

I believe a compulsory retirement law, for judges, based upon attainment of a given age and not based upon personal qualities, is more equitable and works better in the long run.

The present system, of state department heads, alleged to be based upon the theory of retaining in office competent career men, is in reality based on the desire to perpetuate political control.

Questions Power Rates

Electricity is no longer a luxury and therefore, should be reasonably accessible to all classes. . . . There is no justification for the present schedule of rates on electricity and gas. . . . The adoption of a lower rate schedule would unquestionably result in increased consumption, increased revenue and increased benefits for the public. . . . Failure by the public utilities commission to adopt a more courageous and liberal policy upon questions coming before them for consideration may ultimately make necessary election by the people rather than appointment by the governor of members of the public utility commission.

Tax Board Dominated

The state board of tax appeals has shown an utter disregard for the values deemed equitable by the boards of assessors in the cities and towns and has pratically usurped the powers of the local organization. Since its organization the board has been dominated and dictated to in its decisions by wealthy owners of property interested in shifting the burden of the cost of government to the less powerful and influential elements of each community, namely, the small home owners. As a consequence of the establishment of values at a time when there was no market for realty, the assessing systems throughout the state have been in some cases destroyed.

This commission, Boston finance commission, has degenerated into a political nuisance. It has lost caste and has forfeited the confidence of the public.

Pre-Primary Failure

The pre-primary convention has failed to justify the opinion of its sponsors that it would be an improvement of the system of nominating candidates.

The departure from these principles in the creation by the legislature of municipal commissions of police, and in authorizing the governor to appoint police commissioners in some of our cities, has not in my opinion produced more efficient police protection and has been a source of irritation.

I am of the opinion that the experiment of non-partisan election in the cities of this commonwealth has been a failure.

It is my purpose to submit a draft of a state recovery act, the provisions of which will make enforceable the decrees as set forth in the national recovery act.

New Court Plan

These courts, district courts, should be so organized and constituted as to effectively bear a substantial burden of civil litigation that is now congesting the dockets of the superior court. . . . If it is necessary the judges of these courts should be made full time judges with adequate compensation for such service. . . . The administration of the lower courts has long been a subject of well-founded criticism and complaint, not only because of unnecessary delay in the trial of cases but in the dictatorial conduct of those charged with the administration of justice.

The condition of our penal institutions constitutes a serious challenge to our profession of humanitarian impulses. The state prison at Charlestown is overcrowded. . . . The mingling of casual and juvenile offenders who may be capable of rehabilitation, with confirmed and habitual criminal at Concord reformatory is intolerable, and constitutes a reproach to the government of the commonwealth.

Urges Better Fire Protection

An investigation of state institutions discloses the fact that many buildings in which the insane are now confined, with steel bars or gratings upon the windows and with steel doors, are without sprinkler systems so that in event of fire it would be an impossibility to prevent great loss of life. . . . A failure to change this condition because of the possible cost is indefensible and it should be undertaken at once.

The home owner today pays nearly twice as much, taxes, as he paid in 1916 while the income tax payer has been able to prevent any increase of the original 1916 rate. This is a manifest injustice. . . . The investigation conducted by the federal government in cases of individuals and corporations guilty of tax evasions has been most startling, and leads me to believe that results similar to those which have been secured in the case of the federal government are possible in the case of the commonwealth. . . . As a result of this enactment, Wisconsin investigation of underpayment of income taxes, $16,933,000 of additional taxes were paid into the state treasury at a cost to the state for auditing investigation and legal expenses of but $951,000.

I have recommended to the New England governors the creation of a fund, the purpose of which is to familiarize the public with the advantages and beauty and the desirability of New England as a summer resort. . . . It is not only important that we capitalize the investment made by the federal government in the improvement and development of the Cape Cod section, but it is equally *important that studies be made at an early date* and the necessary appropriations be made available to end pollution of inland waters and for the conservation of public health through adequate water and sewerage facilities.

. . . It is likewise important that an appropriation in the sum of $100,000 be made available for the purpose of stocking the streams and reservoirs of the state with fish and game.

The mere erection of a monument or dedication of a highway or even a park will not serve the purpose, a war memorial, other than from the esthetic standpoint. It is possible that the esthetic and the utilitarian be combined.

The enactment into law of the recommendations as contained in this inaugural address will tax the wisdom, energy and courage of the membership of the law making branch of our government.

MARRIAGE INTENTIONS

Joseph Palermo, 61 Summer street, shoeworker; Mildred Hall, 231 Lincoln street, shoeworker.

Roland R. Gauthier, Manchester, N. H., baker; Margaret P. Cochran, Manchester, N. H., maid.

Alphonse Claveau, Brooklyn, N. Y., chauffeur; Corinne Goyette, 778 Merrimack street, hosiery.

John F. Quinn, Manchester, N. H., police officer; Eileen F. Power, 45 Cosgrove street, nurse.

Frances A. Therien, 203 Appleton street, agent; Edwidge Gaudette, 19 Appleton street, matron.

SUN
Lowell, Mass.
JAN 3 1935

10,000 CHEER NEW GOVERNOR

Curley Takes Oath As Ely's Successor

Becomes State's Chief Executive

HON. JAMES M. CURLEY

SENATORS NOT AT INAUGURAL

Deadlock Over Election of President Causes Unprecedented Situation

Secretary of State Administers Oath for First Time in State's History

BOSTON, Jan. 3, (INS)—Governor James M. Curley was interrupted by applause frequently during the delivery of his inaugural message this afternoon.

But the greatest applause and cheers came when he spoke of abolishing the executive council, stating that the council harked back to the days of royalty.

The house chamber was in a din for several minutes. The new governor was unperturbed and smiled. The roar continued and Governor Curley finally restored order by rapping with the speaker's gavel.

At least 10,000 persons thronged the capitol and heard the long address. Amplifiers permitted several thousand persons in the corridors, on the stairways and Gardiner auditorium to hear the proceedings.

Cook Administers Oath

BOSTON, Jan. 3 (INS)—Without the presence of the senate—a situation unprecedented—James M. Curley took the oath of office as the 53rd governor of Massachusetts this afternoon in the crowded house chamber.

The senate was engaged in a filibuster over election of a president and Democratic representation in committee chairmanships.

Governor Curley received the oath from Secretary of State Frederic W. Cook as National Guard cannon roared a 19-gun salute across snow-covered Boston common and thousands of persons jammed the capitol.

Never before in the history of the legislature has the governor been sworn in by anyone but the president of the senate.

His predecessor, Joseph B. Ely, had just walked down the long stairs at the Bullfinch front of the capitol alone, in keeping with an old tradition. Before leaving, he had presented to the new governor, in accordance with a custom begun in 1860, a copy of the general statutes of Massachusetts of that year, a time-worn Bible, and a key, bearing the tag "council chamber."

From a vantage point, high in the visitors gallery, surrounded by her guests, Miss Mary Curley saw and heard her father sworn in as chief executive of Massachusetts for the next two years.

The governor-elect was surrounded by state officials, members of the executive council, and his military staff. Among the distinguished guests attending the inauguration ceremonies were James Roosevelt, eldest son of the president, and Dwight L. Hoopingarner, associate director of the Federal Housing administration. Governors from other states, judges, representatives of the federal government, and mayors of many cities were present.

Immediately after Governor-elect Curley was sworn into office, the oath of office was administered to Joseph L. Hurley of Fall River, as lieutenant-governor. Newly elected members of the governor's council were also sworn into office.

Secretary of State Frederic W. Cook, State Treasurer Charles F. Hurley, State Auditor Thomas H. Buckley and Attorney General Paul A. Dever will not be sworn into office until Wednesday, January 16.

Following the inauguration exercises, a reception was arranged in the hall of flags. Then the governor-elect, with his daughter, and Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. Joseph L. Hurley, go to the executive chamber Governor-elect Curley was a lunche guest of the adjutant-general and staff at a downtown hotel, where M Mary Curley presided at a lunch for women guests.

Leader ~~SUN~~
Lowell, Mass.

JAN 3 1935

DEADLOCK IN STATE SENATE; CURLEY BECOMES GOVERNOR

Takes Oath as Governor

HIS EXCELLENCY JAMES M. CURLEY.

Democrats Will Not Relinquish To Republicans

Demand Equal Distribution of the Chairmanship of Senate Committees--Curley Inaugural Recommends Drastic Changes.

(Special to the Leader.)

STATE HOUSE, BOSTON, Jan. 3.—The deadlock in the state Senate, where a filibuster is being conducted by the Democratic members, results from the fact that a Democratic senator was first recognized and given the floor by Senator James G. Moran, Republican, of Mansfield, the oldest member in point of service in the Senate. The Democratic members refuse to yield the floor to a Republican senator but will yield to a Democratic member.

As a result the Republicans cannot obtain the floor to place in nomination the name of Senator Erland F. Fish of Brookline as president of the Senate.

There are 20 Republican senators present at the session and 19 Democrats, with one Republican senator absent.

Recess Taken by the Senate

Deadlock Continues Over the Choice of a President.

BOSTON, Jan. 3 (AP)—The Massachusetts Senate, deadlocked by a persistent filibuster which began yesterday, continued until 2 o'clock

Continued on Page Seven.

this morning and then was resumed this forenoon, took a recess this afternoon, still without a persident and while inauguration exercises already were in progress.

Guns on Boston common boombed their salute to the incoming governor, James M. Curley, after Secretary of State Frederic W. Cook had sworn him into office, and Senator Frank Hurley of Holyoke began the reading of Curley's inaugural address before the deadlocked Senator before the senators decideded to recess.

Under Massachusetts law, the president of the Senate should swear in the governor, but Cook substituted when the Senate failed to select a president.

The deadlock resulted from the refusal of Republican members, who are in the majority, to guarantee the Democrats any committee chairmanships. There appeared no solution in sight when recess was taken until later in the afternoon.

Sen. McCarty's Sharp Attack

Local Man Enters Into Controversy in State Senate.

Senator William F. McCarty of this city was one of the Democrats who took part in the discussion and who attacked verbally his Republican colleagues for their actions

The Lowell senator, making his

Curley Becomes 53rd Governor

Remains Typical Jim Curley of Other Days in Inaugural.

By TOM HORGAN
Associated Press Staff Writer

BOSTON, Jan. 3 (AP)—James M Curley, stormy petrel of Massachusetts politics, today received the oath of office as the state's 53d governor. A Democrat and the "original Roosevelt man" of the state, the three-time mayor of Boston rode rough shod over former Lt.-Gov. Gaspar Bacon, Republican, in the November election without ever directly replying to Bacon's caustic and sometimes personal criticism.

Governor Curley, in his inaugural address, remained the typical Jim Curley of torrid city election campaigns and unhesitatingly assumed what must have been an unpopular role. He told his auditors, the State House and Senate, that their numbers should be cut in half, in the interest of efficiency and economy.

He tread on other toes too, when he asked that the governor's council be abolished, and recommended a like fate for the Board of Tax Appeals, the Boston Finance commission and the present form of county government. He invaded the sacred precincts of the police by asking the legislature to form an organization similar to the federal Department of Justice, with the detective branch under the attorney general's department.

He did not directly refer to his predecessor, Joseph B. Ely, who before leaving office filled several important offices with avowed foes of Curley, but he did ask the legislature to change the laws to prevent such a situaton in the future.

"That personal responsibility may be placed more directly upon the chief executive in the conduct of the duties of his office," said Curley, "I recommend such legislation for amendment to the existing laws as shall enable the chief executive to appoint the commissioners and heads of departments, other than the constitutional departments, to serve during his term of office."

The traditional ceremony by which the outgoing governor passes on to his successor certain symbols of office—a Bible(keys and other articles—was carried out and in making the presentation Ely expressed to Curley a wish for "every success in your public undertakings and happiness and contentment in your social and private life."

Curley interrupted to call attention to the omission of any reference to "political" life and Ely said he left out the word because he did not wish "to bestow anything impossible."

The incoming governor said: "We are now entering an era of industrial activity which will be different from what we have known in the past. We hope it will be a progress in which spiritual life will be mixed."

Due to the Senate filibuster which held up the election of a president of that body, who ordinarily administers the oath to the incoming governor, Secretary of State Frederick W. Cook performed that task.

Brann Installed

~~SUN~~ Leader
Lowell, Mass.

JAN 3 1935

Revolutionary Reforms v. Curley

Recommends Cutting Legislature To Half of Its Present Membership

Curley Says County Government Should Be Abolished and Would Eliminate the Board of Tax Appeals—Favors the Creation of State Department of Justice.

By ALLEN MARTIN.
United Press Staff Correspondent.

BOSTON, Jan. 3 (U.P.)—Revolutionary reorganization and reforms in nearly every branch of the state government were recommended to the legislature today by Governor James Michael Curley in his inaugural address.

In what was believed the longest inaugural ever given in the history of the commonwealth, the new chief executive outlined a bold and sweeping plan to bring a new deal to Massachusetts.

The former mayor of Boston and "original Roosevelt man in Massachusetts," who was swept into office by an unprecedented landslide, displayed a vast and detailed knowledge of the mechanics of the state government in his 12,000-word speech, which ran to 58 printed pages.

Adhering to his campaign platform of "work and wages," Curley urged wholesale abolition of many state offices and bodies, creation of others, drastic reforms in the judicial and legislative branches, and measures for the betterment of working conditions.

Salient points in his recommendations were:

1—Reduction from the present membership of the House and Senate to a number half as great, or 120 state representatives and 20 state senators.

2—Biennial instead of annual sessions of the legislature.

3—Abrogation of the present system of county government.

4—Creation of a state Department of Justice.

5—Compulsory retirement of judges at the age of 70.

6—Abolition of the governor's council, the State Board of Tax Appeals, the Boston Finance commission, and the pre-primary convention.

7—Establishment of a state fund for workmen's compensation.

8—Reduction of utility rates and participation of the public in management of utilities.

"The depression of the past five years has ben so devastating in character as to be more properly characterized as an industrial war," the governor told the Senate and House in joint session in presenting his sweeping plans.

"The ordinary methods which in the past have served admirably were found totally inadequate and the necessity for new and definite methods of procedure was recognized, not only to overcome the conditions resulting from industrial warfare, but to prevent a recurrence.

"That a New Deal nationally was necessary is accepted by every forward-looking American, and that its acceptance and operation, nationally, of necessity requires the development of New Deal methods in the state and the sub-divisions of the state of the Union is recognized by all. . . .

"There has been but one answer from the beginning of the Christian era for unemployment, namely, work and wages, and that Massachusetts, ever a leader, may continue to hold the proud position it has ever occupied, I commend . . . not only co-operation with federal authorities in the development of the New Deal, but the adoption of a program which will result in the substitution of work and wages for public welfare allotments."

Regarding reduction in membership of the legislature, the governor said:

"When the present legislative system, consisting of 240 members of the House of Representatives and 40 members of the state Senate, was established, conditions in a measure made necessary such a set-up, but the tremendous strides that have been made in recent years in the matter of transportation and communication no longer require a continuance of bodies with a membership as large numerically as at present."

He said the adoption of the system should result in a saving of $1,000,000 to taxpayers during a two-year period.

"The governor's council is a relic of the days of royalty and has long since ceased to serve the purpose for which in the main it was created, namely, an opportunity for social aggrandizement of favorites of the ruling power.

"The council as at present constituted, thanks to the unconscionable system of gerrymandering created to obtain and retain control by what was at one time the major political party in Massachusetts, serves today as an obstructive force in making difficult if not impossible personal responsibility upon the part of the individual elected as chief executive of the commonwealth, regardless of the particular political party which he is chosen to represent."

To make the "functioning of our judicial system . . . as alert and efficient as that of the executive department of the government," Curley recommended a compulsory retirement law for judges at the age of 70.

"It is idle to talk of private capital furnishing work to the vast army of unemployed in America whose unemployment may be properly traced to agencies beyond the control of the individual worker," he said.

Certain lines of activity long had been regarded as solely the property of Massachusetts These are textiles, leather, wool, boots and shoes, and fish. Competition and improved methods of transportation make it imperative, he pointed out, that a state planning board be created to cope with the situation.

"The workmen's compensation act as at present administered, too frequently deprives injured men and women of their just rights," the governor declared. "The vicious practice of consigning permanently disabled workers and elderly workers to the charity rolls or the poorhouse could, in my opinion, be prevented through the establishment of a state fund for workmen's compensation.

"The excessive premiums now charged in thousands of cases are beyond the ability of the employer to maintain, with the result that as a protective measure only the young and strong are permitted opportunity for work.

"The Department of Labor and Industries could be materially strengthened and its scope for usefulness increased through the transfer of the Industrial Accident board to the Department of Labor and Industries, there to be administered as a division of that department."

He said compulsory attendance of minors at school until the age of 16 would result in removal of children from industry, thereby increasing opportunities for employment of adults.

He also urged abolition of the Boston Finance commission and the appointment of police commissioners by the governor. In this connection, it was recalled that the principal causes of his bitter differences with Ely and the Council resulted from appointment of Joseph J. Leonard as Boston police commissioner after the resignation of Eugene C. Hultman to accept chairmanship of the Metropolitan District commission.

The Finance commission continually harassed Curley during his gubernatorial campaign.

"During 12 years of the existence of the Finance commission it has been my privilege to serve as mayor of the City of Boston," Curley said, "and notwithstanding destructive criticism from time to time, entirely at variance with the intent and purpose for which the commission was created, it has been possible, through honest, efficient and economical administration, to establish for the City of Boston the highest financial standing of any major American city....

"The commission has degenerated into a political nuisance. It has lost caste and has forfeited the confidence of the people. The policy which prompted it has not been adopted generally in other cities in *the commonwealth.*"

The *principles of the state in allowing municipalities to govern themselves was violated by authorization of the governor to appoint police commissioners, he asserted, and has not "in my opinion produced more efficient police protection."

He said a change in the method of distribution and determination of costs of electricity and gas was imperative and advised a sliding scale rate system. Representatives of the people should participate in the management of public utilities, according to Curley.

"Electricity," he said, "is no longer a luxury and therefore should be reasonably accessible to all classes, that the full benefits and blessings of modern science may contribute to their comfort as well as to the relief from domestic drudgery that past generations have endured.

"There is no justification for the present schedule on rates on electricity and gas, since it is predicated on the discarded theory of limited sales volume and large profits. The present-day theory is large sales volume and small profits, and a reduction in the rates both of gas and electricity should be established at once by the public utilities commission."

The system under which public utilities commissioners' salaries are born partly by public service corporations should end at once, the new governor declared, and the entire amount be paid by the commonwealth.

Failure of the State Department of Public Utilities to act in regard to telephone rates makes it appear advisable that some other governmental agency, probably the attorney general's department, "secure justice for the users of telephone service," he said.

Curley pointed out that Chicago and Washington recently had been awarded $20,000,000 and $1,000,000, respectively, by the courts in suits for refunds from telephone companies.

Curley, who defeated Gen. Charles H. Cole in the primary after Cole had been nominated at the Democratic convention at Worcester, charged that the pre-primary convention was an "abridgement of the rights of the voters in the nomination of candidates."

"Believing that the right of the individual citizen is paramount to the right of any political party, I respectfully recommend the enactment of legislation providing for the repeal of the pre-primary convention act," he said.

The chief executive said the dissatisfaction with the present automobile insurance law was due principally to failure to make complete investigation of accidents.

"The high insurance rates are not only a burden to the owners of automobiles," he said, 'but they constitute a tremendous sales resistance in one of our greatest industries.

"Under the present law all fatal accidents must be investigated at the discretion of the registrar of motor vehicles. In 1933 there were 727 fatal accidents investigated, but in 40,216 non-fatal accidents there was no investigation made in the 34,470 cases which were reported.. due to the failure to investigate this enormous number of accidents there was an increase in the ranks of the careless and reckless drivers, with the result that dishonest and exaggerated claims were permitted to multiply, with a corresponding increase in the injury claims."

Creation of a State Department of Justice modelled on federal lines for the suppression of organized crime was advanced by Curley.

"Recent outrages and almost daily acts of banditry and gangsterism call for vigorous and immediate action," the governor explained. "The federal government, through its Department of Justice, has demonstrated in recent months its efficiency in the warfare on criminal gangs. Within a few weeks at a conference held in Washington, under the auspices of the Department of Justice, the president of the United States recommended a closer co-ordination of state and federal agencies.

"I am in full sympathy with the president's recommendation.

"The attorney general should have general supervision over the enforcement of the criminal law of the commonwealth. It is very likely that he now has under existing law full authority to control criminal prosecution in any district of the commonwealth, and to exercise supervision over the administration of their offices by district attorneys. I believe it would be advisable to place direct responsibility upon the attorney general, and to give him any necessary power to organize his department as a department of justice comparable to that of the United States."

He pointed out abuses of existing liquor laws and requested enactment of corrective measures modelled on those in force before adoption of the prohibition amendment. These included limiting sales in public places, other than by innholders and licensed clubs, until 11 p. m. and with no sale permitted on Sundays, holidays and election days.

Home owners today pay nearly twice as much as in 1916, while the income taxpayer has been able to prevent any increase of the original 1916 rates, Curley said.

"This is a manifest injustice and I ask you to give serious consideration to the increase of income tax rates to a level that will bring them into balance with the increase in real estate tax rates since 1916.

"In view of constantly increasing expenditures, one way in which tax relief can be secured for owners of real estate and for business and industrial enterprises is by a transfer of the tax burden from those who today are unfairly burdened to the owners of intangible personal property who now escape a just share of the taxes required for the conduct of government."

The State Board of Tax Appeals has shown "an utter disregard for the values deemed equitable by the Boards of Assessors in the cities and should be abolished, according to the governor.

"Since its organization the board has been dominated and dictated to in its decisions by wealthy owners of property interested in shifting the burden of the cost of government to the less powerful and influential elements of each community, namely, the small home owners," Curley declared.

The statute giving the State commission on administration and finance power to further or retard any program initiated by elected officials should be abolished, the governor recommended.

"The state auditor of the commonwealth is elected by and answerable to the people of the commonwealth," he said. It is essential that he should have direct control and supervision of receipts and expenditures....A board charged with the responsibility for the preparation of the annual budget and the purchase of such materials as may be required by the commonwealth should, in my opinion, be subject to the direct control by the auditor of the commonwealth."

Curley requested legislation "which would permit appointment by the governor of a chairman of the commission on administration and finance, a budget commissioner, a purchasing agent and a controller, to serve under and be subject to such rules and regulations as the state auditor may promulgate."

Relative to reorganization of district courts the governor said:

"The District courts of the commonwealth have become a most important factor in the administration of justice. While at one time they were concerned chiefly with the handling of minor cases, their jurisdiction has been enlarged from time to time until at the present time they have concurrent jurisdiction with the Superior court in civil actions...These courts should be so organized and constituted as to effectively bear a substantial burden of civil litigation that is now congesting the dockets of the Superior court...It is necessary the judges of these courts should be made full-time judges, with adequate compensation for such service.

"I recommend legislation to prohibit the practicing in his own court by any justice of a District court, and to prohibit all members of the judiciary from participating in political campaigns, either as candidates for public office or by publicly espousing the cause of a candidate or candidates."

Mortgage interest rates should be reduced from a 6 to 5 per cent maximum; industrial banking should come under full supervision of state banking commissioner; a the law permitting attachment wages of a debtor should be abrogated, according to the chief executive.

"It is likewise important for the protection of persons engaged in business that the practice of indiscriminate attachments and improper use of the trustee process for real or false claims should no longer be permitted," he said.

"For the protection of business I recommend the enactment of legislation which will require the filing of a bond, with adequate securities, with the clerk of court, obligating the real or false creditor to indemnify the debtor for all losses resulting from the attachment in the event that the creditor fails to sustain his case."

An echo of the recent clash between the governor and the retiring chief executive regarding Ely's and the executive council's wholesale appointments at the close of their tenure of office was seen in Curley's demand that heads of state departments shall be named by each succeeding governor to serve during his term.

"The present system, alleged to be based upon the theory of retaining in office competent career men, is in reality based on the desire to perpetuate political control," Curley said.

"Under any system elected officials would consider it both a duty and a privilege to retain in office men and women who could actually qualify as career officials.

"Under the existing system the executive is denied direct responsibility, and is subjejct to the machinations and not infrequently the incompetence of men as heads of departments whose continuance in such capacity prevents the chief executive from carrying out his policies or conducting his administration, from the standpoint of efficiency and economy, as he deems best for the interest of the people."

Discussing industrial and economic problems facing the state, Curley stressed the need for immediate action regarding the financial plight of New England railroads.

Of public works, federal relief and housing, the governor said in part:

"During the year that has passed, the policy has been to extend federal financial aid to assist in meeting public welfare costs and in anticipation of the substitution of a public works program, I have requested the officials of the municipalities of the commonwealth and the officials of the state to draft a program anticipating their requirements based upon a 50 per cent contribution by the federal government. I anticipate that this program may represent a total of $100,000,000 for the commonwealth and the municipalities of the states, and to the present time requests have been submitted totalling in excess of $60,000,000...

"At the present time 45 states of the union, the exceptions being Massachusets, North Dakota, and Oklahoma, are administering the Federal Emergency Relief Act in co-operation with and under the direction of federal authorities. In my opinion it is important that Massachusetts join with the other states of the union in aiding the president of the United States in the conduct of this important work. . . .

"According to recent government statistics, the present shortage of housing is unprecedented in the history of this country. Under the Massachusetts Homestead Act . . . the commonwealth is authorized to engage in a housing project. In my opinion, this work can be put into operation in a period of 30 days."

He said state lands near Fall River should be used for homesteads.

Wholesale pardonings by his predecessor were indirectly criticized by the chief executive, who advised a complete reorganization of the Massachusetts penal system.

"The coddling of criminals and the abuses of the pardoning power in the case of persons under sentence for the commission of crimes of an atrocious character today," he said, "constitutes a menace to organized society. The system, unless rigorously and speedily checked, must inevitably tend to a breaking down of the morale of the judiciary, and in addition destroy the fear upon the part of the criminal that he will be required to undergo the full penalty for the crime which he commits.

He advocated immediately razing of the state prison at Charlestown as "utterly inadequate."

The governor requested an appropriation of $100,000 for stocking streams and forest reserves with fish and game and another fund for development of the recreational facilities of Massachusetts.

Desirability of erecting a suitable structure to commemorate the service of Massachusetts citizens in all wars, "with suitable halls for the veterans of each war," which also might be utilized for conventions also was brought to the attention of the legislature by the governor.

His address also contained many other recommendations. These included continuation of the state gasoline tax; enactment of a state recovery act which would make enforceable the decrees set forth in the National Recovery Act; creation of an appellate division of the Superior court to expedite administration of justice and relieve the State Supreme court docket of less important cases; abandonment of non-partisan elections; a 75 per cent tax on gains of real estate speculators who purchase property within a year of the taking of eminent domain; appointment of a commission for study and revision of state public health laws; more rigid enforcement of highway laws to reduce motor vehicle fatalities; and enactment of a measure to insure co-operation with the federal government in suppressing the narcotic trac.

It requires 2800 years for nature to build up seven inches of top soil, according to estimates of the extension service of the soil erosion service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Cuticura Talcum Powder

Protect your skin with a powder that is mildly antiseptic and at the same time fine, soft and smooth as silk. Fragrant, oriental balsamic essential oils comprise the medication of **Cuticura Talcum.** Instantly upon touching the skin these oils start their soothing, healing work and you are protected against irritation.

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COURIER-CITIZEN
Lowell, Mass.

JAN 3 1935

Curley to Be Sworn as Governor at Noon

Ely to Leave State House Alone Following Tradition Here ---19-Gun Salute on Boston Common to Greet New Chief

BOSTON, Jan. 2. (AP).—At high noon tomorrow, a door in Massachusetts' historic State House will open and a solitary man will emerge and walk slowly away. At the same time another man, surrounded by pomp and ceremony, will raise his right hand and take the oath of office as governor of the commonwealth.

Thus, following old Bay State tradition, will Joseph B. Ely lay down the reins he has held for four years, as chief executive, and thus will the reins be picked up by James M. Curley, former mayor of Boston and one of President Roosevelt's staunchest supporters. The retir-

CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE

and Alfred E. Smith for the Democratic nomination for president of the United States.

Curley supported the Roosevelt candidacy, Ely was Smith's outstanding Massachusetts supporter, and it fell to his lot to make the speech of nomination for the "Happy Warrior," a speech considered by many as one of the most remarkable political orations in years.

Ely made little effort to conceal his disappointment when Smith lost the nomination. Later he became a bitter critic of many of the policies of the New Deal.

Supported Cole.

Last summer Ely threw his entire support to the candidacy of Gen. Charles H. Cole for the Democratic nomination for governor, at the pre-primary convention in Worcseter. Cole was chosen by the convention but Curley defeated him in the primary. There were more acrimonious exchanges between the governor and the Democratic candidate. Then Curley literally swept the boards at the November election, piling up such a majority over his Republican opponent, Lt. Governor Gaspar G. Bacon that the latter was out of the running from the outset of the counting.

Ely offered his aid to his successor. Curley replied by a curt note from his secretary, acknowledging receipt of the Ely communication. Within the past few weeks Ely and the executive council have filled all vacant state offices over which the incoming governor must exercise supervision. This brought more drastic criticism from Curley and a reminder from Ely that he was still governor.

So, tomorrow, Curley, exponent of Rooseveltian policies will raise his right hand to take oath of office as Ely, the president's critic, leaves by a front door, alone.

Cronin. There was one basket from

SUN
Lowell, Mass.

JAN 3 1935

GOVERNOR CURLEY

The commonwealth of Massachusetts today inaugurated a new governor, an old-line Democrat, in the person of James M. Curley, the political Nemesis of many men and cliques who tried from time to time to halt his onward rush to the top of the state ladder.

Overcoming obstacles that would have discouraged many another, the new governor succeeded in reaching the heights through his ability to ward off opposition and stick to his task until it was accomplished. We trust he will continue to do so during his term as chief executive of the state.

Mr. Curley always has been known as a fighter. His inaugural address today showed that he intends to keep on fighting for what he thinks is right. We feel confident that he will fight in the right direction, for the betterment of the state and its people, meeting the challenge of enemies and obstructionists, and keeping the good old flag of Massachusetts flying high and unsullied from the mast.

The Sun felicitates Mr. Curley on his ascension to the governor's chair, and herewith proffers its support to his administration in everything pertaining to the good and welfare of the people.

ardson. Mrs. William Silcox, Miss Hortense Tabor, Miss Dorothy Morris, Miss Hope A. Fadden and Mrs. H. Dwight McConnell.

CURLEY TO BE SWORN AS GOVERNOR AT NOON

CONTINUED

ing governors of this state signalize the end of their tenure by walking from the Capitol alone.

Salute on Common.

As these two episodes occur, both more dramatic than mere recitation of them could ever make them, a battery of field artillery, on Boston common, will boom its 19-gun salute to the incoming governor.

The drama will be enacted in the hearts of those who have followed the careers of Ely and Curley in the past few years. Between them, there is bitter personal and political enmity, albeit they are both leaders of the Democratic party in Massachusetts. Their feud dates back to the battle of 1932, between Franklin Delano Roosevelt and Alfred E. Smith for the Democratic nomination for president of the United States.

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TRIBUNE
Lawrence, Mass.

JAN 3 1935

DRASTIC REFORMS ARE URGED BY GOV. CURLEY

Would Cut The Membership of Legislature In Half

Inaugural Message Before Joint Session Asks That Governor's Council, Board of Tax Appeals, Boston Finance Commission and the Present Form of County Government Be Abolished

By TOM HORGAN
Associated Press Staff Writer

BOSTON, Jan. 3 (AP)—James M. Curley, stormy petrel of Massachusetts politics, today took the oath of office as the State's 53rd Governor.

A Democrat and the "original Roosevelt" supporter in the Bay State, the three-time mayor of Boston went into office as the successor of his bitterest political enemy, another Democrat, Joseph B. Ely, who retired to private life after two terms in the gubernatorial chair.

Chief Executive

GOV. JAMES M. CURLEY.

The characteristic fashion that has marked his career through many spectacular city campaigns, Curley, in his inaugural address, called for reduction in the size of the state legislature and abolition of the executive council, an elective advisory board of eight, the state board of tax appeals, the Boston finance commission and the present form of county government.

As he launched his inaugural speech, his predecessor, against whom he fought unsuccessfully for a place in the Democratic national convention, which nominated Franklin D. Roosevelt for the presidency, and who later fought bitterly against Curley's nomination and election as governor, left the State House to return to his home in Westfield, Mass. It was Ely who led the Massachusetts Democrats in their unyielding support of Alfred E. Smith for the nomination which Roosevelt won.

Curley called upon the members of the State House of Representatives and Senate to launch legislation that would reduce the membership of the general assembly by half, in the interests of efficiency and economy.

He asked the legislature to form an organization similar to the federal Department of Justice with a detective branch under the state attorney general.

The traditional ceremony by which the outgoing governor passes on to his successor certain symbols of office—a bible, keys and other articles—was carried out and in making the presentation Ely expressed to Curley a wish for "every success in your public undertakings and happiness and contentment in your social and private life."

Curley interrupted to call attention to the omission of any reference to "political" life and Ely said he left out the word because he did not wish "to bestow anything impossible."

The incoming governor said: "We are now entering an era of industrial activity which will be different from what we have known in the past. We hope it will be a pogress in which spiritual life will be mixed."

Due to the senate filibuster which held up the election of a president of that body, who ordinarily administers the oath to the incoming governor, Secretary of State Frederick W. Cook performed that task.

Responsibility

Governor Curley did not directly refer to the almost eleventh hour appointments of his predecessor, Joseph B. Ely, of Curley foes to important state offices, but he did say:

"That personal responsibility may be placed more directly upon the chief executive in the conduct of the duties of his office, I recommend such legislation for amendment to the existing laws as shall enable the chief executive to appoint the commissioners and heads of departments, other than the constitutional departments, to serve during his term of office."

"Under the existing system," said Governor Curley, "the executive is denied direct responsibility, and is subject to the machinations and not infrequently the incompetence of men as heads of departments whose continuance in such capacity prevents the chief executive from carrying out his policies or conducting his administration, from the standpoint of efficiency and economy, as he deems best for the interests of the people."

"New Deal Methods"

Much of Curley's address dealt with labor and kindred subjects. Some of his proposals follow:

Development of "New Deal Methods" for Massachusetts.

Creation of a state planning board.

Liberalization and strengthening of labor laws.

Increasing of the compulsory school age from 14 to 16.

(Continued on Page 8)

The governor spoke against non-partisan municipal elections and favored return to the party system. He favored appointment of police commissioners by mayors, instead of by the governor.

State hospitals and other institutions should be modernized, the governor told the legislature. He urged the state cooperate with the federal government in combating the narcotic evil.

The governor asked that a Constitutional convention be called to effect various changes, declaring:

"The necessity for less politics and a more business-like method of conducting certain state and county activities is generally accepted. The ordinary method of procedure under the constitution, through the medium of initiative petition, is both cumbersome and slow. Apparently the most satisfactory and expeditious method of changing the system of conducting governmental activities in the state, counties, and cities and towns is through a constitutional convention."

"Relics of Days of Royalty"

He referred to the governor's council as "A relic of the days of royalty."

"The council as at present constituted," he said, "thanks to gerrymandering created to obtain and retain control by what was at one time the major political party in Massachusetts, serves today as an obstructive force in making difficult if not impossible personal responsibility upon the part of the individual elected as chief executives of the commonwealth, regardless of the particular political party which he is chosen to represent. It is an expensive and unnecessary institution, the abolition of which would be a contributing factor to the honest, efficient and economical administration of state governmet."

Legislature Cut

In advocating reduction in membership in the legislature, Governor Curley said:

"In my opinion the affairs of the commonwealth could be conducted more expeditiously and with greater safety and benefit to the public, with more direct responsibility and more economically, by a reduction from the present number to a number one half as great, or to 120 members in the House of Representatives and 20 members in the Senate, and with sessions held biennially. The adoption of this system should result in a saving conservatively estimated during a two year period of about $1,000,000."

BURIED HERE.

WAKEFIELD, Jan. 2.—Funeral ser-

DRASTIC REFORMS URGED BY GOV.

URGED BY CURLEY

(Continued from Page One)

Reduction of the cost of workmen's compensation insurance; liberalization of payments under it and reposing its administration in the Department of Labor and Industries.

Exemption of wages from attachment prior to a court judgment.

Reduction of working hours in state institutions to 44 hours a week and increase of pay.

Administration of federal relief in Massachusetts by the state government.

Housing Projects

Housing projects by the state and by communities, with particular attention to a tract of state land near Fall River.

Revision of state health laws.

Adoption of a state national recovery administration act.

The governor urged that the state's recreational advantages be developed and proposed that $100,000 be spent stocking the state with fish and game. He advocated erection of a great auditorium as a war memorial.

The new governor demanded reduction in public utility rates and the possible election of members of the public utilities commission. He also advocated reduction of mortgage interest rates from 6 to 5 per cent, if it could be constitutionally. He favored the placing of industrial banking under the bank commission and the placing of the state commission on administration and finance under the state auditor. He asked the legislature to "give earnest attention to the increase of income tax rates to a level that will bring them into balance with the increase in real estate tax rates since 1916."

Gasoline Tax

Governor Curley also said he favored retention of the third cent of the gasoline tax for another year. The tax will expire this year unless extended. He also favored increase in the tax on intangibles.

More thorough investigation of automobile accidents and better enforcement of highway laws were advocated as steps to reduce automobile insurance rates.

In advocating consolidation of New England railroads, Governor Curley said:

"Providing consolidation can be agreed upon, with adequate provision for the retention of control that would safeguard the interests of New England, improve the transportation system, and aid in the development of New England industries and resources, thereby increasing the number of employees, there is no way to justify a failure to act."

To curb speculation in lands in anticipation of public improvements, Governor Curley advocated a 75 per cent tax on profits made in such transactions if the land has been acquired by the speculator less than a year before being taken over by the state.

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BURIED HERE.

WAKEFIELD, Jan. 2.—Funeral ser-

TELEGRAM
Lawrence, Mass.
JAN 3 1935

CURLEY'S INAUGURAL GLAMOROUS

53rd Massachusetts Governor Takes Office Amid Pageantry, Color and Official Solemnity

Guns Echo Over Beacon Hill as James Michael Curley Assumes Post Of Chief Executive of the State

BOSTON, Jan. 3 (UP)—Amid the glamorous pageantry of a tradition-loving Commonwealth, James Michael Curley today became Governor of Massachusetts—the second successive Democrat to assume that office in the past four years.

The forceful former Boston mayor and original Roosevelt man in Massachusetts saw his political dream come true at high noon when he was sworn in as the 53rd Chief Executive of the Commonwealth in the Chamber of the House of Representatives. The Senate, still deadlocked by a Democratic filibuster, was not present at the inauguration.

One tradition was broken of necessity when Secretary of State Frederic W. Cook administered the oath. Ordinarily, the new Governor of the Commonwealth is sworn in by the President of the Senate, but members of the Upper House, in fillibuster since yesterday, had not yet elected a President when inauguration ceremonies began.

While the first words of the oath of fealty to the Constitution were being intoned in the otherwise silent chamber, a man on the State House roof wigwagged a signal to a battery of artillery set up on historic Boston Common, and there followed a booming of cannon in a 19-gun salute to the new Governor.

The giant gun's echo over Beacon Hill served as a traditional signal for Governor Joseph B. Ely to leave the executive chamber which he has occupied for the past four years and begin his solitary march down the long flight of stone steps from the capitol and back to the relative obscurity of private life.

Curley's inauguration embodies the vivid success story of a youth who rose from the humble position of grocer's order-clerk to the highest honor the voters of Massachusetts can bestow upon an individual.

Politically active for 38 of his 60 years, Governor Curley rose successively from member of the Common Council, Board of Aldermen and City Council, to State Representative, was thrice Mayor of Boston, a former Congressman and in April, 1933, was appointed U. S. Ambassador to Poland by President Roosevelt—an honor which he declined.

The colorful ceremony marking Curley's induction into office was witnessed by a vast crowd that taxed the generous capacity of the House Chamber, where, according to Massachusetts tradition, each new Governor takes the oath.

Scores of State notables were included in the audience, one of the largest ever to attend an inaugural ceremony in Massachusetts. James Roosevelt, eldest son of the President, was one of the invited guests.

After members of both branches of the General Court had assembled in joint session in the crowded House Chamber, committees were dispatched to notify the Governor-elect that the Legislature was prepared to administer the oath of office to him, to the Lieutenant-Governor-elect, and to the Councillors-elect.

Entering the Chamber by the main door, the newly elected State officials marched to the Speaker's dais. Curley stood upon the dais and with right hand uplifted, swore allegiance to the Constitution of the State and of the United States. He then subscribed to the oath upon the completion of which Secretary of State Frederic W. Cook issued his proclamation, terminating with the traditional "God save the Commonwealth of Massachusetts."

The oath then was administered to Lieutenant-Governor Joseph L. Hurley of Fall River, a Democrat.

Delivery of the new Governor's 12,000-word inaugural address—believed the longest ever given in the history of the State—followed.

Miss Mary Curley, the new Governor's oldest daughter, who today became the State's First Lady, had been allotted the Speaker's gallery for the accommodation of her guests and many of her friends. The Governor's wife, Mrs. Mary Herlihy Curley, died in 1929, and since then, Miss Curley has been her father's constant companion in his political triumphs.

TELEGRAM
Lawrence, Mass.

JAN 3 1935

Governor Curley's Address

Making the administrative functions of the Commonwealth more responsible to the people of the state and a coordination of departmental activities to reduce the cost of government are the highlights of the inaugural address of Governor James M. Curley delivered this noon to the legislature and a large number of interested citizens. The address was most comprehensive, and offered many suggestions of remedial legislature to effect economy in state government and the elimination of certain activities that, in the opinion of the Governor, are detrimental to the accomplishment of satisfactory and speedy handling of state affairs.

GOVERNOR JAMES M. CURLEY

The address shows a wide study and understanding of the various economic problems now confronting the people, and an earnest desire to lend every possible assistance to projects that will bring an early solution of the depressed condition of all essential activities of the people. The Governor devotes considerable attention to the exigencies of our transportation problems. Touching upon the financial condition of the railroads, he urges the legislature to pass laws that will assist these important functions of our business and industrial life, and that the questions involved be given an early and deep consideration on the part of the representatives of the people.

He points out the tax income to the state and its civic divisions, the great number of people employed by the railroads, and the immense investment in securities of these companies by the savings banks of the state. He urges that the legislature take certain action that these advantages shall be preserved. While he urges that the competition the railroads have suffered may be reduced by federal act, he urges that the state do not await, but take action, and, at the same time, assist in making transportation safer through the further reduction of grade crossings and improved equipment.

The Governor recommends the placing of industrial banks under the supervision of the State Banking Commission; revisions of the auto insurance laws to make reductions in the cost of insurance to owners; urges a more efficient system of law enforcement in answer to the threat of gangster warfare, and recommends many changes in the departmental work of the commonwealth.

Among the other recommendations: That the financial affairs of the state should be placed entirely under the supervision of the Auditor to prevent the shifting of responsibilities and making one official more answerable to the people of the commonwealth. He recommends the abolition of the Board of Tax Appeals, the Governor's Council, the present method of county governmental organization, the Boston Finance Commission, the pre-primary convention, and returning the right of municipalities to name their police commissions.

The program the Governor has laid out for the legislature is most comprehensive and progressive. It represents a full understanding of the problems of the commonwealth and a determination to effect economies that should result in benefit to the taxpayers and public in general.

CURLEY FO

LEGISLATURE

Baby Immediately

FOR DRASTIC REFORMS AND MORE POWER

GOV. JAMES M. CURLEY

WOULD ABOLISH COUNCIL, FIN. COM. AND TAX BOARD

New Governor Proposes Court Reforms—Seeks Greater Power For State's Chief Executive

BY TOM HORGAN
Associated Press Staff Writer

BOSTON (AP)—James M. Curley, stormy petrel of Massachusetts politics, today took the oath of office as the state's 53rd governor. A Democrat and the "original Roosevelt" supporter in the Bay State, the three-time mayor of Boston went into office today as the successor of his bitterest political enemy, another Democrat, Joseph B. Ely, who retired to private life after two terms in the gubernatorial chair.

BOSTON (AP)—Gov. James M. Curley, in his inaugural address before a joint session of the Legislature, today asked that membership in that body be cut in half; and that the governor's council, board of tax appeals, Boston finance commission and the present form of county government be abolished.

He demanded that District court judges be prohibited from practicing in their own courts and from participating in politics and proposed creation of a District Circuit court. Judges should be retired at the age of 70, he declared.

The new Governor asked creation of a state department of justice under the attorney general, with the detective branch of the police transferred to that department. He urged that there be no "coddling" for criminals and that the pardoning power be not abused.

Governor Curley did not directly refer to the almost eleventh hour appointments of his predecessor, Joseph B. Ely, of Curley foes to important state offices, but he did say:

"That personal responsibility may be placed more directly upon the *chief executive in the conduct of the duties of his office, I recommend such* legislation for amendment to the ex-

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"The council as at present constituted," he said, "thanks to gerrymandering created to obtain and retain control by what was at one time the major party in Massachusetts, serves today as an obstructive force in making difficult if not impossible personal responsibility upon the part of the individual elected as chief executive of the Commonwealth, regardless of the particular political party which he is chosen to represent. It is an expensive and unnecessary institution, the abolition of which would be a contributing factor to the honest, efficient and economical administration of state government."

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Text of Address

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives: The depression of the past five years has been so devastating in character as to be more properly characterized as an industrial war. The ordinary methods which in the past have served admirably were found totally inadequate and the necessity for new and definite methods of procedure was recognized, not only to overcome the conditions resulting from industrial warfare, but to prevent a recurrence. That a New Deal nationally was necessary is accepted by every forward-looking American, and that its acceptance and operation, nationally, of necessity requires the develop*ment of New Deal methods in the states and the subdivisions of the states of the union is recognized by all.*

The revolutionary strides in displacement of human labor, resulting from the adoption of automatic machinery, has imposed a burden beyond the capacity of the state and subdivisions of the states to meet without federal aid. Federal authorities have been devising ways and means to chart a course over an uncharted sea, and while they have met with some measure of success, a definite and final program is still in the process of evolution. It is accepted by every forward-looking American that it would be unwise to give serious consideration to the scrapping of the highly developed agencies of production, but it is likewise recognized that a change in our economic system must be developed if automatic machinery is to serve the purpose intended, namely, to increase production, lower costs, minimize drudgery, and displace human labor. Society alone is responsible for the failure to develop an economic program for the absorption of men displaced by machinery in industry, and hence it is clearly the duty not only of the federal government, but of its subdivisions, state and municipal, to co-operate in the development of such programs as may be most helpful in the solution of this great problem.

There has been but one answer from the beginning of the Christian era for unemployment, namely, work and wages, and that Massachusetts, ever a leader, may continue to hold the proud position it has ever occupied, I commend to your serious consideration not only co-operation with Federal authorities in the development of the New Deal, but the adoption of a program which will result in the substitution of work and wages for public welfare allotments.

In the past Massachusetts has not co-operated to the degree that it was possible to co-operate. This duty should not longer be disregarded. The

a reform which is attainable provided we have the courage and the knowledge of economics necessary to essay the solution. Like every great reform it will not be a matter of days, rather will it be a question of years, but if the republic is to endure, a beginning must be made, and the time for such action is now. To convert an economic chaos into a contented and orderly social program requires more than mere leadership by a few great minds, rather does it demand the intelligent co-operation of the entire people. We have for a quarter of a century been living in a machine civilization and yet the ills we suffer at the present hour are due almost wholly to our failure to make the machine our servant rather than to permit it to become, as it has, our master.

The control and the regulated distribution of the products created by the labor of the people is recognized as the most important essential to industrial prosperity and progress and its adoption would insure continuity of employment with a return sufficient to maintain in conformity with American standards the workers of America and their dependents. This measure of social justice, so highly desirable, is only possible of fruition through the united and intelligent action of the citizenship. It may not come overnight, yet it is a goal that must be attained and can best be achieved through the inclusion of economics as a compulsory study in our educational system.

It is idle to talk of private capital furnishing work to the vast army of unemployed in America whose unemployment may properly be traced to agencies beyond the control of the individual worker. The mounting costs of public welfare not only threaten the financial security of the nation but if permitted to continue unchecked will destroy not only the self-respect but the self-reliance of the people, transforming a large element of the population into the mendicant class. It is idle to contend that our present problem is unsolvable and it is likewise futile and stupid to maintain that if left alone it will solve itself.

The area of the United States is but five and sixteenths per cent of the *world area, while the population is but six per cent. The resources of America* are enormous; namely, fourteen per cent of the gold, nineteen per cent of the wheat, thirty-three per cent of the railroad trackage, thirty-three per cent of the telegraph systems, thirty-three per cent of the used water power, an annual production of thirty-eight per cent of the coal of the world, forty-seven per cent of the steel, forty-eight per cent of the copper, fifty-two per cent of the lumber, fifty-six per cent of the cotton, fifty-eight per cent of the corn, sixty-seven per cent of the petroleum, eighty-six per cent of the motor vehicles, sixty per cent of the telephone communication services, and thirty-three per cent of the wealth. Despite this tremendous productivity and these fabulous resources as contrasted with the population it is exceedingly difficult to understand why the conditions in evidence during the past five years have been permitted to develop to the point where they threaten the existence of our national life.

For the first time in the history of the American nation we have apparently been forced to recognize the necessity for the creation of a thinking machine to solve these problems. Our laxity in this respect is in striking contrast with the system that has obtained in other countries, and our failure to cooperate in the fullest measure with the present great leader of the nation has been responsible for the painfully slow progress that has marked our emergence from depression during the past eighteen months. The program as recommended by President Roosevelt must of necessity be experimental in character and subject to perfecting changes to which the thought, talent and time of the entire people should be given.

In this era of evolution costly errors can best be avoided through coordination of thought, not only by the legislative assembly but by the best minds

been devoted. Certain lines of activity have long been re- rded as solely the property of the ommonwealth and its people, namely, xtiles, leather, wool, boots and shoes, nd fish; yet the intensity of competi- on on both at home and abroad plus the nproved methods of transportation ake these no longer the sole property f any community. Only by research nd planning can we hope to retain a osition of pre-eminence in these fields n the future.

The failure to recognize the evolu- ion from cotton undergarments to ray- n silk was unquestionably one of the ost severe blows experienced by the extile industry in the Commonwealth. rovided a planning board had been perating and recognizing the trend, he calamity which so seriously af- ected the existence of large numbers f artisans skilled in this particular ne of activity could have been pre- ented. We have been not only smug- y complacent but we have been ex- essively politically minded rather han industrially alert.

II. Labor.

Intelligent selfishness should have made it obvious to political as well as to industrial leaders, that if a mass production program was to succeed, the great masses of the people must have the buying power to purchase that which industry produces.

For a long period of years representatives of organized labor have sought unsuccessfully to strengthen existing laws and to secure the enactment of additional laws having for their purpose the protection of the rights of workers. In view of the national movement for the adoption of more equitable relations between capital and labor it is important that Massachusetts occupy a commanding position in matters of legislation affecting the rights of workers in industry.

I accordingly recommend for your consideration such perfecting amendments to existing laws and the enactment of such aditional laws as may be necessary to conform to the requirements of the times. Among the laws which should be liberalized and strengthened are the Workmen's Compensation act, the laws relating to injunctions in labor disputes, minimum wage, the employment of women and children in industry, complications arising from the establishment of so-called company unions, and evasion of the provisions of the NRA code in matters affecting wages and hours of employment.

1. Employment of Minors

The compulsory attendance of minors at school until they have reached the age of 16 years would result in the removal of children from industry, thereby increasing the opportunities for the employment of adults and permitting the mental and physical development of children until they are able in some reasonable measure to undertake the battle of life.

2. Workmen's Compensation.

The Workemen's Compensation act as at present administered too frequently deprives injured men and women of their just rights. The vicious practice of consigning permanently disabled workers and elderly workers to the charity rolls or the poorhouse could in my opinion be prevented through the establishment of a state fund for workmen's compensation. The excessive premiums now charged in thousands of cases are beyond the ability of the employer to maintain, with the result that as a protective measure only the young and strong are permitted opportunity for work. The department of labor and industries could be materially strengthened and its scope for usefulness increased through the transfer of the industrial accident board to the department of labor and industries, there to be administered as a division of that department.

The present system of limiting the payment to women and men totally and permanently injured in industry to a period of approximately five years is a gross injustice. I accordingly recommend the adoption of such legislation as will permit the payment of permanent compensation to workers permanently incapacitated, rather than require the community to bear the burdens resulting from injuries received in industry. It is highly important that the term "average weekly wage" be more equitably defined for the protection of workers suffering serious injury in the discharge of their duties, since under existing law it is not uncommon to limit the payment made to a worker to a paltry sum each week.

The defects in Chapter 308 of the Acts of 1934 relative to minimum wage decrees should be corrected at once for the preservation of the constitutional and personal rights of wage earners in the matter of labor injunctions. I recommend for your consideration the adoption of the Norris-LaGuardia act as a basis for the drafting of the required state legislation.

3. Attachment of Wages.

Massachusetts is one of the few states of the Union in which wages are not exempt from attachment. Failure to enact legislation that would safeguard the worker from the exactions

Free Hand to Choose Department Heads

the money lender and the dealer goods sold on installments represents condition which should not longer be rmitted. The families of workers pend upon the wages of the head of e household. I accordingly recom- end the adoption of legislation which ill exempt from attachment the wages f a debtor prior to a judgment by rder of the court.

It is likewise important for the pro- ection of persons engaged in business hat the practice of indiscriminate at- achments and improper use of the ustee process for real or false claims hould no longer be permitted. For the rotection of business I recommend the nactment of legislation which will re- uire the filing of a bond, with ade- uate securities, with the clerk of the ourt, obligating the real or false reditor to indemnify the debtor for all osses resulting from the attachment in he event that the creditor fails to sus- ain his case.

4. Institutional Employment.

The wage schedule at present in peration and the excessive hours of abor required in state institutions from ow-salaried workers are not condu- ive to the character of kind and umane service that the unfortunate ards of the State should receive. It as been my observation that the haracter of service rendered by any ndividual is proportioned largely to he wage received and the number of ours the individual is required to bor. Just so long as the present wage ale and excessive hours of labor con- nue in force, harsh treatment, not infrequently accompanied by brutality, may be expected from overworked and underpaid employes.

I accordingly recommend the adoption not only of a 44-hour working week but increased wages for the employes of institutions in which wards of the State are confined.

III. Industrial and Economic.

1. New England Railroads.

One of the most important problems which confront the people of the Commonwealth is the financial plight of the New England railroads. The New England railroads represent a most important source of tax revenue, paying annually to state and local governments in Massachusetts over $5,000,000, in addition to providing employment to more than 40,000 persons. Due to diminishing revenues and higher costs of operation, notwithstanding a reduction in the number of employes and the introduction of reasonable economies, their credit is so impaired at the present time that to meet fixed charges it has been found necessary to seek financial assistance from the federal government. Public safety and progressive transportation requirements make necessary the expenditure at the present time of large sums of money for equipment and improvement of roadbed, which the financial standing of the New England railroads render it impossible for them to provide. The need of improved transportation facilities, if New England railroads are to survive and meet present day competition, presents an economic situation which can no longer be disregarded and one which calls for early action.

From the standpoint of a transportation service which will make possible economical and expeditious transportation of New England made goods to the great markets of the nation, and from those markets the raw materials and foodstuffs required by New England, cannot longer be disregarded. From the standpoint of the financial security not only of New England investors but of our fiduciary institutions immediate action is imperative. Since the investment in railroad bonds and notes held by Massachusetts savings banks approximates the huge sum of $265,000,000 it is clearly the duty of the hour for the Legislature of Massachusetts to take such action as the needs of the situation demand for the protection of our banking institutions, our transportation system, and the workers deriving a livelihood through the operation of New England railroads.

There is every indication that the destructive competitive practices which have been a contributing factor to the present plight of the railroads of the United States will shortly be ended by Federal action, as a matter of economic necessity as well as of justice to the public. It is highly important for the best interests of Massachusetts that this action be anticipated. There is absolutely no possibility of a change in method of transportation or improvement of service while the railroads of New England remain in their present financial status. The demand for electrification, the abolition of grade crossings and improved equipment, and the development of Massachusetts industrially and commercially require trunk line service, regardless of sentimental objections based upon the fear that combination or consolidation may prove injurious to the interests of New England.

Provided *consolidation can be agreed* upon, with adequate provision for the retention of control that would safeguard the interests of New England, improve the transportation system, and aid in the development of New England industries and resources, thereby increasing the number of employes, there is no way to justify a failure to act.

2. Public Works.

The indications are that the federal government will adopt a new policy with reference to the extension of aid to the states and municipalities of the nation. During the year that has passed, the policy has been to extend federal financial aid to assist in meeting public welfare costs and in anticipation of the substitution of a public works program, I have requested the officials of the municipalities of the Commonwealth and the officials of the state to draft a program anticipating their requirements based upon a 50 per cent contribution by the Federal government. I anticipate that this program may represent a total of $100,000,000 for the Commonwealth and the municipalities of the State, and to the present time requests have been submitted totalling in excess of $60,000,000. The data are being compiled for early presentation to the proper Federal authorities in order that early action may be taken for the transfer from welfare rolls to payrolls of the unemployed of the State.

3. Federal Relief.

At the present time 45 states of the Union, the exceptions being Massachusetts, North Dakota, and Oklahoma, are administering the Federal Emergency Relief act in co-operation with and under the direction of federal authorities. In my opinion it is important that Massachusetts join with the other states of the Union in aiding the President of the United States in the conduct of this important work. Since Chapter 344 of the Acts of 1933 by its terms is not strictly mandatory, it is desirable that the attorney general rule upon the question. In the event that under his ruling the required transfer from state to federal authority can be legally made, I recommend that the required steps be undertaken at once, to the end that Massachusetts co-operate to the fullest extent with the federal government in the administration of this work. Since it affects the very existence of the entire people of the nation, it should be conducted in conformity with the system that has proved both wise and effective in the case of the other 45 states.

For a period of four years municipal authorities and city planning boards have endeavored without success to secure the enactment of legislation which would permit the cities and towns of the Commonwealth to co-operate with the Federal government in the matter of housing projects, and it is essential that the necessary legislation be adopted at the earliest possible date.

4. Housing.

According to recent government statistics, the present shortage of housing is unprecedented in the history of this country. In addition a recent survey of 640,000 existing homes in different sections shows that more than one-half of them are badly in need of repairs and many not fit to live in. More than one-half of all our homes are more than thirty years old.

Economics has its many mysteries, but one of its simplicities is the wide expansion of the financial benefits of construction. Less than one-half of the wages that go into putting up an ordinary house are spent on the site. Lumbermen in distant forests, miners, workers in factories and on railroads, truck drivers and bank clerks all feel the stir of fresh activity.

I therefore recommend legislation providing for the establishment, organization and operation of municipal housing authorities, in order to enable cities and towns to take the necessary steps to eliminate slums, to provide housing accommodations for persons of low income, and to receive the grants and loans available for these purposes to public agencies under the terms of the National Industrial Recovery act.

The executives of the municipalities of Massachusetts recognize the necessity for more adequate and healthful housing, but are unanimous in the opinion that where this work is done it should consist of condemnation in congested areas of so-called substandard structures used as places of habitation. They are not in sympathy with such work being done exclusively by the federal government.

Under the Massachusetts Homestead act, adopted some 17 years ago, the Commonwealth is authorized to engage in a housing project. In my opinion, this work can be put into operation in a period of thirty days, and should serve as an incentive for similar construction programs by private capital.

The Massachusetts department of conservation has the ownership of some four thousand acres of land in the vicinity of Fall River that could be utilized for suburban homesteads, making available at a minimum cost sufficient land for a home and for the development of a flower and vegetable garden. Indications are that this land will not be required for many years for park purposes and its utilization at the present time for the development of a homestead site is desirable. I recommend such action with reference to such a development.

5. Mortgage Interest Rates.

The prevailing rate of 6 percent upon mortgages, in view of the lowering of the interest rates upon savings deposits, makes it appear advisable as a matter of justice to establish at once a maximum 5 percent rate on mortgages on homes, and were it not for the possibility of valid constitutional objections being raised I should unhesitatingly recommend the adoption of legislation providing for this maximum rate. It is my purpose, however, to confer at once with the officials of the banking institutions of Massachusetts with this end in view.

6. Industrial Banking.

Industrial banking in Massachusetts today represents an investment of sufficient importance to justify placing this class of business under the full supervision of the state banking commissioner. The necessity for safeguarding funds by the public in these institutions has been recognized in a majority of states of the Union. It is desirable that similar protection be afforded in the Commonwealth. I accordingly recommend the adoption of such legislation as may be necessary to accomplish this result.

7. Automobile Insurance.

There is great dissatisfaction with the present compulsory automobile insurance law, but I believe a principal fault is failure to make complete investigation of accidents. Such investigation would effectually reduce the dishonest and false claims that have added so greatly to the losses which are charged to the owners of automobiles.

The high insurance rates are not only a burden to the owners of automobiles but they constitute a tremendous sales resistance in one of our greatest industries.

Between 1927 and 1934 the number of premium zones was increased from three to twenty-one, with an advance in the rate ranging from $30 to $77. The first classification of rates adopted in 1927, when there were but three zones, was $16 in one; $22 in another; and $29 in the third. The number of zones should be reduced.

Under the present law all fatal accidents must be investigated at the discretion of the registrar of motor vehicles. In 1933 there were 727 fatal accidents investigated, but in 40,216 non-fatal accidents there was no investigation made in the 34,470 cases which were reported. The failure to investigate more than 5746 out of a total of 40,216 non-fatal accidents was unquestionably due to the lack of investigators who might have been assigned to this work. Due to the failure to investigate this enormous number of accidents there was an increase in the ranks of the careless and reckless drivers, with the result that dishonest and exaggerated claims were permitted to multiply, with a corresponding increase in the injury claims.

IV. Law Enforcement.

The prevalence of organized crime is a menace to the stability, peace and good order of the Commonwealth. The number of major crimes committed in this Commonwealth within recent years which have gone unsolved and unpunished is little short of appalling.

The Legislature of 1933, recognizing these conditions, requested the Governor to appoint a commission to investigate the causes for failure to apprehend, convict and punish "gangs, gangsters, racketeers and other persistent violators of the law, persons engaged in the operation of pools and lotteries, slot machines . . . and other illegal practices." A commission was appointed whose report amply justified the declaration by the Legislature of the existence of serious defects in our law-enforcement agencies. Many recommendations were made by the commission for remedial legislation, but practically nothing has been done, and no substantial progress has been made in combating the threat of organized crime.

Recent outrages and almost daily acts of banditry and gangsterism call for vigorous and immediate action. The federal government, through its department of justice, has demonstrated in recent months its efficiency in the warfare on criminal gangs. Within a few weeks at a conference held in Washington, under the auspices of the department of justice, the President of the United States recommended a closer co-ordination of state and federal agencies.

I am in full sympathy with the President's recommendation.

There can be no effectual repression of crime until we recognize that methods and equipment which may have been adequate fifty or a hundred years ago are entirely inadequate in this day.

Our law-enforcing agencies must be brought up to a standard of equipment in all respects which at least approximate that of the organized criminal.

If criminals can afford to organize and launch their brutal attacks upon the public, the public can afford to organize for its own protection. This organization can be effected only by the adoption of proper methods of selection, training and co-ordination of units.

1. State Department of Justice.

The attorney general should have general supervision over the enforcement of the criminal law of the Commonwealth. It is very likely that he now has under existing law full authority to control criminal prosecution in any district of the Commonwealth, and to exercise supervison over the administration of their offices by district attorneys. I believe it would be advisable to place direct responsibility upon the attorney general, and to give him any necessary power to organize his department as a department of justice comparable to that of the United States. To this end I recommend that the detective branch of the police be transferred to the department of the attorney general, to enable him to develop an adequate bureau of criminal investigation along the lines of that in the federal department of justice. If there is to be effective cooperation among our several agencies and between those of the Commonwealth and those of the Federal government, the powers necessary to bring about such cooperation should be lodged in the hands of the attorney general.

I urge the adoption of such legislation as may be necessary to expand the powers of the attorney general and the functions of his department to put into effect the foregoing recommendations.

2. Liquor Law.

The repeal of the 18th Amendment was intended to end conditions destructive to the moral standards of youth, the diversion of revenue to the criminal element which should accrue to the government, and the disrespect for law which had been fostered by inability of the government to enforce an obnoxious statute. These advantages are seriously menaced by abuses of the existing law as enforced at present.

Under the licensing system which obtained prior to the adoption of the 18th Amendment the custom of limiting the sale in public places, other than by innholders and licensed clubs, until 11 p. m., and with no sale permitted on Sundays and holidays and election days is in striking contrast with the system under which this business is permitted to operate today.

Political expediency upon a question of this character suggests silence or negation; but that possible advantages may be conserved, the call of duty leaves no course open for me or the Legislature other than the adoption of corrective measures essential to the welfare of the public.

3. Narcotic Drugs.

The increase in the use of narcotic drugs and of narcotic drug addicts has resulted in the adoption of federal legislation for the protection of both users and non-users. There is serious danger that this essential legislation may fail of its purpose unless every state in the Union cooperates in the enactment of legislation that will make possible united action in combating this insidious and menacing threat to organized society. The Massachusetts Legislature in 1934 for apparently no valid reason rejected legislation which would have permitted cooperation by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts in this great and necessary national movement for public protection. I accordingly urge the enactment of such legislation as will make possible the fullest measure of cooperation by the Commonwealth with the federal government in this work.

4. Highway Safety.

The tragic record of accidents due to the operation of motor vehicles could be materially reduced provided the law is rigidly adhered to and enforced by the courts having jurisdiction over cases coming before them. In 1933 there were 769 persons killed and 48,249 reported as injured on the highways of Massachusetts, as a result of the operation of motor vehicles. During the year 1934 the number that died as a consequence of motor vehicle accidents reached the appalling total of 921, and the number of injured showed a substantial increase over former years.

Since 1928 the number of killed and injured has remained practically the same each year until 1934, when the increase was so great as to demand immediate and drastic action. The life and safety of our citizens are jeopardized by misplaced sympathy or leniency for violators of the law, and the protection of the life of our citizenship requires that persons convicted of drunken and reckless driving be permanently barred from the use of motor vehicles upon the highway, and that the practice of fixing cases no longer be permitted. A rigid enforcement of the laws by law-enforcement officers, plus the appointment of such additional inspectors as may be necessary for prompt investigation and report upon all accident cases, should prove most beneficial.

Proposes Development Of "New Deal Methods"—Labor Law Liberalization on Program

V. Constitutional Convention.

The necessity for less politics and a more business-like method of conducting certain state and county activities is generally accepted. The ordinary method of procedure under the Constitution, through the medium of initiative petition, is both cumbersome and slow. Apparently the most satisfactory and expeditious method of changing the system of conducting governmental activities in the state, counties, and cities and towns is through a Constitutional convention.

1. The Legislature.

When the present legislative system, consisting of 240 members of the House of Representatives and 40 members of the state Senate, was established, conditions in a measure made necessary such a set-up, but the tremendous strides that have been made in recent years in the matter of transportation and communication no longer require a continuance of bodies with a membership as large numerically as at present. In my opinion the affairs of the Commonwealth could be conducted more expeditiously and with greater safety and benefit to the public, with more direct responsibility and more economically, by a reduction from the present number to a number one half as great, or to 120 members in the House of Representatives and 20 members in the Senate, and with sessions held biennially. The adoption of this system should result in a saving conservatively estimated during a two-year period of about $1,000,000 to the taxpayers.

2. Governor's Council.

The governor's council is a relic of the days of royalty and has long since ceased to serve the purpose for which in the main it was created, namely, an opportunity for social aggrandizement of favorites of the ruling power. The council as at present constituted, thanks to the unconscionable system of gerrymandering created to obtain and retain control by what was at one time the major political party in Massachusetts, serves today as an obstructive force in making difficult if not impossible personal responsibility upon the part of the individual elected as chief executive of the Commonwealth, regardless of the particular political party which he is chosen to represent. It is an expensive and unnecessary institution, the abolition of which would be a contributing factor to the honest, efficient and economical administration of state government.

3. County Government.

County government as at present constituted in Massachusetts represents duplication and waste, the elimination of which is necessary not only as a means of reducing the cost of government but as a means of affording officials charged with the administration of county affairs opportunity to occasionally think in terms other than political expediency. I believe that the present system of county government is wasteful and inefficient, and that it ought to be abolished.

4. Retirement of Judges

Under the existing law, many of our administrative officials are retired at the age of 70 years. It is as important that the functioning of our judicial system shall be as alert and efficient as that of the executive department of the government. While judges may be retired for disability, experience has demonstrated that disability retirement is not effectual. Personal considerations too frequently hamper the operation of the present law. I believe a compulsory retirement law, based upon the attainment of a given age and not based upon personal qualities, is more equitable and works better in the long run. I believe that judges should be retired at 70 years of age. This question ought to receive attention and consideration in a constitutional convention, inasmuch as it concerns the tenure of the justices of the Supreme Judicial court, established by the Constitution of the Commonwealth.

VI. ADMINISTRATION.

1. Heads of Departments.

The tenure of state officials renders it impossible during the term of a governor to make such changes in administrative offices as may from to time be necessary for the proper con*duct of state departments. The present system,* alleged to be based upon the theory of retaining in office competent career men, is in reality based on the desire to perpetuate political control. Under any system elected officials would consider it both a duty and a privilege to retain in office men and women who could actually qualify as career officials. Under the existing system the executive is denied direct responsibility, and is subject to the machinations and not infrequently the incompetence of men as heads of departments whose continuance in such capacity prevents the chief executive from carrying out his policies or conducting his administration, from the standpoint of efficiency and economy, as he deems best for the interests of the people.

That personal responsibility may be placed more directly upon the chief executive in the conduct of the duties of his office, I recommend such legislation for amendment to the existing laws as shall enable the chief executive to appoint the commissioners and heads of departments, other than the constitutional departments, to serve during his term of office.

2. Public Utilities.

Public service corporations receive large benefits from the public in special rights and privileges, such as the use of our highways and protection from competition, as well as the authority to exercise the right of eminent domain. It is little enough, therefore, to expect in exchange that the public from whom such companies derive their sustenance and profit should be secure against extortion or financial exploitation by selfish banking interests or greedy holding companies.

Electricity is no longer a luxury and therefore should be reasonably accessible to all classes, that the full benefits and blessings of modern science may contribute to their comfort as well as to the relief from domestic drudgery that past generations have endured.

There is no justification for the present schedule of rates on electricity and gas, since it is predicated on the discarded theory of limited sales volume and large profits. The present day theory is large sales volume and small profits, and a reduction in the rates both of gas and electricity should be established at once by the public utilities commission. The adoption of a lower rate schedule would unquestionably result in increased consumption, increased revenue, and increased benefits to the public.

The demand for a reduction in the rates charged for gas and electricity at the present time should not be necessary since conditions have justified a reduction during the past year other than the character of reduction made by the commission, the evident purpose of which was to penalize the users rather than to aid them. Apparently there is little hope of relief for the public under the present system of operation, and I am firmly of the opinion that the time has arrived for a change in the method of distribution and the determination of costs for the use of electric power and gas. I accordingly recommend the consideration by your honorable body of the adoption of such legislation as will permit of the creation of a sliding scale system for the determination of equitable rates for electricity, with participation by representatives of the public in the management of these public utilities.

The state department of public utilities was created for the purpose of adjudicating equitably matters in dispute between the public utilities corporations and the consumers of their products, but this has proved in nearly every case purely an assumption, and it is difficult to understand how it could be otherwise in view of the fact that even to the present time one half of the salaries paid to the public utilities commissioners is contributed by the public service corporations. This system should end at once, and the entire cost be borne by the state.

Theoretic principles of government are of less moment than the effective protection of the rights of the public. Failure by the public utilities commission to adopt a more courageous and liberal policy upon questions coming before them for consideration may ultimately make necessary election by the people rather than appointment by the governor of members of the public utilities commission.

The failure of the state department of public utilities to recognize the decisions made in the case of the City of Chicago against the American Bell Telephone, or in the more recent case of the City of Washington against the telephone company (in the case of the former some 20 million dollars has been refunded to the people and in the case of the latter one million), would make it appear advisable that some other agency of government, probably the attorney general's department, take the necessary steps to secure justice for the users of telephone service in the Commonwealth.

3. Administration and Finance.

The state auditor of the Commonwealth is elected by and answerable to the people of the Commonwealth. It is essential that he should have direct control and supervision of receipts and expenditures. The commission on administration and finance as at present constituted is clothed with extraordinary powers. So far as I have been able to ascertain, it is not subject to advice, direction or control of any lawfully constituted authority other than such rules and regulations as it sees fit to adopt. It is within the power of this board either to further or retard any program that the duly elected officials of the Commonwealth may see fit to initiate. The power of appointment and removal is such that a complete change in the personnel of the board is not possible within a single term of duly elected state officials. A board charged with the responsibility for the preparation of the annual budget and the purchase of such materials as may be required by the Commonwealth should, in my opinion, be subject to direct control by the auditor of the Commonwealth. I accordingly recommend the repeal of the existing law and the enactment of legislation which would permit appointment by the governor of a chairman of the commission on administration and finance, a budget commissioner, a purchasing agent and a comptroller, to serve under and be subject to such rules and regulations as the state auditor may promulgate.

4. Board of Tax Appeals.

The state board of tax appeals was created primarily for the purpose of establishing a more equitable system of tax values in the cities and towns of the Commonwealth. The board since its operation has shown an utter disregard for the values deemed equitable by the boards of assessors in the cities and towns of the Commonwealth, and has practically usurped the powers of the local organizations. Since its organization the board has been dominated and dictated to in its decisions by wealthy owners of property interested in shifting the burden of the cost of government to the less powerful and influential elements of each community, namely, the small home owners. As a consequence of the establishments of values at a time when there was no market for realty, the assessing systems throughout the state have been in some cases destroyed. The percentage of equalization of assessments upon low-cost homes has been less than three per cent, and the reductions as approved by the state board of tax appeals has rendered it necessary as a measure of self-defence for assessing boards to grant abatements in many cases unwarranted rather than permit action to be taken by the state board of tax appeals. In the City of Boston during the past five years the abatements granted by the state board of tax appeals and by the local assessors have been in excess of $400,000,000, out of a total of $1,960,000,000, and the requests for abatements now pending before the state board of tax appeals and the local board of assessors represents at the present time a total in excess of $500,000,000 additional. The properties upon which a reduction in assessment is sought are owned by persons of means, who with attorneys and experts are

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LEGISLATURE

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FOR DRASTIC REFORMS AND MORE POWER

GOV. JAMES M. CURLEY

WOULD ABOLISH COUNCIL, FIN. COM. AND TAX BOARD

New Governor Proposes Court Reforms—Seeks Greater Power For State's Chief Executive

BY TOM HORGAN
Associated Press Staff Writer

BOSTON (AP)—James M. Curley, stormy petrel of Massachusetts politics, today took the oath of office as the state's 53rd governor. A Democrat and the "original Roosevelt" supporter in the Bay State, the three-time mayor of Boston went into office today as the successor of his bitterest political enemy, another Democrat, Joseph B. Ely, who retired to private life after two terms in the gubernatorial chair.

BOSTON (AP)—Gov. James M. Curley, in his inaugural address before a joint session of the Legislature, today asked that membership in that body be cut in half; and that the governor's council, board of tax appeals, Boston finance commission and the present form of county government be abolished.

He demanded that District court judges be prohibited from practicing in their own courts and from participating in politics and proposed creation of a District Circuit court. Judges should be retired at the age of 70, he declared.

The new Governor asked creation of a state department of justice under the attorney general, with the detective branch of the police transferred to that department. He urged that there be no "coddling" for criminals and that the pardoning power be not abused.

Governor Curley did not directly refer to the almost eleventh hour appointments of his predecessor, Joseph B. Ely, of Curley foes to important state offices, but he did say:

"That personal responsibility may be placed more directly upon the chief executive in the conduct of the duties of his office, I recommend such legislation for amendment to the existing laws as shall enable the chief executive to appoint the commissioners and heads of departments, other than the constitutional departments, to serve during his term of office."

"Under the existing system," said Governor Curley, "the executive is denied direct responsibility, and is subject to the machinations and not infrequently the incompetence of men as heads of departments whose continuance in such capacity prevents the chief executive from carrying out his policies or conducting his administration, from the standpoint of efficiency and economy, as he deems best for the interests of the people."

Much of Curley's address dealt with labor and kindred subjects. Some of his proposals follow:

Development of "New Deal methods" for Massachusetts.

Creation of a state planning board.

Liberalization and strengthening of labor laws.

Increasing of the compulsory school age from 14 to 16.

Reduction of the cost of workmen's compensation insurance; liberalization of payments under it and reposing its administration in the department of labor and industries.

Exemption of wages from attachment prior to a court judgement.

Reduction of working hours in state institutions to 44 hours a week and increase of pay.

Administration of federal relief in Massachusetts by the state government.

Housing projects by the state and by communities, with particular attention to a tract of state land near Fall River

Revision of state health laws.

Adoption of a state national recovery administration act.

The Governor urged that the state's recreational advantages be developed and proposed that $100,000 be spent stocking the state with fish and game. He advocated erection of a great auditorium as a war memorial.

The new Governor demanded reduction in public utility rates and the possible election of members of the public utilities commission. He also advocated reduction of mortgage interest rates from 6 to 5 percent, if it could be done constitutionally. He favored the placing of industrial banking under the bank commissioner and the placing of the state commission on administration and finance under the state auditor. He asked the Legislature to "give ernest attention to the increase of income tax rates to a level that will bring them into balance with the increase in real estate tax rates since 1916."

Governor Curley also said he favored retention of the third cent of the gasoline tax for another year. The

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ducting certain state and county activities is generally accepted. The ordinary method of procedure under the Constitution, through the medium of initiative petition, is both cumbersome and slow. Apparently the most satisfactory and expeditious method of changing the system of conducting governmental activities in the state, counties, and cities and towns is through a constitutional convention."

He referred to the governor's council as "a relic of the days of royalty."

"The council as at present constituted," he said, "thanks to gerrymandering created to obtain and retain control by what was at one time the major party in Massachusetts, serves today as an obstructive force in making difficult if not impossible personal responsibility upon the part of the individual elected as chief executive of the Commonwealth, regardless of the particular political party which he is chosen to represent. It is an expensive and unnecessary institution, the abolition of which would be a contributing factor to the honest, efficient and economical administration of state government."

In advocating reduction in membership in the Legislature, Governor Curley said:

"In my opinion the affairs of the Commonwealth could be conducted more expeditiously and with greater safety and benefit to the public, with more direct responsibility and more economically, by the reduction from the present number to a number one-half as great, or to 120 members in the house of representatives and 20 members in the Senate, and with sessions held biennially. The adoption of this system should result in a saving conservatively estimated during a two-year period of about $1,000,000."

Text of Address

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives: The depression of the past five years has been so devastating in character as to be more properly characterized as an industrial war. The ordinary methods which in the past have served admirably were found totally inadequate and the necessity for new and definite methods of procedure was recognized, not only to overcome the conditions resulting from industrial warfare, but to prevent a recurrence. That a New Deal nationally was necessary is accepted by every forward-looking American, and that its acceptance and operation, nationally, of necessity requires the development of New Deal methods in the states and the subdivisions of the states of the union is recognized by all.

The revolutionary strides in displacement of human labor, resulting from the adoption of automatic machinery, has imposed a burden beyond the capacity of the state and subdivisions of the states to meet without federal aid. Federal authorities have been devising ways and means to chart a course over an uncharted sea, and while they have met with some measure of success, a definite and final program is still in the process of evolution. It is accepted by every forward-looking American that it would be unwise to give serious consideration to the scrapping of the highly developed agencies of production, but it is likewise recognized that a change in our economic system must be developed if automatic machinery is to serve the purpose intended, namely, to increase production, lower costs, minimize drudgery, and displace human labor. ociety alone is responsible for the ailure to develop an economic program r the absorption of men displaced by achinery in industry, and hence it clearly the duty not only of the fedal government, but of its subdivisions, ate and municipal, to co-operate in e development of such programs as ay be most helpful in the solution of is great problem.

There has been but one answer from e beginning of the Christian era for employment, namely, work and ages, and that Massachusetts, ever a ader, may continue to hold the proud sition it has ever occupied, I comend to your serious consideration not ly co-operation with Federal auorities in the development of the w Deal, but the adoption of a proam which will result in the substitun of work and wages for public wele allotments.

n the past Massachusetts has not operated to the degree that it was sible to co-operate. This duty uld not longer be disregarded. The

petroleum, eighty-six per cent of the motor vehicles, sixty per cent of the telephone communication services, and thirty-three per cent of the wealth. Despite this tremendous productivity and these fabulous resources as contrasted with the population it is exceedingly difficult to understand why the conditions in evidence during the past five years have been permitted to develop to the point where they threaten the existence of our national life.

For the first time in the history of the American nation we have apparently been forced to recognize the necessity for the creation of a thinking machine to solve these problems. Our laxity in this respect is in striking contrast with the system that has obtained in other countries, and our failure to cooperate in the fullest measure with the present great leader of the nation has been responsible for the painfully slow progress that has marked our emergence from depression during the past eighteen months. The program as recommended by President Roosevelt must of necessity be experimental in character and subject to perfecting changes to which the thought, talent and time of the entire people should be given.

In this era of evolution costly errors can best be avoided through coordination of thought, not only by the legislative assembly but by the best minds

and energy have been devoted. Certain lines of activity have long been regarded as solely the property of the Commonwealth and its people, namely, textiles, leather, wool, boots and shoes, and fish; yet the intensity of competition both at home and abroad plus the improved methods of transportation make these no longer the sole property of any community. Only by research and planning can we hope to retain a position of pre-eminence in these fields in the future.

The failure to recognize the evolution from cotton undergarments to rayon silk was unquestionably one of the most severe blows experienced by the extile industry in the Commonwealth. Provided a planning board had been perating and recognizing the trend, he calamity which so seriously afected the existence of large numbers f artisans skilled in this particular ne of activity could have been preented. We have been not only smug complacent but we have been exessively politically minded rather han industrially alert.

II. Labor.

Intelligent selfishness should have ade it obvious to political as well as industrial leaders, that if a mass roduction program was to succeed, he great masses of the people must ave the buying power to purchase hat which industry produces.

For a long period of years represenatives of organized labor have sought nsuccessfully to strengthen existing ws and to secure the enactment of dditional laws having for their purose the protection of the rights of orkers. In view of the national ovement for the adoption of more uitable relations between capital d labor it is important that Massahusetts occupy a commanding posin in matters of legislation affectg the rights of workers in industry. I accordingly recommend for your nsideration such perfecting amendents to existing laws and the enactent of such aditional laws as may be cessary to conform to the requireents of the times. Among the laws hich should be liberalized and engthened are the Workmen's Comnsation act, the laws relating to junctions in labor disputes, minim wage, the employment of wom and children in industry, complicans arising from the establishment so-called company unions, and evan of the provisions of the NRA code matters affecting wages and hours employment.

1. Employment of Minors

The compulsory attendance of nors at school until they have reach the age of 16 years would result the removal of children from intry, thereby increasing the opporities for the employment of adults permitting the mental and physi development of children until they able in some reasonable measure ndertake the battle of life.

2. Workmen's Compensation.

he Workemen's Compensation act t present administered too fretly deprives injured men and en of their just rights. The vi practice of consigning perntly disabled workers and elderorkers to the charity rolls or the ouse could in my opinion be pred through the establishment of e fund for workmen's compen. The excessive premiums now ed in thousands of cases are be the ability of the employer to ain, with the result that as a ive measure only the young and are permitted opportunity for rk. The department of labor and ustries could be materially strengthed and its scope for usefulness inased through the transfer of the lustrial accident board to the dertment of labor and industries, there be administered as a division of that department.

The present system of limiting the payment to women and men totally and permanently injured in industry to a period of approximately five years is a gross injustice. I accordingly recommend the adoption of such legislation as will permit the payment of permanent compensation to workers permanently incapacitated, rather than require the community to bear the burdens resulting from injuries received in industry. It is highly important that the term "average weekly wage" be more equitably defined for the protection of workers suffering serious injury in the discharge of their duties, since under existing law it is not uncommon to limit the payment made to a worker to a paltry sum each week.

The defects in Chapter 308 of the Acts of 1934 relative to minimum wage decrees should be corrected at once for the preservation of the constitutional and personal rights of wage earners in the matter of labor injunctions. I recommend for your consideration the adoption of the Norris-LaGuardia act as a basis for the drafting of the required state legislation.

3. Attachment of Wages.

Massachusetts is one of the few tates of the Union in which wages are ot exempt from attachment. Failure o enact legislation that would safeuard the worker from the exactions

Free Hand to Choose Department Heads

the money lender and the dealer goods sold on installments represents condition which should not longer be rmitted. The families of workers pend upon the wages of the head of e household. I accordingly recomend the adoption of legislation which ill exempt from attachment the wages f a debtor prior to a judgment by rder of the court.

It is likewise important for the proection of persons engaged in business hat the practice of indiscriminate atachments and improper use of the rustee process for real or false claims hould no longer be permitted. For the rotection of business I recommend the hactment of legislation which will reuire the filing of a bond, with adeuate securities, with the clerk of the ourt, obligating the real or false reditor to indemnify the debtor for all osses resulting from the attachment in he event that the creditor fails to susain his case.

4. Institutional Employment.

The wage schedule at present in peration and the excessive hours of abor required in state institutions from ow-salaried workers are not conduive to the character of kind and umane service that the unfortunate ards of the State should receive. It as been my observation that the haracter of service rendered by any ndividual is proportioned largely to he wage received and the number of ours the individual is required to abor. Just so long as the present wage ale and excessive hours of labor connue in force, harsh treatment, not infrequently accompanied by brutality, may be expected from overworked and underpaid employes.

I accordingly recommend the adoption not only of a 44-hour working week but increased wages for the employes of institutions in which wards of the State are confined.

III. Industrial and Economic.

1. New England Railroads.

One of the most important problems which confront the people of the Commonwealth is the financial plight of the New England railroads. The New England railroads represent a most important source of tax revenue, paying annually to state and local governments in Massachusetts over $5,000,000, in addition to providing employment to more than 40,000 persons. Due to diminishing revenues and higher costs of operation, notwithstanding a reduction in the number of employes and the introduction of reasonable economies, their credit is so impaired at the present time that to meet fixed charges it has been found necessary to seek financial assistance from the federal government. Public safety and progressive transportation requirements make necessary the expenditure at the present time of large sums of money for equipment and improvement of roadbed, which the financial standing of the New England railroads render it impossible for them to provide. The need of improved transportation facilities, if New England railroads are to survive and meet present day competition, presents an economic situation which can no longer be disregarded and one which calls for early action.

From the standpoint of a transportation service which will make possible economical and expeditious transportation of New England made goods to the great markets of the nation, and from those markets the raw materials and foodstuffs required by New England, cannot longer be disregarded. From the standpoint of the financial security not only of New England investors but of our fiduciary institutions immediate action is imperative. Since the investment in railroad bonds and notes held by Massachusetts savings banks approximates the huge sum of $265,000,000 it is clearly the duty of the hour for the Legislature of Massachusetts to take such action as the needs of the situation demand for the protection of our banking institutions, our transportation system, and the workers deriving a livelihood through the operation of New England railroads.

There is every indication that the destructive competitive practices which have been a contributing factor to the present plight of the railroads of the United States will shortly be ended by Federal action, as a matter of economic necessity as well as of justice to the public. It is highly important for the best interests of Massachusetts that this action be anticipated. There is absolutely no possibility of a change in method of transportation or improvement of service while the railroads of New England remain in their present financial status. The demand for electrification, the abolition of grade crossings and improved equipment, and the development of Massachusetts industrially and commercially require trunk line service, regardless of sentimental objections based upon the fear that combination or consolidation may prove injurious to the interests of New England.

Provided consolidation can be agreed upon, with adequate provision for the retention of control that would safeguard the interests of New England, and improve the transportation system, and aid in the development of New England industries and resources, thereby increasing the number of employes, there is no way to justify a failure to act.

2. Public Works.

The indications are that the federal government will adopt a new policy with reference to the extension of aid to the states and municipalities of the nation. During the year that has passed, the policy has been to extend federal financial aid to assist in meeting public welfare costs and in anticipation of the substitution of a public works program, I have requested the officials of the municipalities of the Commonwealth and the officials of the state to draft a program anticipating their requirements based upon a 50 per cent contribution by the Federal government. I anticipate that this program may represent a total of $100,000,000 for the Commonwealth and the municipalities of the State, and to the present time requests have been submitted totalling in excess of $60,000,000. The data are being compiled for early presentation to the proper Federal authorities in order that early action may be taken for the transfer from welfare rolls to payrolls of the unemployed of the State.

3. Federal Relief.

At the present time 45 states of the Union, the exceptions being Massachusetts, North Dakota, and Oklahoma, are administering the Federal Emergency Relief act in co-operation with and under the direction of federal authorities. In my opinion it is important that Massachusetts join with the other states of the Union in aiding the President of the United States in the conduct of this important work. Since Chapter 344 of the Acts of 1933 by its terms is not strictly mandatory, it is desirable that the attorney general rule upon the question. In the event that under his ruling the required transfer from state to federal authority can be legally made, I recommend that the required steps be undertaken at once, to the end that Massachusetts co-operate to the fullest extent with the federal government in the administration of this work. Since it affects the very existence of the entire people of the nation, it should be conducted in conformity with the system that has proved both wise and effective in the case of the other 45 states.

For a period of four years municipal authorities and city planning boards have endeavored without success to secure the enactment of legislation which would permit the cities and towns of the Commonwealth to cooperate with the Federal government in the matter of housing projects, and it is essential that the necessary legislation be adopted at the earliest possible date.

4. Housing.

According to recent government statistics, the present shortage of housing is unprecedented in the history of this country. In addition a recent survey of 640,000 existing homes in different sections shows that more than one-half of them are badly in need of repairs and many not fit to live in. More than one-half of all our homes are more than thirty years old.

Economics has its many mysteries, but one of its simplicities is the wide expansion of the financial benefits of construction. Less than one-half of the wages that go into putting up an ordinary house are spent on the site. Lumbermen in distant forests, miners, workers in factories and on railroads, truck drivers and bank clerks all feel the stir of fresh activity.

I therefore recommend legislation providing for the establishment, organization and operation of municipal housing authorities, in order to enable cities and towns to take the necessary steps to eliminate slums, to provide housing accommodations for persons of low income, and to receive the grants and loans available for these purposes to public agencies under the terms of the National Industrial Recovery act.

The executives of the municipalities of Massachusetts recognize the necessity for more adequate and healthful housing, but are unanimous in the opinion that where this work is done it should consist of condemnation in congested areas of so-called substandard structures used as places of habitation. They are not in sympathy with such work being done exclusively by the federal government.

Under the Massachusetts Homestead act, adopted some 17 years ago, the Commonwealth is authorized to engage in a housing project. In my opinion, this work can be put into operation in a period of thirty days, and should serve as an incentive for similar construction programs by private capital.

The Massachusetts department of conservation has the ownership of some four thousand acres of land in the vicinity of Fall River that could be utilized for suburban homesteads, making available at a minimum cost sufficient land for a home and for the development of a flower and vegetable garden. Indications are that this land will not be required for many years for park purposes and its utilization at the present time for the development of a homestead site is desirable. I recommend such action with reference to such a development.

5. Mortgage Interest Rates.

The prevailing rate of 6 percent upon mortgages, in view of the lowering of the interest rates upon savings deposits, makes it appear advisable as a matter of justice to establish at once a maximum 5 percent rate on mortgages on homes, and were it not for the possibility of valid constitutional objections being raised I should unhesitatingly recommend the adoption of legislation providing for this maximum rate. It is my purpose, however, to confer at once with the officials of the banking institutions of Massachusetts with this end in view.

6. Industrial Banking.

Industrial banking in Massachusetts today represents an investment of sufficient importance to justify placing this class of business under the full supervision of the state banking commissioner. The necessity for safeguarding funds by the public in these institutions has been recognized in a majority of states of the Union. It is desirable that similar protection be afforded in the Commonwealth. I accordingly recommend the adoption of such legislation as may be necessary to accomplish this result.

7. Automobile Insurance.

There is great dissatisfaction with the present compulsory automobile insurance law, but I believe a principal fault is failure to make complete investigation of accidents. Such investigation would effectually reduce the dishonest and false claims that have added so greatly to the losses which are charged to the owners of automobiles.

The high insurance rates are not only a burden to the owners of automobiles but they constitute a tremendous sales resistance in one of our greatest industries.

Between 1927 and 1934 the number of premium zones was increased from three to twenty-one, with an advance in the rate ranging from $30 to $77. The first classification of rates adopted in 1927, when there were but three zones, was $16 in one; $22 in another; and $29 in the third. The number of zones should be reduced.

Under the present law all fatal accidents must be investigated at the discretion of the registrar of motor vehicles. In 1933 there were 727 fatal accidents investigated, but in 40,216 non-fatal accidents there was no investigation made in the 34,470 cases which were reported. The failure to investigate more than 5746 out of a total of 40,216 non-fatal accidents was unquestionably due to the lack of investigators who might have been assigned to this work. Due to the failure to investigate this enormous number of accidents there was an increase in the ranks of the careless and reckless drivers, with the result that dishonest and exaggerated claims were permitted to multiply, with a corresponding increase in the injury claims.

IV. Law Enforcement.

The prevalence of organized crime is a menace to the stability, peace and good order of the Commonwealth. The number of major crimes committed in this Commonwealth within recent years which have gone unsolved and unpunished is little short of appalling.

The Legislature of 1933, recognizing these conditions, requested the Governor to appoint a commission to investigate the causes for failure to apprehend, convict and punish "gangs, gangsters, racketeers and other persistent violators of the law, persons engaged in the operation of pools and lotteries, slot machines . . . and other illegal practices." A commission was appointed whose report amply justified the declaration by the Legislature of the existence of serious defects in our law-enforcement agencies. Many recommendations were made by the commission for remedial legislation, but practically nothing has been done, and no substantial progress has been made in combating the threat of organized crime.

Recent outrages and almost daily acts of banditry and gangsterism call for vigorous and immediate action. The federal government, through its department of justice, has demonstrated in recent months its efficiency in the warfare on criminal gangs. Within a few weeks at a conference held in Washington, under the auspices of the department of justice, the President of the United States recommended a closer co-ordination of state and federal agencies.

I am in full sympathy with the President's recommendation.

There can be no effectual repression of crime until we recognize that methods and equipment which may have been adequate fifty or a hundred years ago are entirely inadequate in this day.

Our law-enforcing agencies must be brought up to a standard of equipment in all respects which at least approximate that of the organized criminal.

If criminals can afford to organize and launch their brutal attacks upon the public, the public can afford to organize for its own protection. This organization can be effected only by the adoption of proper methods of selection, training and co-ordination of units.

1. State Department of Justice.

The attorney general should have general supervision over the enforcement of the criminal law of the Commonwealth. It is very likely that he now has under existing law full authority to control criminal prosecution in any district of the Commonwealth, and to exercise supervison over the administration of their offices by district attorneys. I believe it would be advisable to place direct responsibility upon the attorney general, and to give him any necessary power to organize his department as a department of justice comparable to that of the United States. To this end I recommend that the detective branch of the police be transferred to the department of the attorney general, to enable him to develop an adequate bureau of criminal investigation along the lines of that in the federal department of justice. If there is to be effective cooperation among our several agencies and between those of the Commonwealth and those of the Federal government, the powers necessary to bring about such cooperation should be lodged in the hands of the attorney general.

I urge the adoption of such legislation as may be necessary to expand the powers of the attorney general and the functions of his department to put into effect the foregoing recommendations.

2. Liquor Law.

The repeal of the 18th Amendment was intended to end conditions destructive to the moral standards of youth, the diversion of revenue to the criminal element which should accrue to the government, and the disrespect for law which had been fostered by inability of the government to enforce an obnoxious statute. These advantages are seriously menaced by abuses of the existing law as enforced at present.

Under the licensing system which obtained prior to the adoption of the 18th Amendment the custom of limiting the sale in public places, other than by innholders and licensed clubs, until 11 p. m., and with no sale permitted on Sundays and holidays and election days is in striking contrast with the system under which this business is permitted to operate today.

Political expediency upon a question of this character suggests silence or negation; but that possible advantages may be conserved, the call of duty leaves no course open for me or the Legislature other than the adoption of corrective measures essential to the welfare of the public.

3. Narcotic Drugs.

The increase in the use of narcotic drugs and of narcotic drug addicts has resulted in the adoption of federal legislation for the protection of both users and non-users. There is serious danger that this essential legislation may fail of its purpose unless every state in the Union cooperates in the enactment of legislation that will make possible united action in combating this insidious and menacing threat to organized society. The Massachusetts Legislature in 1934 for apparently no valid reason rejected legislation which would have permitted cooperation by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts in this great and necessary national movement for public protection. I accordingly urge the enactment of such legislation as will make possible the fullest measure of cooperation by the Commonwealth with the federal government in this work.

4. Highway Safety.

The tragic record of accidents due to the operation of motor vehicles could be materially reduced provided the law is rigidly adhered to and enforced by the courts having jurisdiction over cases coming before them. In 1933 there were 769 persons killed and 48,249 reported as injured on the highways of Massachusetts, as a result of the operation of motor vehicles. During the year 1934 the number that died as a consequence of motor vehicle accidents reached the appalling total of 921, and the number of injured showed a substantial increase over former years.

Since 1928 the number of killed and injured has remained practically the same each year until 1934, when the increase was so great as to demand immediate and drastic action. The life and safety of our citizens are jeopardized by misplaced sympathy or leniency for violators of the law, and the protection of the life of our citizenship requires that persons convicted of drunken and reckless driving be permanently barred from the use of motor vehicles upon the highway, and that the practice of fixing cases no longer be permitted. A rigid enforcement of the laws by law-enforcement officers, plus the appointment of such additional inspectors as may be necessary for prompt investigation and report upon all accident cases, should prove most beneficial.

Proposes Development Of "New Deal Methods"—Labor Law Liberalization on Program

V. Constitutional Convention.

The necessity for less politics and a more business-like method of conducting certain state and county activities is generally accepted. The ordinary method of procedure under the Constitution, through the medium of initiative petition, is both cumbersome and slow. Apparently the most satisfactory and expeditious method of changing the system of conducting governmental activities in the state, counties, and cities and towns is through a Constitutional convention.

1. The Legislature.

When the present legislative system, consisting of 240 members of the House of Representatives and 40 members of the state Senate, was established, conditions in a measure made necessary such a set-up, but the tremendous strides that have been made in recent years in the matter of transportation and communication no longer require a continuance of bodies with a membership as large numerically as at present. In my opinion the affairs of the Commonwealth could be conducted more expeditiously and with greater safety and benefit to the public, with more direct responsibility and more economically, by a reduction from the present number to a number one half as great, or to 120 members in the House of Representatives and 20 members in the Senate, and with sessions held biennially. The adoption of this system should result in a saving conservatively estimated during a two-year period of about $1,000,000 to the taxpayers.

2. Governor's Council.

The governor's council is a relic of the days of royalty and has long since ceased to serve the purpose for which in the main it was created, namely, an opportunity for social aggrandizement of favorites of the ruling power. The council as at present constituted, thanks to the unconscionable system of gerrymandering created to obtain and retain control by what was at one time the major political party in Massachusetts, serves today as an obstructive force in making difficult if not impossible personal responsibility upon the part of the individual elected as chief executive of the Commonwealth, regardless of the particular political party which he is chosen to represent. It is an expensive and unnecessary institution, the abolition of which would be a contributing factor to the honest, efficient and economical administration of state government.

3. County Government.

County government as at present constituted in Massachusetts represents duplication and waste, the elimination of which is necessary not only as a means of reducing the cost of government but as a means of affording officials charged with the administration of county affairs opportunity to occasionally think in terms other than political expediency. I believe that the present system of county government is wasteful and inefficient, and that it ought to be abolished.

4. Retirement of Judges

Under the existing law, many of our administrative officials are retired at the age of 70 years. It is as important that the functioning of our judicial system shall be as alert and efficient as that of the executive department of the government. While judges may be retired for disability, experience has demonstrated that disability retirement is not effectual. Personal considerations too frequently hamper the operation of the present law. I believe a compulsory retirement law, based upon the attainment of a given age and not based upon personal qualities, is more equitable and works better in the long run. I believe that judges should be retired at 70 years of age. This question ought to receive attention and consideration in a constitutional convention, inasmuch as it concerns the tenure of the justices of the Supreme Judicial court, established by the Constitution of the Commonwealth.

VI. ADMINISTRATION.

1. Heads of Departments.

The tenure of state officials renders it impossible during the term of a governor to make such changes in administrative offices as may from to time be necessary for the proper conduct of state departments. The present system, alleged to be based upon the theory of retaining in office competent career men, is in reality based on the desire to perpetuate political control. Under any system elected officials would consider it both a duty and a privilege to retain in office men and women who could actually qualify as career officials. Under the existing system the executive is denied direct responsibility, and is subject to the machinations and not infrequently the incompetence of men as heads of departments whose continuance in such capacity prevents the chief executive from carrying out his policies or conducting his administration, from the standpoint of efficiency and economy, as he deems best for the interests of the people.

That personal responsibility may be placed more directly upon the chief executive in the conduct of the duties of his office, I recommend such legislation for amendment to the existing laws as shall enable the chief executive to appoint the commissioners and heads of departments, other than the constitutional departments, to serve during his term of office.

2. Public Utilities.

Public service corporations receive large benefits from the public in special rights and privileges, such as the use of our highways and protection from competition, as well as the authority to exercise the right of eminent domain. It is little enough, therefore, to expect in exchange that the public from whom such companies derive their sustenance and profit should be secure against extortion or financial exploitation by selfish banking interests or greedy holding companies.

Electricity is no longer a luxury and therefore should be reasonably accessible to all classes, that the full benefits and blessings of modern science may contribute to their comfort as well as to the relief from domestic drudgery that past generations have endured.

There is no justification for the present schedule of rates on electricity and gas, since it is predicated on the discarded theory of limited sales volume and large profits. The present day theory is large sales volume and small profits, and a reduction in the rates both of gas and electricity should be established at once by the public utilities commission. The adoption of a lower rate schedule would unquestionably result in increased consumption, increased revenue, and increased benefits to the public.

The demand for a reduction in the rates charged for gas and electricity at the present time should not be necessary since conditions have justified a reduction during the past year other than the character of reduction made by the commission, the evident purpose of which was to penalize the users rather than to aid them. Apparently there is little hope of relief for the public under the present system of operation, and I am firmly of the opinion that the time has arrived for a change in the method of distribution and the determination of costs for the use of electric power and gas. I accordingly recommend the consideration by your honorable body of the adoption of such legislation as will permit of the creation of a sliding scale system for the determination of equitable rates for electricity, with participation by representatives of the public in the management of these public utilities.

The state department of public utilities was created for the purpose of adjudicating equitably matters in dispute between the public utilities corporations and the consumers of their products, but this has proved in nearly every case purely an assumption, and it is difficult to understand how it could be otherwise in view of the fact that even to the present time one half of the salaries paid to the public utilities commissioners is contributed by the public service corporations. This system should end at once, and the entire cost be borne by the state.

Theoretic principles of government are of less moment than the effective protection of the rights of the public. Failure by the public utilities commission to adopt a more courageous and liberal policy upon questions coming before them for consideration may ultimately make necessary election by the people rather than appointment by the governor of members of the public utilities commission.

The failure of the state department of public utilities to recognize the decisions made in the case of the City of Chicago against the American Bell Telephone, or in the more recent case of the City of Washington against the telephone company (in the case of the former some 20 million dollars has been refunded to the people and in the case of the latter one million), would make it appear advisable that some other agency of government, probably the attorney general's department, take the necessary steps to secure justice for the users of telephone service in the Commonwealth.

3. Administration and Finance.

The state auditor of the Commonwealth is elected by and answerable to the people of the Commonwealth. It is essential that he should have direct control and supervision of receipts and expenditures. The commission on administration and finance as at present constituted is clothed with extraordinary powers. So far as I have been able to ascertain, it is not subject to advice, direction or control of any lawfully constituted authority other than such rules and regulations as it sees fit to adopt. It is within the power of this board either to further or retard any program that the duly elected officials of the Commonwealth may see fit to initiate. The power of appointment and removal is such that a complete change in the personnel of the board is not possible within a single term of duly elected state officials. A board charged with the responsibility for the preparation of the annual budget and the purchase of such materials as may be required by the Commonwealth should, in my opinion, be subject to direct control by the auditor of the Commonwealth. I accordingly recommend the repeal of the existing law and the enactment of legislation which would permit appointment by the governor of a chairman of the commission on administration and finance, a budget commissioner, a purchasing agent and a comptroller, to serve under and be subject to such rules and regulations as the state auditor may promulgate.

4. Board of Tax Appeals.

The state board of tax appeals was created primarily for the purpose of establishing a more equitable system of tax values in the cities and towns of the Commonwealth. The board since its operation has shown an utter disregard for the values deemed equitable by the boards of assessors in the cities and towns of the Commonwealth, and has practically usurped the powers of the local organizations. Since its organization the board has been dominated and dictated to in its decisions by wealthy owners of property interested in shifting the burden of the cost of government to the less powerful and influential elements of each community, namely, the small home owners. As a consequence of the establishments of values at a time when there was no market for realty, the assessing systems throughout the state have been in some cases destroyed. The percentage of equalization of assessments upon low-cost homes has been less than three per cent, and the reductions as approved by the state board of tax appeals has rendered it necessary as a measure of self-defence for assessing boards to grant abatements in many cases unwarranted rather than permit action to be taken by the state board of tax appeals. In the City of Boston during the past five years the abatements granted by the state board of tax appeals and by the local assessors have been in excess of $400,000,000, out of a total of $1,960,000,000, and the requests for abatements now pending before the state board of tax appeals and the local board of assessors represents at the present time a total in excess of $500,000,000 additional. The properties upon which a reduction in assessment is sought are owned by persons of means, who with attorneys and experts are

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John C. Ruth Runs For Town Offices

John C. Ruth has tossed his hat in the ring for the office of selectman, assessor, and member of the board of public welfare of the Town of West Newbury, for the March election. Circulars dated March 5, were distributed around town yesterday in his behalf.

FIRST PARISH ITEMS

The members of the First Congregational Church, Inc., will hold their annual meeting in the vestry Friday afternoon at 2.

Charles M. McEwan; door specialty, John Ruth, Sr. The club voted to hold a progressive whist party at the home of Mrs. Fred H. Poore, Garden street, Tuesday evening, Jan. 8.

Worthy Deputy Robert Van Horne presented Mrs. Ella B. Silloway a bouquet of flowers in behalf of the members. Mrs. Silloway was installed chaplain for 16th year. Mr. Van Horne also introduced his suite which consisted of Mrs. Robert Van Horne, Miss Mae Hunter, Miss Mary Clark and Mrs. Maude Ringall of Oceanside grange of Hampton.

The following program was presented by the lecturer, Mrs. Lillian Webster: Tableau, Welcome to the New Year, Miss Evelyn Andrews, Mrs. Rose Page, Mrs. Marjorie Kimball, Mrs. Pearl Davis, Mrs. Margaret Stevens and Miss Marion Hunt; reading, "Threshold of the New Year," Mrs. Ella B. Silloway; solo, "A Heap of Living," words by Edgar Guest, Mrs. Edna Carlton, accompanied by Mrs. Georgie Spaulding; reading, "Teaching Us to Drive," Mrs. Alice C. Foley; singing, Auld Lang Syne.

Refreshments were served by Mr and Mrs. John D. Goodwin, Mrs. Herbert Spaulding, Mrs. Jerome Boyd, William T. Illsley and Herbert Webster. The next meeting will be on Jan. 15. The social hour will be in charge of young people with Miss Martha

Fixed Times Set For ERA Food Distribution

Party Is Held at Grange Hall

Curley Wants Free Hand to Choose Department Heads

Executive Is Subject To "Machinations" and Also "Incompetence" of Underlings

(Continued from page one)

tax will expire this year unless extended. He also favored increase in the tax on intangibles.

More thorough investigation of automobile accidents and better enforcement of highway laws were advocated as steps to reduce automobile insurance rates

In advocating consolidaton of New England railroads, Governor Curley said:

"Providing consolidation can be agreed upon, with adequate provision for the retention of control that would safeguard the interests of New England, improve the transportation system, and aid in the development of New England industries and resources, thereby increasing the number of employes, there is no way to justify a failure to act."

To curb speculation in lands in anticipation of public improvements, Governor Curley advocated a 75 percent tax on profits made in such transactions if the land has been acquired by the speculator less than a year before being taken over by the state.

The Governor spoke against nonpartisan municipal elections and favored return to the party system. He favored appointment of police commissioners by mayors, instead of by the governor.

State hospitals and other institutions should be modernized, the Governor told the Legislature. He urged the state cooperate with the federal government in combating the narcotic evil.

The Governor asked that a constitutional convention be called to effect various changes, declaring:

"The necessity for less politics and a more business-like method of conducting certain state and county activities is generally accepted. The ordinary method of procedure under the Constitution, through the medium of initiative petition, is both cumbersome and slow. Apparently the most satisfactory and expeditious method of changing the system of conducting governmental activities in the state, counties, and cities and towns is through a constitutional convention."

He referred to the governor's council as "a relic of the days of royalty."

"The council as at present constituted," he said, "thanks to gerrymandering created to obtain and retain control by what was at one time the major party in Massachusetts, serves today as an obstructive force in making difficult if not impossible personal responsibility upon the part of the individual elected as chief executive of the Commonwealth, regardless of the particular political party which he is chosen to represent. It is an expensive and unnecessary institution, the abolition of which would be a contributing factor to the honest, efficient and economical administration of state government."

In advocating reduction in membership in the Legislature, Governor Curley said:

"In my opinion the affairs of the Commonwealth could be conducted more expeditiously and with greater safety and benefit to the public, with more direct responsibility and more economically, by the reduction from the present number to a number one-half as great, or to 120 members in the house of representatives and 20 members in the Senate, and with sessions held biennially. The adoption of this system should result in a saving conservatively estimated during a two-year period of about $1,000,000."

Text of Address

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives: The depression of the past five years has been so devastating in character as to be more properly characterized as an industrial war. The ordinary methods which in the past have served admirably were found totally inadequate and the necessity for new and definite methods of procedure was recognized, not only to overcome the conditions resulting from industrial warfare, but to prevent a recurrence. That a New Deal nationally was necessary is accepted by every forward-looking American, and that its acceptance and operation, nationally, of necessity requires the development of New Deal methods in the states and the subdivisions of the states of the union is recognized by all.

The revolutionary strides in displacement of human labor, resulting from the adoption of automatic machinery, has imposed a burden beyond the capacity of the state and subdivisions of the states to meet without federal aid. Federal authorities have been devising ways and means to chart a course over an uncharted sea, and while they have met with some measure of success, a definite and final program is still in the process of evolution. It is accepted by every forward-looking American that it would be unwise to give serious consideration to the scrapping of the highly developed agencies of production, but it is likewise recognized that a change in our economic system must be developed if automatic machinery is to serve the purpose intended, namely, to increase production, lower costs, minimize drudgery, and displace human labor. Society alone is responsible for the failure to develop an economic program for the absorption of men displaced by machinery in industry, and hence it is clearly the duty not only of the federal government, but of its subdivisions, state and municipal, to co-operate in the development of such programs as may be most helpful in the solution of this great problem.

There has been but one answer from the beginning of the Christian era for unemployment, namely, work and wages, and that Massachusetts, ever a leader, may continue to hold the proud position it has ever occupied, I commend to your serious consideration not only co-operation with Federal authorities in the development of the New Deal, but the adoption of a program which will result in the substitution of work and wages for public welfare allotments.

In the past Massachusetts has not co-operated to the degree that it was possible to co-operate. This duty should not longer be disregarded. The present plight of the nation should be rightly understood—that we are engaged in an economic warfare against depression and unemployment and in such a conflict there is no place on the side lines.

Enduring and worthwhile reforms are not a matter of overnight development, rather do they represent the concentrated thought and striving for betterment of the human family over a long period of years. In our educational system in the past, insufficient emphasis has been placed on the study of economics. Government today enters into substantially every channel not only of our national life but has an important bearing either for the good or ill of every citizen, and the indications are that in the conduct of governmental activities in the future more consideration will be given to economics and less to politics. There is every indication that through the improved means of transmission of information developed in recent years that public participation in affairs of government will be greater than in the past, and such being the case, it is important that opportunity for acquiring more than an elementary knowledge of economics be provided in our public schools, so that the men and women of America may be better equipped mentally to render that service to the nation and its people that is essential to the continued existence of the form of government under which we live.

Our present economic plight may be traced to the failure to recognize that national prosperity is dependent upon a more equitable distribution of the fruits of industry, or in other words, a larger distribution of the profits of industry to labor and a less generous return to capital. It is necessary for the consumption of goods produced by industry that the buying power of the workers be safeguarded through an equitable wage scale, otherwise mass production and the speeding up process cannot serve other than permanent injury to the economic life of the people. *A workable program of economic security for all the people with a higher standard of living for the masses and* a lowered cost of production represents a reform which is attainable provided we have the courage and the knowledge of economics necessary to essay the solution. Like every great reform it will not be a matter of days, rather will it be a question of years, but if the republic is to endure, a beginning must be made, and the time for such action is now. To convert an economic chaos into a contented and orderly social program requires more than mere leadership by a few great minds, rather does it demand the intelligent co-operation of the entire people. We have for a quarter of a century been living in a machine civilization and yet the ills we suffer at the present hour are due almost wholly to our failure to make the machine our servant rather than to permit it to become, as it has, our master.

The control and the regulated distribution of the products created by the labor of the people is recognized as the most important essential to industrial prosperity and progress and its adoption would insure continuity of employment with a return sufficient to maintain in conformity with American standards the workers of America and their dependents. This measure of social justice, so highly desirable, is only possible of fruition through the united and intelligent action of the citizenship. It may not come overnight, yet it is a goal that must be attained and can best be achieved through the inclusion of economics as a compulsory study in our educational system.

It is idle to talk of private capital furnishing work to the vast army of unemployed in America whose unemployment may properly be traced to agencies beyond the control of the individual worker. The mounting costs of public welfare not only threaten the financial security of the nation but if permitted to continue unchecked will destroy not only the self-respect but the self-reliance of the people, transforming a large element of the population into the mendicant class. It is idle to contend that our present problem is unsolvable and it is likewise futile and stupid to maintain that if left alone it will solve itself.

The area of the United States is but five and sixteenths per cent of the world area, while the population is but six per cent. The resources of America are enormous; namely, fourteen per cent of the gold, nineteen per cent of the wheat, thirty-three per cent of the railroad trackage, thirty-three per cent of the telegraph systems, thirty-three per cent of the used water power, an annual production of thirty-eight per cent of the coal of the world, forty-seven per cent of the steel, forty-eight per cent of the copper, fifty-two per cent of the lumber, fifty-six per cent of the cotton, fifty-eight per cent of the corn, sixty-seven per cent of the petroleum, eighty-six per cent of the motor vehicles, sixty per cent of the telephone communication services, and thirty-three per cent of the wealth. Despite this tremendous productivity and these fabulous resources as contrasted with the population it is exceedingly difficult to understand why the conditions in evidence during the past five years have been permitted to develop to the point where they threaten the existence of our national life.

For the first time in the history of the American nation we have apparently been forced to recognize the necessity for the creation of a thinking machine to solve these problems. Our laxity in this respect is in striking contrast with the system that has obtained in other countries, and our failure to cooperate in the fullest measure with the present great leader of the nation has been responsible for the painfully slow progress that has marked our emergence from depression during the past eighteen months. The program as recommended by President Roosevelt must of necessity be experimental in character and subject to perfecting changes to which the thought, talent and time of the entire people should be given.

In this era of evolution costly errors can best be avoided through coordination of thought, not only by the legislative assembly but by the best minds in the Commonwealth, and it is my purpose to invite the cooperation by a group of the ablest leaders in their particular fields of activity to devise a program which will be of value to the entire people and to posterity.

It is difficult to understand the failure of the Commonwealth to create a state planning board. The most successful business enterprises in America today number in their organization a planning division. Provided governmental agencies had created such an institution at some time during the past two decades, when, through scientific research and development of automatic machinery, there was a constant lessening of opportunities for a livelihood for the individual who had been displaced through the development of mechanical agencies, the severity of the present depression might either have been avoided or materially lessened.

The solution of the critical problem of production and distribution must speedily be solved if we are to end in the state and nation a condition in which great sections of the population are in want in the midst of plenty. Industrial prosperity is vital to Massachusetts, and the conservation of industries now located here and the development of new industries as a means of providing work and wages for the people are as essential a part of the work of the law-making body of the Commonwealth and more important in its bearing upon the present and future than the endless measures of a trivial character to which time and energy have been devoted. Certain lines of activity have long been regarded as solely the property of the Commonwealth and its people, namely, textiles, leather, wool, boots and shoes, and fish; yet the intensity of competition both at home and abroad plus the improved methods of transportation make these no longer the sole property of any community. Only by research and planning can we hope to retain a position of pre-eminence in these fields in the future.

The failure to recognize the evolution from cotton undergarments to rayon silk was unquestionably one of the most severe blows experienced by the textile industry in the Commonwealth. Provided a planning board had been operating and recognizing the trend, the calamity which so seriously affected the existence of large numbers of artisans skilled in this particular line of activity could have been prevented. We have been not only smugly complacent but we have been excessively politically minded rather than industrially alert.

II. Labor.

Intelligent selfishness should have made it obvious to political as well as to industrial leaders, that if a mass production program was to succeed, the great masses of the people must have the buying power to purchase that which industry produces.

For a long period of years representatives of organized labor have sought unsuccessfully to strengthen existing laws and to secure the enactment of additional laws having for their purpose the protection of the rights of workers. In view of the national movement for the adoption of more equitable relations between capital and labor it is important that Massachusetts occupy a commanding position in matters of legislation affecting the rights of workers in industry.

I accordingly recommend for your consideration such perfecting amendments to existing laws and the enactment of such aditional laws as may be necessary to conform to the requirements of the times. Among the laws which should be liberalized and strengthened are the Workmen's Compensation act, the laws relating to injunctions in labor disputes, minimum wage, the employment of women and children in industry, complications arising from the establishment of so-called company unions, and evasion of the provisions of the NRA code in matters affecting wages and hours of employment.

1. Employment of Minors

The compulsory attendance of minors at school until they have reached the age of 16 years would result in the removal of children from industry, thereby increasing the opportunities for the employment of adults and permitting the mental and physical development of children until they are able in some reasonable measure to undertake the battle of life.

2. Workmen's Compensation.

The Workmen's Compensation act as at present administered too frequently deprives injured men and women of their just rights. The vicious practice of consigning permanently disabled workers and elderly workers to the charity rolls or the poorhouse could in my opinion be prevented through the establishment of a state fund for workmen's compensation. The excessive premiums now charged in thousands of cases are beyond the ability of the employer to maintain, with the result that as a protective measure only the young and strong are permitted opportunity for work. The department of labor and industries could be materially strengthened and its scope for usefulness increased through the transfer of the industrial accident board to the department of labor and industries, there to be administered as a division of that department.

The present system of limiting the payment to women and men totally and permanently injured in industry to a period of approximately five years is a gross injustice. I accordingly recommend the adoption of such legislation as will permit the payment of permanent compensation to workers permanently incapacitated, rather than require the community to bear the burdens resulting from injuries received in industry. It is highly important that the term "average weekly wage" be more equitably defined for the protection of workers suffering serious injury in the discharge of their duties, since under existing law it is not uncommon to limit the payment made to a worker to a paltry sum each week.

The defects in Chapter 308 of the Acts of 1934 relative to minimum wage decrees should be corrected at once for the preservation of the constitutional and personal rights of wage earners in the matter of labor injunctions. I recommend for your consideration the adoption of the Norris-LaGuardia act as a basis for the drafting of the required state legislation.

3. Attachment of Wages.

Massachusetts is one of the few states of the Union in which wages are not exempt from attachment. Failure to enact legislation that would safeguard the worker from the exactions of the money lender and the dealer in goods sold on installments represents a condition which should not longer be permitted. The families of workers depend upon the wages of the head of the household. I accordingly recommend the adoption of legislation which will exempt from attachment the wages of a debtor prior to a judgment by order of the court.

It is likewise important for the protection of persons engaged in business that the practice of indiscriminate attachments and improper use of the trustee process for real or false claims should no longer be permitted. For the protection of business I recommend the enactment of legislation which will require the filing of a bond, with adequate securities, with the clerk of the court, obligating the real or false creditor to indemnify the debtor for all losses resulting from the attachment in the event that the creditor fails to sustain his case.

4. Institutional Employment.

The wage schedule at present in operation and the excessive hours of labor required in state institutions from low-salaried workers are not conducive to the character of kind and humane service that the unfortunate wards of the State should receive. It has been my observation that the character of service rendered by any individual is proportioned largely to the wage received and the number of hours the individual is required to labor. Just so long as the present wage scale and excessive hours of labor continue in force, harsh treatment, not infrequently accompanied by brutality, may be expected from overworked and underpaid employes.

I accordingly recommend the adoption not only of a 44-hour working week but increased wages for the employes of institutions in which wards of the State are confined.

III. Industrial and Economic.

1. New England Railroads.

One of the most important problems which confront the people of the Commonwealth is the financial plight of the New England railroads. The New England railroads represent a most important source of tax revenue, paying annually to state and local governments in Massachusetts over $5,000,000, in addition to providing employment to more than 40,000 persons. Due to diminishing revenues and higher costs of operation, notwithstanding a reduction in the number of employes and the introduction of reasonable economies, their credit is so impaired at the present time that to meet fixed charges it has been found necessary to seek financial assistance from the federal government. Public safety and progressive transportation requirements make necessary the expenditure at the present time of large sums of money for equipment and improvement of roadbed, which *the financial standing* of the New England *railroads* render it impossible *for them to provide*. The need of improved transportation facilities, if New England railroads are to survive and meet present day competition, presents an economic situation which can no longer be disregarded and one which calls for early action.

From the standpoint of a transportation service which will make possible economical and expeditious transportation of New England made goods to the great markets of the nation, and from those markets the raw materials and foodstuffs required by New England, cannot longer be disregarded. From the standpoint of the financial security not only of New England investors but of our fiduciary institutions immediate action is imperative. Since the investment in railroad bonds and notes held by Massachusetts savings banks approximates the huge sum of $265,000,000 it is clearly the duty of the hour for the Legislature of Massachusetts to take such action as the needs of the situation demand for the protection of our banking institutions, our transportation system, and the workers deriving a livelihood through the operation of New England railroads.

There is every indication that the destructive competitive practices which have been a contributing factor to the present plight of the railroads of the United States will shortly be ended by Federal action, as a matter of economic necessity as well as of justice to the public. It is highly important for the best interests of Massachusetts that this action be anticipated. There is absolutely no possibility of a change in method of transportation or improvement of service while the railroads of New England remain in their present financial status. The demand for electrification, the abolition of grade crossings and improved equipment, and the development of Massachusetts industrially and commercially require trunk line service, regardless of sentimental objections based upon the fear that combination or consolidation may prove injurious to the interests of New England.

Provided consolidation can be agreed upon, with adequate provision for the retention of control that would safeguard the interests of New England, improve the transportation system, and aid in the development of New England industries and resources, thereby increasing the number of employes, there is no way to justify a failure to act.

2. Public Works.

The indications are that the federal government will adopt a new policy with reference to the extension of aid to the states and municipalities of the nation. During the year that has passed, the policy has been to extend federal financial aid to assist in meeting public welfare costs and in anticipation of the substitution of a public works program, I have requested the officials of the municipalities of the Commonwealth and the officials of the state to draft a program anticipating their requirements based upon a 50 per cent contribution by the Federal government. I anticipate that this program may represent a total of $100,000,000 for the Commonwealth and the municipalities of the State, and to the present time requests have been submitted totalling in excess of $60,000,000. The data are being compiled for early presentation to the proper Federal authorities in order that early action may be taken for the transfer from welfare rolls to payrolls of the unemployed of the State.

3. Federal Relief.

At the present time 45 states of the Union, the exceptions being Massachusetts, North Dakota, and Oklahoma, are administering the Federal Emergency Relief act in co-operation with and under the direction of federal authorities. In my opinion it is important that Massachusetts join with the other states of the Union in aiding the President of the United States in the conduct of this important work. Since Chapter 344 of the Acts of 1933 by its terms is not strictly mandatory, it is desirable that the attorney general rule upon the question. In the event that under his ruling the required transfer from state to federal authority can be legally made, I recommend that the required steps be undertaken at once, to the end that Massachusetts co-operate to the fullest extent with the federal government in the administration of this work. Since it affects the very existence of the entire people of the nation, it should be conducted in conformity with the system that has proved both wise and effective in the case of the other 45 states.

For a period of four years municipal authorities and city planning boards have endeavored without success to secure the enactment of legislation which would permit the cities and towns of the Commonwealth to cooperate with the Federal government in the matter of housing projects, and it is essential that the necessary legislation be adopted at the earliest possible date.

4. Housing.

According to recent government statistics, the present shortage of housing is unprecedented in the history of this country. In addition a recent survey of 640,000 existing homes in different sections shows that more than one-half of them are badly in need of repairs and many not fit to live in. More than one-half of all our homes are more than thirty years old.

Economics has its many mysteries, but one of its simplicities is the wide expansion of the financial benefits of construction. Less than one-half of the wages that go into putting up an ordinary house are spent on the site. Lumbermen in distant forests, miners, workers in factories and on railroads, truck drivers and bank clerks all feel the stir of fresh activity.

I therefore recommend legislation providing for the establishment, organization and operation of municipal housing authorities, in order to enable cities and towns to take the necessary steps to eliminate slums, to provide housing accommodations for persons of low income, and to receive the grants and loans available for these purposes to public agencies under the terms of the National Industrial Recovery act.

The executives of the municipalities of Massachusetts recognize the necessity for more adequate and healthful housing, but are unanimous in the opinion that where this work is done it should consist of condemnation in congested areas of so-called substandard structures used as places of habitation. They are not in sympathy with such work being done exclusively by the federal government.

Under the Massachusetts Homestead act, adopted some 17 years ago, the Commonwealth is authorized to engage in a housing project. In my opinion, this work can be put into operation in a period of thirty days, and should serve as an incentive for similar construction programs by private capital.

The Massachusetts department of conservation has the ownership of some four thousand acres of land in the vicinity of Fall River that could be utilized for suburban homesteads, making available at a minimum cost sufficient land for a home and for the development of a flower and vegetable garden. Indications are that this land will not be required for many years for park purposes and its utilization at the present time for the development of a homestead site is desirable. I recommend such action with reference to such a development.

5. Mortgage Interest Rates.

The prevailing rate of 6 percent upon mortgages, in view of the lowering of the interest rates upon savings deposits, makes it appear advisable as a matter of justice to establish at once a maximum 5 percent rate on mortgages on homes, and were it not for the possibility of valid constitutional objections being raised I should unhesitatingly recommend the adoption of legislation providing for this maximum rate. It is my purpose, however, to confer at once with the officials of the banking institutions of Massachusetts with this end in view.

6. Industrial Banking.

Industrial banking in Massachusetts today represents an investment of sufficient importance to justify placing this class of business under the full supervision of the state banking commissioner. The necessity for safeguarding funds by the public in these institutions has been recognized in a majority of states of the Union. It is desirable that similar protection be afforded in the Commonwealth. I accordingly recommend the adoption of such legislation as may be necessary to accomplish this result.

7. Automobile Insurance.

There is great dissatisfaction with the present compulsory automobile insurance law, but I believe a principal fault is failure to make complete investigation of accidents. Such investigation would effectually reduce the dishonest and false claims that have added so greatly to the losses which are charged to the owners of automobiles.

The high insurance rates are not only a burden to the owners of automobiles but they constitute a tremendous sales resistance in one of our greatest industries.

Between 1927 and 1934 the number of premium zones was increased from three to twenty-one, with an advance in the rate ranging from $30 to $77. The first classification of rates adopted in 1927, when there were but three zones, was $16 in one; $22 in another; and $29 in the third. The number of zones should be reduced.

Under the present law all fatal accidents must be investigated at the discretion of the registrar of motor vehicles. In 1933 there were 727 fatal accidents investigated, but in 40,216 non-fatal accidents there was no investigation made in the 34,470 cases which were reported. The failure to investigate more than 5746 out of a total of 40,216 non-fatal accidents was unquestionably due to the lack of investigators who might have been assigned to this work. Due to the failure to investigate this enormous number of accidents there was an increase in the ranks of the careless and reckless drivers, with the result that dishonest and exaggerated claims were permitted to multiply, with a corresponding increase in the injury claims.

IV. Law Enforcement.

The prevalence of organized crime is a menace to the stability, peace and good order of the Commonwealth. The number of major crimes committed in this Commonwealth within recent years which have gone unsolved and unpunished is little short of appalling.

The Legislature of 1933, recognizing these conditions, requested the Governor to appoint a commission to investigate the causes for failure to apprehend, convict and punish "gangs, gangsters, racketeers and other persistent violators of the law, persons engaged in the operation of pools and lotteries, slot machines . . . and other illegal practices." A commission was appointed whose report amply justified the declaration by the Legislature of the existence of serious defects in our law-enforcement agencies. Many recommendations were made by the commission for remedial legislation, but practically nothing has been done, and no substantial progress has been made in combating the threat of organized crime.

Recent outrages and almost daily acts of banditry and gangsterism call for vigorous and immediate action. The federal government, through its department of justice, has demonstrated in recent months its efficiency in the warfare on criminal gangs. Within a few weeks at a conference held in Washington, under the auspices of the department of justice, the President of the United States recommended a closer co-ordination of state and federal agencies.

I am in full sympathy with the President's recommendation.

There can be no effectual repression of crime until we recognize that methods and equipment which may have been adequate fifty or a hundred years ago are entirely inadequate in this day.

Our law-enforcing agencies must be brought up to a standard of equipment in all respects which at least approximate that of the organized criminal.

If criminals can afford to organize and launch their brutal attacks upon the public, the public can afford to organize for its own protection. This organization can be effected only by the adoption of proper methods of selection, training and co-ordination of units.

1. State Department of Justice.

The attorney general should have general supervision over the enforcement of the criminal law of the Commonwealth. It is very likely that he now has under existing law full authority to control criminal prosecution in any district of the Commonwealth, and to exercise supervison over the administration of their offices by district attorneys. I believe it would be advisable to place direct responsibility upon the attorney general, and to give him any necessary power to organize his department as a department of justice comparable to that of the United States. To this end I recommend that the detective branch of the police be transferred to the department of the attorney general, to enable him to develop an adequate bureau of criminal investigation along the lines of that in the federal department of justice. If there is to be effective cooperation among our several agencies and between those of the Commonwealth and those of the Federal government, the powers necessary to bring about such cooperation should be lodged in the hands of the attorney general.

I urge the adoption of such legislation as may be necessary to expand the powers of the attorney general and the functions of his department to put into effect the foregoing recommendations.

2. Liquor Law.

The repeal of the 18th Amendment was intended to end conditions destructive to the moral standards of youth, the diversion of revenue to the criminal element which should accrue to the government, and the disrespect for law which had been fostered by inability of the government to enforce an obnoxious statute. These advantages are seriously menaced by abuses of the existing law as enforced at present.

Under the licensing system which obtained prior to the adoption of the 18th Amendment the custom of limiting the sale in public places, other than by innholders and licensed clubs, until 11 p. m., and with no sale permitted on Sundays and holidays and election days is in striking contrast with the system under which this business is permitted to operate today.

Political expediency upon a question of this character suggests silence or negation; but that possible advantages may be conserved, the call of duty leaves no course open for me or the Legislature other than the adoption of corrective measures essential to the welfare of the public.

3. Narcotic Drugs.

The increase in the use of narcotic drugs and of narcotic drug addicts has resulted in the adoption of federal legislation for the protection of both users and non-users. There is serious danger that this essential legislation may fail of its purpose unless every state in the Union cooperates in the enactment of legislation that will make possible united action in combating this insidious and menacing threat to organized society. The Massachusetts Legislature in 1934 for apparently no valid reason rejected legislation which would have permitted cooperation by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts in this great and necessary national movement for public protection. I accordingly urge the enactment of such legislation as will make possible the fullest measure of cooperation by the Commonwealth with the federal government in this work.

4. Highway Safety.

The tragic record of accidents due to the operation of motor vehicles could be materially reduced provided the law is rigidly adhered to and enforced by the courts having jurisdiction over cases coming before them. In 1933 there were 769 persons killed and 48,249 reported as injured on the highways of Massachusetts, as a result of the operation of motor vehicles. During the year 1934 the number that died as a consequence of motor vehicle accidents reached the appalling total of 921, and the number of injured showed a substantial increase over former years.

Since 1928 the number of killed and injured has remained practically the same each year until 1934, when the increase was so great as to demand immediate and drastic action. The life and safety of our citizens are jeopardized by misplaced sympathy or leniency for violators of the law, and the protection of the life of our citizenship requires that persons convicted of drunken and reckless driving be permanently barred from the use of motor vehicles upon the highway, and that the practice of fixing cases no longer be permitted. A rigid enforcement of the laws by law-enforcement officers, plus the appointment of such additional inspectors as may be necessary for prompt investigation and report upon all accident cases, should prove most beneficial.

Proposes Development Of "New Deal Methods"—Labor Law Liberalization on Program

V. Constitutional Convention.

The necessity for less politics and a more business-like method of conducting certain state and county activities is generally accepted. The ordinary method of procedure under the Constitution, through the medium of initiative petition, is both cumbersome and slow. Apparently the most satisfactory and expeditious method of changing the system of conducting governmental activities in the state, counties, and cities and towns is through a Constitutional convention.

1. The Legislature.

When the present legislative system, consisting of 240 members of the House of Representatives and 40 members of the state Senate, was established, conditions in a measure made necessary such a set-up, but the tremendous strides that have been made in recent years in the matter of transportation and communication no longer require a continuance of bodies with a membership as large numerically as at present. In my opinion the affairs of the Commonwealth could be conducted more expeditiously and with greater safety and benefit to the public, with more direct responsibility and more economically, by a reduction from the present number to a number one half as great, or to 120 members in the House of Representatives and 20 members in the Senate, and with sessions held biennially. The adoption of this system should result in a saving conservatively estimated during a two-year period of about $1,000,000 to the taxpayers.

2. Governor's Council.

The governor's council is a relic of the days of royalty and has long since ceased to serve the purpose for which in the main it was created, namely, an opportunity for social aggrandizement of favorites of the ruling power. The council as at present constituted, thanks to the unconscionable system of gerrymandering created to obtain and retain control by what was at one time the major political party in Massachusetts, serves today as an obstructive force in making difficult if not impossible personal responsibility upon the part of the individual elected as chief executive of the Commonwealth, regardless of the particular political party which he is chosen to represent. It is an expensive and unnecessary institution, the abolition of which would be a contributing factor to the honest, efficient and economical administration of state government.

3. County Government.

County government as at present constituted in Massachusetts represents duplication and waste, the elimination of which is necessary not only as a means of reducing the cost of government but as a means of affording officials charged with the administration of county affairs opportunity to occasionally think in terms other than political expediency. I believe that the present system of county government is wasteful and inefficient, and that it ought to be abolished.

4. Retirement of Judges

Under the existing law, many of our administrative officials are retired at the age of 70 years. It is as important that the functioning of our judicial system shall be as alert and efficient as that of the executive department of the government. While judges may be retired for disability, experience has demonstrated that disability retirement is not effectual. Personal considerations too frequently hamper the operation of the present law. I believe a compulsory retirement law, based upon the attainment of a given age and not based upon personal qualities, is more equitable and works better in the long run. I believe that judges should be retired at 70 years of age. This question ought to receive attention and consideration in a constitutional convention, inasmuch as it concerns the tenure of the justices of the Supreme Judicial court, established by the Constitution of the Commonwealth.

VI. ADMINISTRATION.

1. Heads of Departments.

The tenure of state officials renders it impossible during the term of a governor to make such changes in administrative offices as may from time to time be necessary for the proper conduct of state departments. The present system, alleged to be based upon the theory of retaining in office competent career men, is in reality based on the desire to perpetuate political control. Under any system elected officials would consider it both a duty and a privilege to retain in office men and women who could actually qualify as career officials. Under the existing system the executive is denied direct responsibility, and is subject to the machinations and not infrequently the incompetence of men as heads of departments whose continuance in such capacity prevents the chief executive from carrying out his policies or conducting his administration, from the standpoint of efficiency and economy, as he deems best for the interests of the people.

That personal responsibility may be placed more directly upon the chief executive in the conduct of the duties of his office, I recommend such legislation for amendment to the existing laws as shall enable the chief executive to appoint the commissioners and heads of departments, other than the constitutional departments, to serve during his term of office.

2. Public Utilities.

Public service corporations receive large benefits from the public in special rights and privileges, such as the use of our highways and protection from competition, as well as the authority to exercise the right of eminent domain. It is little enough, therefore, to expect in exchange that the public from whom such companies derive their sustenance and profit should be secure against extortion or financial exploitation by selfish banking interests or greedy holding companies.

Electricity is no longer a luxury and therefore should be reasonably accessible to all classes, that the full benefits and blessings of modern science may contribute to their comfort as well as to the relief from domestic drudgery that past generations have endured.

There is no justification for the present schedule of rates on electricity and gas, since it is predicated on the discarded theory of limited sales volume and large profits. The present day theory is large sales volume and small profits, and a reduction in the rates both of gas and electricity should be established at once by the public utilities commission. The adoption of a lower rate schedule would unquestionably result in increased consumption, increased revenue, and increased benefits to the public.

The demand for a reduction in the rates charged for gas and electricity at the present time should not be necessary since conditions have justified a reduction during the past year other than the character of reduction made by the commission, the evident purpose of which was to penalize the users rather than to aid them. Apparently there is little hope of relief for the public under the present system of operation, and I am firmly of the opinion that the time has arrived for a change in the method of distribution and the determination of costs for the use of electric power and gas. I accordingly recommend the consideration by your honorable body of the adoption of such legislation as will permit of the creation of a sliding scale system for the determination of equitable rates for electricity, with participation by representatives of the public in the management of these public utilities.

The state department of public utilities was created for the purpose of adjudicating equitably matters in dispute between the public utilities corporations and the consumers of their products, but this has proved in nearly every case purely an assumption, and it is difficult to understand how it could be otherwise in view of the fact that even to the present time one half of the salaries paid to the public utilities commissioners is contributed by the public service corporations. This system should end at once, and the entire cost be borne by the state.

Theoretic principles of government are of less moment than the effective protection of the rights of the public. Failure by the public utilities commission to adopt a more courageous and liberal policy upon questions coming before them for consideration may ultimately make necessary election by the people rather than appointment by the governor of members of the public utilities commission.

The failure of the state department of public utilities to recognize the decisions made in the case of the City of Chicago against the American Bell Telephone, or in the more recent case of the City of Washington against the telephone company (in the case of the former some 20 million dollars has been refunded to the people and in the case of the latter one million), would make it appear advisable that some other agency of government, probably the attorney general's department, take the necessary steps to secure justice for the users of telephone service in the Commonwealth.

3. Administration and Finance.

The state auditor of the Commonwealth is elected by and answerable to the people of the Commonwealth. It is essential that he should have direct control and supervision of receipts and expenditures. The commission on administration and finance as at present constituted is clothed with extraordinary powers. So far as I have been able to ascertain, it is not subject to advice, direction or control of any lawfully constituted authority other than such rules and regulations as it sees fit to adopt. It is within the power of this board either to further or retard any program that the duly elected officials of the Commonwealth may see fit to initiate. The power of appointment and removal is such that a complete change in the personnel of the board is not possible within a single term of duly elected state officials. A board charged with the responsibility for the preparation of the annual budget and the purchase of such materials as may be required by the Commonwealth should, in my opinion, be subject to direct control by the auditor of the Commonwealth. I accordingly recommend the repeal of the existing law and the enactment of legislation which would permit appointment by the governor of a chairman of the commission on administration and finance, a budget commissioner, a purchasing agent and a comptroller, to serve under and be subject to such rules and regulations as the state auditor may promulgate.

4. Board of Tax Appeals.

The state board of tax appeals was created primarily for the purpose of establishing a more equitable system of tax values in the cities and towns of the Commonwealth. The board since its operation has shown an utter disregard for the values deemed equitable by the boards of assessors in the cities and towns of the Commonwealth, and has practically usurped the powers of the local organizations. Since its organization the board has been dominated and dictated to in its decisions by wealthy owners of property interested in shifting the burden of the cost of government to the less powerful and influential elements of each community, namely, the small home owners. As a consequence of the establishments of values at a time when there was no market for realty, the assessing systems throughout the state have been in some cases destroyed. The percentage of equalization of assessments upon low-cost homes has been less than three per cent, and the reductions as approved by the state board of tax appeals has rendered it necessary as a measure of self-defence for assessing boards to grant abatements in many cases unwarranted rather than permit action to be taken by the state board of tax appeals. In the City of Boston during the past five years the abatements granted by the state board of tax appeals and by the local assessors have been in excess of $400,000,000, out of a total of $1,960,000,000, and the requests for abatements now pending before the state board of tax appeals and the local board of assessors represents at the present time a total in excess of $500,000,000 additional. The properties upon which a reduction in assessment is sought are owned by persons of means, who with attorneys and experts are

(Continued on page 10)

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LITIES ON
URLEY PROGRAM

Governor Would Reduce Mortgage Interest From 6 to 5 Per Cent

(Continued from page eight)

practically permitted through the state board of tax appeals to determine the tax that they shall be required to pay upon properties owned by themselves. The chief source of revenue of the municipalities of the Commonwealth is that which is derived from taxation upon real estate, and a wholesale system of granting abatements upon the more valuable properties in a municipality can have but one result—an exorbitant tax rate and the shifting of the burden of the cost of government from those best able to pay to those least able to pay. I accordingly recommend the adoption of legislation for the abolition of this pernicious and destructive board.

5. Boston Finance Commission.

The Boston finance commission was created for the purpose of reporting on appropriations, loans and methods of administration in the conduct of the departments of the municipality of Boston. Since its establishment in 1909 there has been expended for this purpose upwards of $1,000,000, and provided the original intent had been observed a useful purpose would have been served.

During 12 years of the existence of the finance commission it has been my privilege to serve as mayor of the City of Boston, and notwithstanding destructive criticism from time to time, entirely at variance with the intent and purpose for which the commission was created, it has been possible, through honest, efficient and economical administration, to establish for the City of Boston the highest financial standing of any major American city.

Of late years both intent and purpose have been disregarded in the administration and conduct of the finance commission, and its chief use has been in smirching the reputation and character of the officials elected to conduct the affairs of the municipality.

This commission has degenerated into a political nuisance. It has lost caste and has forfeited the confidence of the public. The policy which prompted it has not been adopted generally in other cities in the Commonwealth. I am of the opinion, therefore, that the continued existence of the Boston finance commission is not justified.

I accordingly recommend the enactment of such legislation as may be necessary to terminate its existence.

6. Pre-Primary Convention.

The pre-primary convention has failed to justify the opinion of its sponsors that it would be an improvement of the system of nominating candidates. In operation, the belief of its opponents as expressed in the minority report of the legislative committee has been borne out, namely, that it constituted an abridgment of the rights of the voters in the nomination of candidates. Believing that the right of the individual citizen is paramount to the right of any political party, I respectfully recommend the enactment of legislation providing for the repeal of the Pre-Primary Convention Act.

7. Police Commissioners.

The right of municipalities to govern themselves by electing their own officers and adopting regulations for the conduct of their local affairs has always been a cherished principle of this Commonwealth. The legislative control has with few exceptions been confined to prescribing the charters for cities and to adopting general laws which are applicable to all of our municipalities alike. The departure from these principles in the creation by the Legislature of municipal commissions of police, and in authorizing the governor to appoint police commissioners in some of our cities, has not in my opinion produced more efficient police protection and has been a source of irritation. I accordingly recommend the repeal of the existing laws authorizing the appointment of police commissioners by the governor in any of our cities, and the adoption of such legislation as may be necessary to authorize any municipalities to choose their own police officials where they now have not that right.

8. Municipal Elections.

There is general agreement that legislation which has weakened the principle of party government and party responsibility has not improved the conduct of governmental affairs nor the quality of public service. A striking example is furnished by laws which have been designed to eliminate party responsibility in the administration of the affairs of our cities. I am of the opinion that the experiment of non-partisan elections in the cities of this Commonwealth has been a failure. I therefore recommend the adoption of such legislation as may be necessary to restore the party system in the election of our municipal officers.

9. Real Estate Speculators.

A prolific source of loss to the state and the subdivisions of the state is possible of prevention through the enactment of legislation that would circumvent the activity of real estate speculators in the unloading at exorbitant prices of real estate acquired in anticipation of necessary public improvements. I accordingly recommend the adoption of legislation which will end this vicious custom, by the imposition of a tax of 75 per cent of gains accruing to a speculator who purchases property within one year of a taking by eminent domain.

10. Public Health.

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts has always maintained an enlightened interest in matters pertaining to the health of its citizens. It has been expedient from time to time to establish and maintain essential service, and to enact or amend laws for enlarging the scope of those departments created for the prevention of disease, since they affect the very lives of our people, and should be administered with the highest possible degree of efficiency. I have received assurances that in the event of the appointment of a commission for the study and revision of the public health laws of the Commonwealth, a national organization interested in public health will defray the expenses of the commission, and subject to favorable action by your Honorable Body I shall appoint such a commission.

11. State N. R. A. Act.

The success of the National Recovery act is dependent upon the co-operation of the states of the Union. Up to the present time 18 states have adopted state recovery acts in conformity with the provisions of the National Recovery act, and it is desirable that Massachusetts be included. It is my purpose to submit a draft of a state recovery act, the provisions of which will make enforceable the decrees as set forth in the National Recovery act.

VII. Judiciary.

1. District Courts.

The district courts of the Commonwealth have become a most important factor in the administration of justice. While at one time they were concerned chiefly with the handling of minor cases, their jurisdiction has been enlarged from time to time until at the present time they have concurrent jurisdiction with the Superior court in civil actions. The structure of these courts and the method of their administration have remained practically unchanged however. These courts should be so organized and constituted as to effectively bear a substantial burden of civil litigation that is now congesting the dockets of the Superior court. It is necessary in achieving this end to bring about substantial changes in the organization of the district courts. If it is necessary the judges of these court should be made full-time judges, with adequate compensation for such service.

The administration of the lower courts has long been a subject of well-founded criticism and complaint, not only because of unnecessary delay in the trial of cases but in the dictatorial conduct of those charged with the administration of justice. The custom of permitting associate justices or special justices of these courts to act as counsel in the particular court where it is customary for them to serve in the capacity of judge is both inexcusable and reprehensible, and destroys respect for the authority of the courts themselves. It is common knowledge that in many of our district courts not only is favoritism practiced but not infrequently attorneys appearing as counsel are members of the same legal firm as the justice who sits on the bench. This impairs if it does not actually destroy in some cases the respect for judicial procedure so essential to law enforcement.

I recommend legislation to prohibit the practicing in his own court by any justice of a district court, and to prohibit all members of the judiciary from participating in political campaigns, either as candidates for public office or by publicly espousing the cause of a candidate or candidates.

I urge also the establishment of the district courts on a circuit or rotating basis, similar to the present organization of the Superior court.

2. Appellate Division in the Superior Court.

To the end that the Supreme Judicial court of the Commonwealth may be relieved of part of its present volume of work, I recommend that you consider the establishment of an appellate division in the Superior court to sit at various times and places in the Commonwealth for the more prompt determination of law questions arising in the Superior court, exclusive of such law questions as are involved in capital cases or those relating to the interpretation of federal or state constitution provisions.

The establishment of such appellate divisions in the district courts has amply demonstrated the value of such a method of determining law questions by the results obtained. Experience has shown that a relatively small percentage of cases decided upon questions of law in the appellate divisions of the district courts are further appealed to the Supreme Judicial court.

The creation of such a division in the Superior court would greatly expedite the administration of justice through the rendering of per curiam decisions in many cases instead of a more or less involved written opinion. This would especially be of value where the question raised were frivolous and primarily intended for delay. It would not, however, preclude the rendering of written opinion by the justices of the appellate division where a substantial law question was raised.

VIII. PENAL INSTITUTIONS

1. Pardons

The coddling of criminals and the abuses of the pardoning power in the case of persons under sentence for the commission of crimes of an atrocious character today constitutes a menace to organized society. The system, unless rigorously and speedily checked, must inevitably tend to a breaking down of the morale of the judiciary, and in addition destroy the fear upon the part of the criminal that he will be required to undergo the full penalty for the crime which he commits. A courageous and just judge discharging the duties of his office in conformity with law and conscience should not be held up to contumely through a review, re-trial and release by a body which has not sat in court and heard the evidence, and which is without judicial authority. Society can best be protected not by what is termed a good judge, but a just judge, and the upholding of the findings of a just judge is as essential to the preservation of respect for lawfully constituted authority as the action of what is termed a good judge is destructive.

2. Prisons

The condition of certain of our penal institutions constitutes a serious challenge to our profession of humanitarian impulses.

The State prison at Charlestown is overcrowded, and from the standpoint of the requirements of a modern prison is utterly inadequate. The mingling of casual and juvenile offenders, who may be capable of rehabilitation, with confirmed and habitual criminals at the Concord reformatory is intolerable and constitutes a reproach to the government of the Commonwealth. I recommend that adequate facilities be provided to house and maintain juvenile and first offenders apart from hardened criminals that the State prison at Charlestown be abandoned, the buildings razed, and that the site be utilized as a receiving station for the more serious offenders, or otherwise as the Legislature may determine and that appropriate legislation be adopted as soon as may be to accomplish these purposes, and in addition provide suitable prison quarters at Norfolk for persons convicted of felonies.

3. State Wards

It is highly important that Massachusetts occupy a position in the forefront in the matter of the care and treatment of wards of the state, more particularly the mental defectives, and the segregation of cases based upon mental condition, physical condition and age, with opportunities for outdoor recreation wherever possible, is highly desirable. The importance of protective measures to safeguard against not only overcrowding but to provide modern methods of protection against conflagration to prevent holocaust should not longer be delayed. An investigation of state institutions discloses the fact that many buildings in which the insane are now confined, with steel bars or gratings upon the windows and with steel doors, are without sprinkler systems, so that in the event of fire it would be an impossibility to prevent great loss of life. A failure to change this condition because of the possible cost is indefensible and it should be undertaken at once.

IX. TAXATION

1. Income and Intangibles

The special legislative commission on taxation of 1927-1929 in its report stated:

"In the last 10 years the taxes paid locally on real estate and tangible personal property have increased from approximately $122,000,000 to approximately $205,000,000, an increase of 67 per cent.

"At the same time, intangible property has been rapidly increasing until this class of property is probably five times as great as all the real estate and machinery. This class of property has been paying less and less of the total tax, until now real estate and machinery, constituting perhaps a fifth or a sixth of the entire wealth of the state, pay about two-thirds of the entire tax; while intangibles, representing perhaps five-sixths of the entire wealth, pay less than one-tenth of the tax."

In 1916, when the present law for tax incomes went into effect, the average tax rate upon real estate was approximately $18 per thousand. At that time it was determined by the Legislature that the rates of taxation for incomes, which would compare favorably wih the existing real estate tax of $18 per thousand, should be as follows: 6 percent on income from taxable intangibles, partnerships, etc.; 1 1-2 percent on incomes from professions, employments, annuities, etc.; and 3 percent on gains from the purchase and sale of stocks and bonds.

Since 1916, the tax rate on real estate has steadily increased until in 1934 the average tax rate throughout the State was about $34 per thousand.

The home owner today pays nearly twice as much as he paid in 1916, while the income taxpayer has been able to prevent any increase of the original 1916 rates.

This is a manifest injustice and I ask you to give serious consideration to the increase of income tax rates to a level that will bring them into balance with the increase in real estate tax rates since 1916. In view of constantly increasing expenditures, one way in which tax relief can be secured for owners of real estate and for business and industrial enterprises is by a transfer of the tax burden from those who today are unfairly burdened to the owners of intangible personal property who now escape a just share of the taxes required for the conduct of government.

The investigation conducted by the federal government in the cases of individuals and corporations guilty of tax evasions has been most startling, and leads me to believe that results similar to those which have been secured in the case of the Federal government are possible in the case of the Commonwealth.

The Wisconsin Legislature in 1925 enacted a law authorizing the tax commissioner to investigate the question of underpayment of income taxes during the ten preceding years. This law was amended in 1927, reducing the period from 10 years to three years. As a result of this enactment $16,933,000 of additional taxes were paid into the state treasury at a cost to the state for auditing, investigation and legal expenses of but $951,000.

In my opinion the enactment of similar legislation in Massachusetts might be productive of even greater results than were possible in the case of the State of Wisconsin, and I accordingly recommend that the required legislation be adopted making provision for the conduct of this investigation through the office of the attorney general, and that sufficient funds be made available to cover the cost of the same.

2. Gasoline Tax

The enactment providing for an additional one cent tax on gasoline under the laws as enacted will expire in 1935 unless extended. The demands for the extension by the Commonwealth of money for the assistance of cities and towns for welfare relief in all probability will be equally as great during the coming year as in either of the past two years. I accordingly recommend the extension of the tax for one year from the date of expiration.

X. Recreational Development

Providence has been most generous to New England from the standpoint of climate and natural beauty, and our failure to capitalize our tourist and recreational advantages during the summer months represents an economic loss which wise planning and judicious expenditure should speedily convert into a most prolific source of revenue. I have recommended to the New England governors the creation of a fund the purpose of which is to familiarize the public with the advantages and beauty and the desirability of New England as a summer resort. It is conservatively estimated that the most important industry in the Commonwealth, second only to the textile industry, is that of recreation, which produces two hundred million dollars annually to the citizenship of Massachusetts. Massachusetts has more to offer the visitor both from the historical and recreational standpoint than any other State in the Union, and an appropriation for the purpose of making these facts known should prove of inestimable benefit to the Commonwealth and its people.

It is not only important that we capitalize the investment made by the Federal government in the improvement and development of the Cape Cod section, but it is equally important that studies be made at an early date and the necessary appropriations be made available to end pollution of inland waters and for the conservation of public health through adequate water and sewerage facilities.

Fish and Game

It is likewise important that an appropriation in the sum of $100,000 be made available for the purpose of stocking the streams and reservoirs of the State with fish and game. The sum of approximately $100,000 is now received from the license fees of sportsmen and this is used to defray the cost of the state division of fisheries and game. Inasmuch as 70 per cent of the complaints made of violations of the fish and game laws have to do with the destruction of insectivorous birds, which are of indispensable value to the farming industry, I believe that it is unfair to place the burden of supporting this division entirely upon
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TIMES
Beverly, Mass.
JAN 3 1935

CURLEY RECOMMENDS BROAD GOVERNMENTAL CHANGES IN LONGEST INAUGURAL SPEECH

WILL SUBSTITUTE WORK, WAGES FOR WELFARE RELIEF

$100,000,000 P. Works Program Planned, 50 p. c. U. S. Aid

SENATE NOT PRESENT FOR INAUGURATION

Situation Unprecedented as Sec. Cook Administers Oath of Office

By International News Service

BOSTON, Jan. 3—Without the presence of the Senate, a situation unprecedented, James M. Curley took the oath of office as the 53rd governor of Massachusetts this afternoon in the crowded House chamber.

The Senate was engaged in a filibuster over election of a president and Democratic representation in committee chairmanships.

Governor Curley received the oath from Secretary of State Frederick W. Cook as National Guard cannon roared forth a 19-gun salute across snow-covered Boston common and thousands of persons jammed the capitol.

Never before in the history of the legislature has the governor been sworn in by anyone but the president of the senate.

By HERBERT CARYL
INS-Times Staff Correspondent

BOSTON, Jan. 3—Unfolding a *gigantic program to substitute "work and wages" for public welfare allot-*ments and recommending sweeping changes in government, Governor James M. Curley this afternoon delivered to the 149th annual great and general court the longest inaugural message on record (58 pages) in Massachusetts.

Putting Massachusetts four-square behind the New Deal of President Roosevelt and calling for liberalization and strengthening of certain labor laws, the 53rd governor of this Commonwealth, told a joint session of the legislature in the crowded House chamber of his plans for:

A $100,000,000 public works program for state and municipalities based on a 50 percent contribution by the federal government; elimination of slums; development of a 4,000 acre homestead site near Fall River; a $200,000 fish and game stocking plan; erection of a mammoth war memorial; increase in income taxes and relief in real estate taxes; and investigation of underpayment of income taxes during the ten preceding years.

(Continued on Page Three)

BAY STATE'S 53rd GOVERNOR

HON. JAMES M. CURLEY

Successor to Joseph B. Ely, today became the 53rd governor of the Commonwelaht of Massachusetts, and the first to be given the oath of office by any other than the president of the State Senate. Secretary of State Frederic W. Cook administered the oath to Governor Curley, while the Senators wrangled in a filibuster as to who would be their floor leader. (Photo by J. M. Oppenheim.)

Cannons In 19-Gun Salute As Curley Is Inaugurated

Impressive Ceremony as Ely Turns Over Traditional Book of Statutes, Bible and Key to Successor—President's Son Among Those Present

By International News Service

BOSTON, Jan. 3—Cannon roared a 19-gun salute across snow-covered Boston Common and a throng of several thousand persons jammed the State House today as James M. Curley took the oath of office as 53rd Governor of Massachusetts.

His predecessor, Joseph B. Ely, had just walked down the long stairs at the bulfinch front of the Capitol alone, in keeping with an old tradition. Before leaving, he had presented to the new Governor, in accordance with a custom begun in 1860, a copy of the general statutes of Massachusetts of that year, a time-worn bible, and a key, bearing the tag "Council Chamber."

The house chamber, where both branches of the legislature were in joint session, was crowded to its fullest capacity. From a vantage point high in the visitors' gallery, surrounded by her guests, Miss Mary Curley saw and heard her father sworn in as chief executive of Massachusetts for the next two years.

The Governor-elect was surrounded by State officials, members of the executive council, and his military staff. Among the distinguished guests attending the inauguration ceremonies were James Roosevelt, eldest son of the President, and Dwight L. Hoopingarner, associate ministration. Governors from other director of the Federal Housing Ad-States, Judges, representatives of the Federal government, and mayors of many cities were present.

Sound amplifiers carried the inauguration proceedings to packed corridors and to the Gardner auditorium filled to capacity by those who were unable to enter the house chamber.

Immediately after Governor-elect Curley was sworn into office, the oath of office was administered to Joseph L. Hurley, of Fall River, as Lieutenant-Governor. Newly-elected members of the Governor's Council were also sworn into office.

Secretary of State Frederic W. Cook, State Treasurer Charles F. Hurley, State Auditor Thomas H. Buckley and Attorney-General Paul A. Dever will not be sworn into office until Wednesday, January 16.

Following the inauguration exercises, a reception was arranged in the hall of flags. Then the Governor-elect, with his daughter, and Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. Joseph L. Hurley, go to the executive chambers. Governor-elect Curley was a luncheon guest of the Adjutant-General and his staff at a downtown hotel where Miss Mary Curley presided at a luncheon for women guests.

In the evening Governor-elect Curley and Miss Curley will be dinner guests of the First Corps Cadets at the Algonquin club and will then proceed to the inaugural ball at Columbus avenue armory.

Girls Wanted

overnor Curley's Address

(Continued from Page One)

High points in the inaugural message of Governor Curley to the legislature today were:

I commend to your serious consideration not only cooperation with federal authorities in the development of the New Deal, but the adoption of a program which will result in the substitution of work and wages for public welfare allotments.

In the past Massachusetts has not cooperated to the degree that it was possible to cooperate. We are engaged in an economic warfare against depression and unemployment and in such a conflict there is no place on the sidelines.

In the conduct of governmental activities in the future, more consideration will be given to economics and less to politics.

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Despite this tremendous productivity and these fabulous resources as contrasted with the population it is exceedingly difficult to understand why the conditions in evidence during the past five years have been permitted to develop to the point where they threaten the existence of our national life. For the first time in the history of the American nation we have been apparently forced to recognize the necessity for the creation of a thinking machine to solve these problems.

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An investigation of State Institutions discloses the fact that many buildings in which the insane are now confined, with steel bars or gratings upon the windows and with steel doors, are without sprinkler systems so that in event of fire it would be an impossibility to prevent great loss of life. A failure to change this condition because of the possible cost is indefensible and it should be undertaken at once.

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overnor Curley's Address

(Continued from Page One)

High points in the inaugural message of Governor Curley to the legislature today were:

I commend to your serious consideration not only cooperation with federal authorities in the development of the New Deal, but the adoption of a program which will result in the substitution of work and wages for public welfare allotments.

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NEWS-TRIBUNE
Waltham, Mass.

JAN 3 1935

Thursday, January 3, 1935.

The Governor's Message

If the people of Massachusetts had not become inured to unprecedented proposals emanating from governmental sources, the inaugural message of Governor James M. Curley would accomplish what he promised shortly after his election, set them gasping. To be sure, the radical recommendations or suggestions have come from Washington, and effect the whole country, while those of Governor Curley are intended for the consumption of staid Massachusetts. As Mr. Curley attained his present position largely through his expressed adherence to President Roosevelt and the New Deal, it is perhaps natural that his message should bear evidence of the influence the alleged principles have exercised in its writing.

That some of Governor Curley's recommendations are admirable and could be followed with advantage to the state will not be denied. He has exercised restraint in the presentation of his ideas to the legislature and the people. His language is dignified, and while some of the ideas are those of the demagogue, there is nothing of the soap-box in the manner in which they are put forward. No such sweeping changes have been advocated in recent years. It is inconceivable that a legislature mindful of the traditions of the Commonwealth and of the system of government under which the state has prospered will consider some of the proposals made by the governor. Others are at least debatable, and still others could be adopted to the benefit of the people, though it is by no means certain that they will be adopted.

"The enactment into law of the recommendations as contained in this inaugural message will tax the wisdom, energy and courage of the membership of the law-making branch of our government," the governor says in his concluding paragraph. It would also tax their ingenuity to find the means to carry out some of the projects proposed without adding to the burdens of those who pay the bills. For the message does not give promise of an economical administration. The recommendations relative to the state's finances are largely directed toward increasing revenue, with the exception of that designed to shift the weight now borne by real estate.

Drastic changes in the structure of governmental agencies such as can be brought about only by changes in the Constitution lead to the statement of the desirability of a constitutional convention.

"The necessity for less politics and a more business-like method of conducting certain state and county activities is generally accepted," the governor says. "The ordinary method of procedure under the Constitution, through the medium of initiative petition is both cumbersome and slow. Apparently the most satisfactory and expeditious method of changing the system of conducting governmental activities in the state, counties, cities and towns is through the Constitutional Convention."

One of the changes he would have this convention make is the reduction of the number of members in the legislature by half, to a House of 120 members and a Senate of 20 members. Governor Curley believes that the smaller number could transact the business of the commonwealth more expeditiously, more satisfactorily and with a saving which he estimates at $1,000,000 for a two-year period. He also declares flatly for biennial sessions.

The proposal is at least deserving of consideration. Biennial sessions have been advocated by both Republicans and Democrats, and while the voters have not had the opportunity to pass on the question, there seems little doubt that the majority of the people favor the change. A smaller legislature probably would act more expeditiously than the present somewhat unwieldy body. But it is doubtful if the people in the various districts will be willing to relinquish their representation. Wholly aside from political considerations, the voters like to feel that they are close to their representative, something they would not feel in the larger districts that would be necessary with a smaller General Court.

The governor also advocates the abolition of the governor's council, which he terms "an expensive and unnecessary institution." With this it is doubtful if the people of Massachusetts will agree. The council, if it does nothing more, acts as a check on the governor. It gives him the opportunity to reconsider appointments. It lessens the danger that a governor will become an autocrat. As an "obstructive force," it generally functions for the prevention of unwise acts. More than one governor has at times felt the council was a superfluous unit, but still more have been grateful to it in the end for preventing what later developments have shown would have been an unwise move.

"I believe that the present system of county government is wasteful and inefficient, and that it ought to be abolished," asserts the governor. We would go farther than this and say that any system of county government is superfluous in Massachusetts at the present day. There is no function the county performs which could not be turned over either to the state or the municipalities comprising the counties, at a considerable saving and with no impairment of efficiency. In fact, the state could conduct many of the affairs now administered by the county much more efficiently. It is unlikely that the counties will be disturbed for several years, if at all; but that eventually the public will rebel against a useless expenditure is inevitable.

The governor would change the terms of the administrative officials to make them concurrent with the term of the governor. He would repeal the law establishing the Commission of Administration and Finance and replace the commission with a body consisting of a Chairman, a Budget Commissioner, a Purchasing Agent, and a Comptroller, all to act under the direction of the State Auditor. He would abolish the State Board of Tax Appeals and the Boston Finance Commission. The repeal of the pre-primary convention act is also advocated, and that of the law providing for the appointment of the police commissioner in Boston and other cities by the governor.

"I am of the opinion that the experiment of non-partisan elections in the cities of this Commonwealth has been a failure," is the emphatic declaration made in connection with a recommendation that the party system be restored in the cities of the state where it does not now prevail. The recent sweeping victory of the Democratic party in most of the cities of the state is doubtless a factor in the advocacy of this backward step.

The inadequacy of the police protection throughout the state is recognized, and the report of the Ely commission referred to in support of the contention that "our law-enforcing agencies must be brought to a standard of equipment in all respects which at least approximate that of the organized criminal," but the one definite recommendation that the governor makes will not meet with unanimous support. He advises that the detective branch of the state police be transferred from the Department of Public Safety to that of the Attorney General.

"I believe it would be advisable to place direct responsibility upon the attorney general," he says, "and to give him any necessary power to organize his department as a Department of Justice comparable to that of the United States. To this end I recommend that the detective branch of the police be transferred to the Department of the Attorney General, to enable him to develop an adequate bureau of criminal investigation along the lines of that of the Federal Department of Justice."

Further division of authority where the greatest obstacle to coordinated work by the police of the state is the number of independent organizations, is not a step in the right direction. There is no logical comparison between the Attorney General's Department and the Department of Justice, as far as police work is concerned. The uniformed force of the State should be, as it is, under the same head, and while it is perhaps desirable that the attorney general exercise a closer supervision over the work of the district attorneys, the addition of another opportunity for conflict of authority where too many now exist, is a movement backward.

BOSTON MASS.

NEWS-TRIBUNE
Waltham, Mass.

JAN 3 1935

Curley Sworn In As Governor With Traditional Rites

Cannon Booming Is Heard On Beacon Hill As New Chief Takes Oath

Audience Is One Of Largest In Many Recent State Inaugurals

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 3 (United Press). Amid the glamorous pageantry of a tradition-loving commonwealth James Michael Curley today became Governor of Massachusetts, the second Democrat to assume that office in the past four years.

The forceful former Boston mayor and original Roosevelt man in Massachusetts saw his political dream come true at high noon when he was sworn in as the 53rd chief executive of the commonwealth before a joint session of the legislature in the chamber of the House of Representatives.

When the first words of the oath of fealty to the Constitution were being intoned in the otherwise silent chamber, a man on the state house roof wigwagged a signal to the battery of artillery on Boston Common and there followed a booming of cannon in a 19 gun salute to the new Governor.

The great guns' echo over Beacon Hill served as a traditional signal for Governor Joseph B. Ely to leave the executive chamber he has occupied for the past four years and begin his solitary march down the long flight of stone steps from the capital and back to relatively inconspicuous private life.

Ironically, the cannon salute to the new Governor was a bitter climax to the political career of Governor Ely who, although an eminent Democrat like his successor, is his arch political and personal enemy.

The feud actually grew out of

(Continued on Page 8)

After members [illegible] branches of the General Court had assembled in joint session, committees were then dispatched to notify the Governor-elect that the legislature was prepared to administer the oath of office to him, to the Lieutenant Governor-elect and to the Executive Council.

Entering the Chamber by the main door, the newly-elected state officials marched to the speakers' dias. Curley stood upon the dias and, with right hand uplifted, swore allegiance to the state and to the United States.

BOSTON MASS.

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(Continued from Page 1)

the 1932 Democratic national convention, when Ely, in a brilliant address, nominated Former Governor Alfred E. Smith of New York for the presidency of the United States, and Curley, then Mayor of Boston, swung to Mr. Roosevelt. Curley, at the time, was seated as a delegate from Porto Rico through the courtesy of the Porto Rican delegation.

Just as Roosevelt's popularity increased, so did Curley's, and last fall, despite Ely's stern opposition, the new Governor was triumphant by sweeping majorities in both the primaries and state elections.

His inauguration embodies the vivid success story of a youth who rose from the humble position of grocer's order clerk to the highest honor the voters of Massachusetts can bestow upon an individual.

Politically active for 38 of his 60 years, Governor Curley rose successively from member to the common council, board of aldermen and city council, to state representative, was thrice Mayor of Boston, a former Congressman, and in April, 1933, was appointed United States Ambassador to Poland by President Roosevelt, an honor which he declined.

The colorful ceremony marking Curley's induction into office was witnessed by a vast crowd that taxed the generous capacity of the House Chamber, where, according to Massachusetts tradition, each new Governor takes the oath.

Scores of state notables were included in the audience, one of the largest ever to attend an inaugural ceremony in Massachusetts. James Roosevelt, eldest son of the President, was an invited guest.

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Prince as
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in Concord last evening.

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—Mrs. E. I. Boucher of 35 Elli
son park has returned from a
holiday trip to South America.

* * *

—Miss Mildred Hatfield, who
has been visiting her aunt and
uncle, Mr. and Mrs. Guy C. Drury,
of 51 Harris street, has returned
to her home in Oxford.

* * *

—Mrs. E. S. Lattimer and her
daughter who have been visiting
Mr. and Mrs. Ernest E. Upton of
60 Trapelo road, have returned to
their home in Providence, R.
Mrs. Lattimer is a sister of Mrs
Upton.

* * *

—Mr. and Mrs. Emerson Fox
who have been visiting Mrs. Fox
parents, Mr. and Mrs. Benjami
Bliss of 42 Banks street, return
ed Sunday to their home in Farm
ington, Conn. Mrs. Fox has bee
home for the past three week
because of the illness of Mr
Bliss, who has been confined
her home by illness for fo
weeks.

* * *

—Mr. and Mrs. Irving Unde
hill of New Britain, Conn., we
guests of Mrs. Dorothy Mattox
Banks street, Sunday.

* * *

—Mrs. Alice White and daug
ter Shirley are ill with the gr
at their home, 181½ Brow
street.

* * *

—Miss Gertrude Thomas of 17
Adams street was the guest o
friends in Lynn for the holidays

* * *

—Mrs. Austin B. Secor ente
tained at a New Year's eve par
at her home, 75 Shirley road.

* * *

—The Girl Scout Leaders A

TIME

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BOSTON MASS.

NEWS-TRIBUNE
Waltham, Mass.

JAN 3 1935

Governor Recommends Drastic Reorganization In Government Of State

Would Cut Legislature In Half And Abolish Council And Board Of Tax Appeals

Advises Creation Of State "Department Of Justice"

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 3 (United Press). Revolutionary reorganization and reform in nearly every branch of the state government were recommended to the legislature today by Governor James Michael Curley in his inaugural address.

In what was believed the longest inaugural ever given in the history of the commonwealth, the new chief executive outlined a bold and sweeping plan to bring a new deal to Massachusetts.

The former mayor of Boston and "original Roosevelt man in Massachusetts," who was swept into office on an unprecedented landslide, displayed a vast and detailed knowledge of the mechanics of the state government in his 12,000 word speech, which ran to 58 printed pages.

Adhering to his campaign platform of "work and wages," Curley urged wholesale abolition of many state offices and bodies, creation of others, drastic reforms in the judicial and legislative branches, and measures for the betterment of working conditions.

Salient points in his recommendations were:

1. Reduction from the present membership of the House and Senate to a number half as great, or 120 state representatives and 20 state senators.
2. Biennial instead of annual sessions of the Legislature.
3. Abrogation of the present system of county government.
4. Creation of a state department of justice.
5. Compulsory retirement of judges at the age of 70.
6. Abolition of the Governor's

(Continued on Page 3)

Doesn't Plead

Achieves Longest Inaugural Message In History Of State

Governor James Michael Curley

the substitution of work and wages for public welfare allotment."

Regarding reduction in membership of the Legislature, the Governor said: "When the present Legislative system, consisting of 240 members of the House of Representatives and 40 members of the State Senate, was established, conditions in a measure made necessary such a setup, but the tremendous strides that have been made in recent years in the matter of transportation and communication no longer require a continuance of bodies with membership so large numerically as at present."

He said the adoption of the system should result in saving of one million dollars to tax payers during a two year period.

"The Department of Labor and Industries could be materially strengthened and its scope for usefulness increased through the transfer of the industrial accident board to the Department of Labor and Industries, there to be administered as a division of that department."

Certain lines of activities long have been regarded as solely the property of Massachusetts. These are textiles, leather, wool, boots and shoes, and fish. Competition and improved methods of transportation make it imperative, he pointed out, that a state planning board be created to cope with the situation.

"The workmen's compensation act as at present administered, too frequently deprives injured men and women of their just rights," the Governor declared.

"The vicious practice of consigning permanently disabled workers and elderly workers to the charity roles or the poor house could in my opinion be prevented through the establishment of a state fund for workmen's compensation.

He also urged abolition of the Boston finance commission and

of costs of electricity and gas was imperative and advised a sliding scale rate system. Representatives of the people should participate in the management of public utilities, according to Curley.

"Electricity," he said, "is no longer a luxury and therefore should be reasonably accessible to all classes, that the full benefits and blessings of modern science may contribute to their comfort as well as to the relief from domestic drudgery that past generations have endured.

"There is no justification for the present scale of rates on electricity and gas, since it is predicted on the discarded theory of limited sales volume and large profits. The present day theory is large sales volume and small profits, and a reduction in the rates both of gas and electricity should be established at once by the public utilities commission."

The system under which public utilities commissioners' salaries are borne partly by public service corporations should end at once, the new governor declared, and the entire amount be paid by the commonwealth.

rnor Recommends rastic Reorganization In Government Of State

(Continued From Page 1)

Council, the State Board of Tax Appeals, the Boston Finance Commission, and the pre-primary convention.

7. Establishment of a state fund for workmen's compensation.

8. Reduction of utility rates and participation of the public in management of utilities.

"The depression of the past five years has been so devastating in character as to be more properly characterized as an industrial war," the Governor told the Senate and House in joint session in presenting his sweeping plan.

"The ordinary methods which in the past have served admirably were found totally inadequate and the necessity for new and definite methods of procedure were recognized, not only to overcome the conditions resulting from industrial warfare, but to prevent a recurrence.

"There has been but one answer from the Christian era for unemployment, namely, work and wages, and that Massachusetts, ever a leader, may contnue to hold the proud position it has ever occupied, I comment . . . . not only cooperation with federal authorities in the development of the new deal, but the adoption of a program which will result in the substitution of work and wages for public welfare allotment."

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He also urged abolition of the Boston finance commission and the appointment of police commissioners by the Governor. In this connection, it was recalled that the principal causes of his bitter differences with Ely and the Council resulted from the appointment of Joseph J. Leonard as Boston Police Commissioner after the resignation of Eugene C. Hultman to accept chairmanship of the Metropolitan District Commission.

The Finance Commission continually harrassed Curley during his gubernatorial campaign.

"During 12 years of the existence of the Finance Commission it has been my privilege to serve as Mayor of the City of Boston," Curley said, and, notwithstanding constructive criticism from time to time, entirely at variance with the intent and purpose for which the Commission was created. it has been possible, through the honest, efficient, and economical administration, to establish for the city of Boston the highest financial standing of any major American city."

The principle of the state in allowing municipalities to govern themselves was violated by authorization of the Governor to appoint police commissioners, he asserted, and has not "in my opinion" produced more efficient police protection.

He said a change in the method of distribution and determination of costs of electricity and gas was imperative and advised a sliding scale rate system. Representatives of the people should participate in the management of public utilities, according to Curley.

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Save! Clever Lines Lend Figure Flattery

Edited by
LAURA I. BALDT, A.M.
For many years Assistant Professor of Household Arts, Teachers College, Columbia University, New York, N.Y.

Illustrated Dressmaking Lesson Furnished with Every Pattern

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Lodge last
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Hall.

A beano party
Bertha Crosby an
Upham followed the
sion.

The Sewing Circle of held an afternoon meetin ing the following officers: Elizabeth Hamilton, presi Cora Farr, vice president; Mi Bernice Platts, secretary; and Carrie Eastman, treasurer Mrs. Elizabeth Fisher, trustee; directors: Annie Fiel, Elizabeth Fisher, Annie Marsh, Mary Warren, Eva Brodrick, Carrie Bills Delia Hibbard, Jennie Millen, Theresa Bennison, Irma McKinney. Quilts were worked on during the afternoon, and in the early evening the Circle served a supper under the chairmanship of Mrs. Anna M. Basley and Mrs. Cora B. Trimmer, assisted by: Irma McKinney, Isabelle Bailey, Grace Ashley, Emma Bemis, Beda Modine, Iva Ohnemus, and Susan Childs. The Circle is to hold its next meeting Wednesday afternoon, February 6.

Patterson-Bonanno

Announcement is made of the New Year's Day marriage of Miss Anna Bonanno, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Bonanno of 136 Fayette street, Watertown, and William Patterson of 202 Chestnut street, Waltham. Rev. Daniel C. Riordan officiated in St. Patrick's Church, Watertown, at 3 o'clock on the holiday afternoon.

Miss Mary Patterson was maid of honor, and Nickolas Bonanno, brother of the bride, was best man.

The bride wore a white satin gown cut in severe lines and a tulle veil attached to a coronet of pearls. Her bouquet was of calla lilies. Miss Patterson wore a blue satin gown and pink tulle hat. Her bouquet was of pink roses.

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evening, January 16,
bers of Concord Grange
hosts. Supper will be
7 o'clock, installation
w Pomona Grange of-
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* * *

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an's Club will present
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the Lower Sears Gal-
Public Library, Mon-
on, January 7th, Clif-
d of the Bay State
Ir. Packard will have
of interest to tell
k Yard Botany, the
lanting of Shrubs"
meeting has been
this month. The lec-
o the public but for
of the club a small
ed. Helpful sugges-
e made as to how
rubs live and how to
for them. Mrs. Win-
cker will read a pa-
Snow Drop," the

of the
musical show,
meet.

The Waltham
changed its time
meetings which will
be held in St. Joseph's
on the second and fourth
in each month.

* * *

—Oscar Peterson of
street, who makes his
his daughter, Mrs.
ton, was given a birth
in observance of his
versary when fifteen
his family gathered at a
New Year's night.
was showered with
and a cake in the holiday
of red and green was
with candles indicating the
the honor guest. Born in
en, Mr. Peterson came to
tham from New Jersey
ty or fifty years ago.
his daughter with whom he
sides he has one son, Walter
erson, in the banking business
New Jersey. Since coming to Wal
tham he has made friends among
his associates and neighbors.

* * *

Waltham Chapter Women of the Moose in a business meeting at the Moose Home last evening made plans for January activities. A bingo party was announced for January 16 when Mrs. Alda Kere will be hostess following a regular business meeting at the Moose Home. A sewing circle meeting will be held at the home of Mrs. Mary Wilkie, 51 Robbins street in the near future.

* * *

—Mrs. Anna Fitzpatrick
has been

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NEWS-TRIBUNE
Waltham, Mass.

JAN 3 1935

Waltham Publishing Co.
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Waltham News-Tribune
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Thursday, January 3, 1935. 36

The Governor's Message

If the people of Massachusetts had not become inured to unprecedented proposals emanating from governmental sources, the inaugural message of Governor James M. Curley would accomplish what he promised shortly after his election, set them gasping. To be sure, the radical recommendations or suggestions have come from Washington, and effect the whole country, while those of Governor Curley are intended for the consumption of staid Massachusetts. As Mr. Curley attained his present position largely through his expressed adherence to President Roosevelt and the New Deal, it is perhaps natural that his message should bear evidence of the influence the alleged principles have exercised in its writing.

That some of Governor Curley's recommendations are admirable and could be followed with advantage to the state will not be denied. He has exercised restraint in the presentation of his ideas to the legislature and the people. His language is dignified, and while some of the ideas are those of the demagogue, there is nothing of the soap-box in the manner in which they are put forward. No such sweeping changes have been advocated in recent years. It is inconceivable that a legislature mindful of the traditions of the Commonwealth and of the system of government under which the state has prospered will consider some of the proposals made by the governor. Others are at least debatable, and still others could be adopted to the benefit of the people, though it is by no means certain that they will be adopted.

"The enactment into law of the recommendations as contained in this inaugural message will tax the wisdom, energy and courage of the membership of the law-making branch of our government," the governor says in his concluding paragraph. It would also tax their ingenuity to find the means to carry out some of the projects proposed without adding to the burdens of those who pay the bills. For the message does not give promise of an economical administration. The recommendations relative to the state's finances are largely directed toward increasing revenue, with the exception of that designed to shift the weight now borne by real estate.

Drastic changes in the structure of governmental agencies such as can be brought about only by changes in the Constitution lead to the statement of the desirability of a constitutional convention.

"The necessity for less politics and a more business-like method of conducting certain state and county activities is generally accepted," the governor says. "The ordinary method of procedure under the Constitution, through the medium of initiative petition is both cumbersome and slow. Apparently the most satisfactory and expeditious method of changing the system of conducting governmental activities in the state, counties, cities and towns is through the Constitutional Convention."

One of the changes he would have this convention make is the reduction of the number of members in the legislature by half, to a House of 120 members and a Senate of 20 members. Governor Curley believes that the smaller number could transact the business of the commonwealth more expeditiously, more satisfactorily and with a saving which he estimates at $1,000,000 for a two-year period. He also declares flatly for biennial sessions.

The proposal is at least deserving of consideration. Biennial sessions have been advocated by both Republicans and Democrats, and while the voters have not had the opportunity to pass on the question, there seems little doubt that the majority of the people favor the change. A smaller legislature probably would act more expeditiously than the present somewhat unwieldy body. But it is doubtful if the people in the various districts will be willing to relinquish their representation. Wholly aside from political considerations, the voters like to feel that they are close to their representative, something they would not feel in the larger districts that would be necessary with a smaller General Court.

The governor also advocates the abolition of the governor's council, which he terms "an expensive and unnecessary institution." With this it is doubtful if the people of Massachusetts will agree. The council, if it does nothing more, acts as a check on the governor. It gives him the opportunity to reconsider appointments. It lessens the danger that a governor will become an autocrat. As an "obstructive force," it generally functions for the prevention of unwise acts. More than one governor has at times felt the council was a superfluous unit, but still more have been grateful to it in the end for preventing what later developments have shown would have been an unwise move.

"I believe that the present system of county government is wasteful and inefficient, and that it ought to be abolished," asserts the governor. We would go farther than this and say that any system of county government is superfluous in Massachusetts at the present day. There is no function the county performs which could not be turned over either to the state or the municipalities comprising he counties, at a considerable saving and with no mpairment of efficiency. In fact, the state could onduct many of the affairs now administered by the county much more efficiently. It is unlikely that the counties will be disturbed for several years, if at all; but that eventually the public will rebel against a useless expenditure is inevitable.

The governor would change the terms of the administrative officials to make them concurrent with the term of the governor. He would repeal the law establishing the Commission of Administration and Finance and replace the commission with a body consisting of a Chairman, a Budget Commissioner, a Purchasing Agent, and a Comptroller, all to act under the direction of the State Auditor. He would abolish the State Board of Tax Appeals and the Boston Finance Commission. The repeal of the pre-primary convention act is also advocated, and that of the law providing for the appointment of the police commissioner in Boston and other cities by the governor.

"I am of the opinion that the experiment of non-partisan elections in the cities of this Commonwealth has been a failure," is the emphatic declaration made in connection with a recommendation that the party system be restored in the cities of the state where it does not now prevail. The recent sweeping victory of the Democratic party in most of the cities of the state is doubtless a factor in the advocacy of this backward step.

The inadequacy of the police protection throughout the state is recognized, and the report of the Ely commission referred to in support of the contention that "our law-enforcing agencies must be brought to a standard of equipment in all respects which at least approximate that of the organized criminal," but the one definite recommendation that the governor makes will not meet with unanimous support. He advises that the detective branch of the state police be transferred from the Department of Public Safety to that of the Attorney General.

"I believe it would be advisable to place direct responsibility upon the attorney general," he says, "and to give him any necessary power to organize his department as a Department of Justice comparable to that of the United States. To this end I recommend that the detective branch of the police be transferred to the Department of the Attorney General, to enable him to develop an adequate bureau of criminal investigation along the lines of that of the Federal Department of Justice."

Further division of authority where the greatest obstacle to coordinated work by the police of the state is the number of independent organizations, is not a step in the right direction. There is no logical comparison between the Attorney General's Department and the Department of Justice, as far as police work is concerned. The uniformed force of the State should be, as it is, under the same head, and while it is perhaps desirable that the attorney general exercise a closer supervision over the work of the district attorneys, the addition of another opportunity for conflict of authority where too many now exist, is a movement backward.

The Rhode Island legislature is proceeding on the theory that the Democrats will always be in control.

Cooperation Needed

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PRESS CLIPPING SERVICE
2 Park Square
BOSTON MASS.

ITEM
Wakefield, Mass.

JAN 3 1935

~~HEAR THE LORD: O earth, earth, earth, hear the word of the Lord.—Jeremiah 22:29.~~

✠ 33

INAUGURAL ADDRESS

IN HIS inaugural address today, Governor James M. Curley offers prolific suggestions for changes in legislation. Perhaps the most important proposal is that of reducing the mortgage interest rate from six to five per cent. He proposes to take up this subject with officials of banking institutions at an early date. In this connection it is of interest to note that a resolution on the subject of mortgage interest was adopted at a recent meeting of co-operative banks to the effect "that any statutory mandate, seeking arbitrarily to establish a 5 per cent interest rate, would defeat its own purpose, drying up the normal flow of new savings for investment in Massachusetts home mortgages and sharply disturb the established balance between the necessary cost of a co-operative bank loan and the return necessary to induce the saving public to supply funds for such loans."

It would seem that bank officials would be in a better position to determine this important subject.

Gov. Curley suggests reducing membership in the Legislature from 240 members of the House and 40 members of the Senate to half the number in both instances, with sessions biennially. This is the most sensible proposition in the entire inaugural.

As expected, Gov. Curley advocates the abolition of the Boston Finance Commission, claiming it has "degenerated into a political nuisance." He likewise suggests that legislation should be inaugurated to authorize all municipalities to choose their own police officials instead of the present method of appointment of commissioners by the Governor and Council.

New England railroads are given sympathetic interest by Gov. Curley, who says:

"There is every indication that the destructive competitive practices which have been a contributing factor to the present plight of the railroads of the United States will shortly be ended by Federal action, as a matter of economic necessity as well as of justice to the public. It is highly important for the best interests of Massachusetts that this action be anticipated. There is absolutely no possibility of a change in method of transportation or improvement of service while the railroads of New England remain in their present financial status. The demand for electrification, the abolition of grade crossings and improved equipment, and the development of Massachusetts industrially and commercially require trunk line service, regardless of sentimental objections based upon the fear that combination or consolidation may prove injurious to the interests of New England."

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PATRIOT-LEDGER
Quincy, Mass.

JAN 3 1935

SENATE TURNS DOWN PLAN TO SEE CEREMONY

Filibuster Continues, With Recess Proposal Meeting Defeat

Senate Republicans turned thumbs down on recessing to this afternoon in order to give the Democratic members a chance to attend the inauguration of Governor James M. Curley at noon. As a result the volumes of Democratic filibustering debate, which has been going on since 11 o'clock yesterday morning with the exception of a few recesses, continues unabated.

Lines Held Secure

Both sides in the debate are holding their lines secure, the Republicans refusing to give in to the Democrats who want some committee chairmanships and the Democrats refusing to relinquish the floor to permit the Republicans to elect Senator Erland [illegible] as president and then organize the senate.

Shortly before noon [illegible] a roll call vote, with Senators John D. Mackay of Quincy and Newl[illegible] H. Holmes of Weymouth, sticking with the majority, a recess to 2 o'clock was denied. The voting was along straight party lines, the Democrats voting solidly for the recess and the Republicans solidly opposing.

A few moments later a committee of members of the House of Representatives visited the Senate and announced that the House was awaiting the coming of the governor-elect and invited the senate to attend the inaugural exercises. Senator James Moran announced that the senate had not organized and so could not attend.

As the morning session opened Sen. Angier L. Goodwin, Republican floor leader, raised a point of high constitutional procedure, an

(Continued on Page 10, Column 1)

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JAN 3 1935

THE GOVERNOR'S INAUGURAL

The inaugural message of Governor James M. Curley delivered today at the State House contains a number of important recommendations which are of interest to the taxpayers. The Governor favors biennial legislative sessions and the reduction by one half of the membership of the State Senate and House of Representatives, believing the affairs of the Commonwealth could be conducted more expeditiously and with greater safety and benefit to the public, with more direct responsibility and more economically. The adoption of this system should result in a saving estimated during a two-year period of about one million dollars to the taxpayers, the new chief executive believes. He also believes that the county government is at present constituted in Massachusetts represents duplication and waste and ought to be abolished. He believes the elimination is necessary "not only as a means of reducing the cost of government but as a means of affording officials charged with the administration of county affairs opportunity to occasionally think in terms other than political expediency."

The new Governor believes there is no justification for the present schedule of rates on electricity and gas, and that a reduction in both rates should be established at once by the Public Utilities Commission. He thinks the adoption of a lower rate would unquestionably result in increased consumption, increased revenue, and increased benefits to the public.

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"There is every indication that the destructive competitive practices which have been a contributing factor to the present plight of the railroads of the United States will shortly be ended by Federal action, as a matter of economic necessity as well as of justice to the public. It is highly important for the best interests of Massachusetts that this action be anticipated. There is absolutely no possibility of a change in method of transportation or improvement of service while the railroads of New England remain in their present financial status. The demand for electrification, the abolition of grade crossings and improved equipment, and the development of Massachusetts industrially and commercially require trunk line service, regardless of sentimental objections based upon the fear that combination or consolidation may prove injurious to the interests of New England."

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defense scheme is being carried o
buildings are as extensive an

SENATE TURNS DOWN PLAN TO SEE CEREMONY

(Continued from Page One)

unusual custom. He asked the Democrats to cease the filibuster and organize for the transaction of business.

The chair ruled against the point of order and the apparently interminable debate started anew.

Hayden Is Target

Senate Clerk Irving Hayden of Wollaston on several occasions was the target at which Sen. Langone and other Democrats fired in their long tirades. They objected to the fact that he was advising the temporary presiding officer on matters of procedure when he had not as yet been elected to his post which he has held for the past several years. However, Sen. James Moran ruled that Hayden was eligible to remain on the president's platform and carry on the duties as clerk until a successor is chosen.

Because of the fact that the Democrats continually held the floor all through yesterday, last night and today, the Republican senators, John D. Mackay and Newland H. Holmes, played but a small part in the proceedings although they voted with the Republican majority on the several occasions when votes were taken on recesses.

Shortly after the first night session opened at 7:30 o'clock, Holmes sought to be recognized but Sen. Joseph Burke of Boston held the floor and refused to yield to Holmes.

Later Holmes said that he wished to get the floor and that, if recognized, he would have yielded to Senator Erland Fish who was to present a motion for adjournment until this morning.

Can Go On Forever

Commenting last night on the situation as it looked at that time, Mackay, Holmes and numerous other Republican senators expressed the opinion that no method of compromise is possible and that the battle may rage unabated until one side or the other quits through sheer exhaustion.

Mackay said that if the Democrats had secured even one chairmanship in the house of representatives, the senate would have a precedent to go by in making some of the Democrats committee heads. Several Republican senators declared privately that they would be perfectly willing to see the chairmanship go to the Democrats on such hard working committees as labor and industries, pensions, and public utilities. However, they were opposed to establishing a precedent.

Several new members of the senate of the Democratic side had the unique distinction of making not only one but several speeches on their first day in the senate. Many times a newcomer sits for a year before he reaches the point where he has much to say.

Most of the Democratic oratory consisted of telling over and over again that the Republican party was the creature of the "vested interests," while the Democratic party was the true friend of the people. Many times the long-winded senators strayed far from the point on which they were talking and on one occasion Sen. William Madden of Roxbury read the entire law regarding motor vehicles.

Stories of Roman gladiators, the ride of Paul Revere, the life of Calvin Coolidge, fairly comprehensive reports on the accomplishments and aims of the New Deal and many other equally pertinent subjects were treated at great length by the Democrats in what they claimed was their effort to prove that a vote taken yesterday on an appeal from the decision of the chair should be reconsidered.

Each speaker, as he arose, would start, "I hope the motion for reconsideration does prevail, because . . ." Then would follow a long absolutely disregarded address on most any section under the sun.

Time and time again, angry Republican members would raise a point of order regarding the proceedings but the presiding officer would rule the "points of order are not well taken." Never in the history of the Massachusetts legislature has the importance of a pre-

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work week, but increased wages for employes of state institutions.

Massachusetts to join with 45 other states in cooperating with the Federal government in administering the Federal Emergency Relief Act.

Establishment of municipal housing authorities to enable cities and towns to eliminate slums.

Use of 4,000 state-owned acres near Fall River for development of a homestead site.

Establishment of a maximum five per cent. rate on mortgages on homes if the banking institutions agree.

Adoption of legislation to place industrial banking under the supervision of the state banking commissioner.

Reduction of the number of zones under the compulsory automobile insurance law and investigation of all accidents to reduce dishonest and false claims.

Transfer of state detectives to the department of the attorney-general for development of a state bureau of criminal investigation along the lines of the Federal department of justice.

Return to the pre-prohibition 11 P. M. closing time and no sale on Sundays and holidays in dispensing liquor, except innholders and licensed clubs.

Cooperation by the Commonwealth with the Federal government in the enforcement of narcotic laws.

Bar permanently from the use of motor vehicles drunken and reckless drivers and eliminate the practice of fixing cases and more

Press Clipping Service
2 Park Square
BOSTON MASS.

PATRIOT-LEDGER
Quincy, Mass.

JAN 3 1935

Variety of Recommendations In Message by Gov. James M. Curley

Asks Return to Pre-Prohibition 11 O'Clock Closing Hour for Liquor Resorts

BOSTON, Jan. 3 (INS)—Recommendations by Governor James M. Curley in his inaugural message to the Legislature today were:

Compulsory attendance of minors at school until they have reached the age of 16 years, thus removing children from industry.

State fund for workmen's compensation to avoid excessive premiums now charged.

Transfer of the industrial accident board to the department of labor and industries.

Legislation to permit the payment of permanent compensation to workers permanently incapacitated, rather than require the community to bear the burden.

Adoption of the Norris-La Guardia act.

Legislation which will exempt from attachments the wages of a debtor prior to a judgment by order of the court.

Legislation which will require the filing of a bond with adequate security, obligating the real or false creditor to indemnify the debtor for all losses resulting from the attachment in the event that the creditor fails to sustain his case.

Adoption not only of a 44-hour work week, but increased wages for employes of state institutions.

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Cooperation by the Commonwealth with the Federal government in the enforcement of narcotic laws.

Bar permanently from the use of motor vehicles drunken and reckless drivers and eliminate the practice of fixing cases and more inspectors to aid in rigid investigation of all accidents.

To save the taxpayers $1,000,000 in two years, reduce by a half 240 members of the House and 40 members of the State Senate.

Abolish the executive council.

Abolish the present system of county government.

Consideration in a constitutional convention of compulsory retirement of judges at the age of 70.

Amend the laws to enable a governor to appoint commissioners and heads of departments, other than constitutional departments, to serve during his term of office.

Creation of a sliding scale system for the determination of equitable rates for electricity, with participation by representatives of the public in the management of these public utilities.

Abolish the contribution by public service corporations of one-half the salary paid to the public utility commissioners, the state to pay the entire salary.

Attorney-general's department to take steps to "secure justice (in rates) for the users of telephone service in the Commonwealth."

Appointment by the governor of a chairman of the commission on administration and finance, a budget commissioner, a purchasing agent and a comptroller, to serve under and be subject to such rules and regulations as the state auditor may promulgate.

Abolition of the state board of tax appeals, termed "a pernicious and destructive board."

Termination of the Boston Finance Commission.

Repeal of the pre-primary convention act.

Return to municipalities the authority to choose their own police commissioners.

Restoration by legislation of the party system in municipal elections.

Imposition of a tax of 75 per cent. of gain accruing to a speculator who purchases property within one year of a taking by eminent domain.

Appointment of a commission for the study and revision of the public health laws, expenses to be defrayed by a national foundation.

Prohibit the practicing in his own court by any justice of a district court.

Prohibit all members of the judiciary from participating in a political campaign, either as candidates or espousing the cause of a candidate or candidates.

Establishment of the district courts on a circuit or rotating basis, similar to the superior court.

Establishment of an appellate division in the superior court to determine law questions arising in the superior court and thus relieve the supreme court.

Adequate facilities to house and maintain juvenile and first offenders apart from hardened criminals.

Abandonment of the state prison at Charlestown, razing of the buildings, the erection of a receiving station for more serious offenders, and additional quarters at Norfolk State Prison Colony for persons convicted of felonies.

Sprinkler systems for insane hospitals to relieve the menace of a possible holocaust.

Increase of income tax rates to a level that will bring them into balance with the increase in real estate tax rates since 1916.

Adoption of the Wisconsin plan for an investigation by the attorney-general's department of the underpayment of income taxes during the 10 preceding years.

Extension of the one cent tax on gasoline, expiring this year, for one year from the date of expiration in order to continue to assist cities and town in welfare relief.

Appropriation of $100,000 for stocking streams and reservoirs, appropriation of $100,000 for carrying on the fish and game division, allowing the receipts from hunting and fishing licenses to be expended for propagation of wild life.

Erection of a war memorial, with suitable halls for the veterans of each war and with a hall that may be utilized for the holding of conventions.

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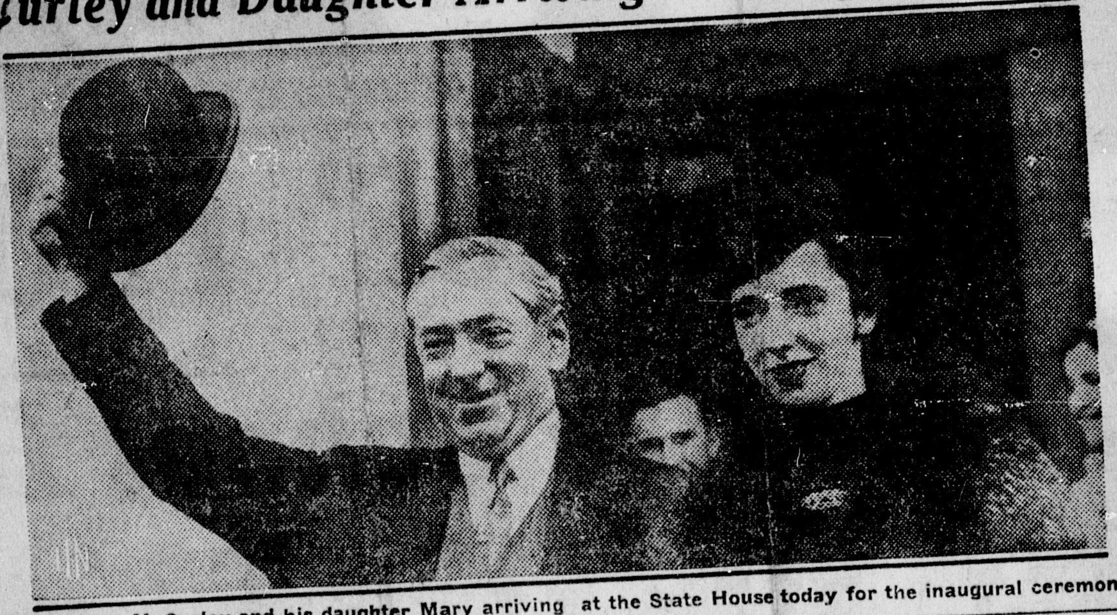
Curley and Daughter Arriving for Inaugural Today



Gov. James M. Curley and his daughter Mary arriving at the State House today for the inaugural ceremony

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NEWS
Southbridge, Mass.

JAN 3 1935

Office—Times Building, Times Square

THURSDAY, JANUARY 3, 1935

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Mr. Curley has all the qualities that make for popularity, and these are the qualities that brought him a remarkable personal victory in the fall cam-paign. Now the going will be harder, and the tests will be exacting.

The measure of Mr. Curley's success will be the condition of the State's affairs when he finishes his period in office. How much will he add to the industrial health and to the peace and security of employment? How much can he contribute to sound and economical government?

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Half an hour after Governor Curley began speaking, the Senate suddenly recessed until 3 p. m. and several of the members succeeded in making their way through the crowd of 10,000 in the Capitol to hear the new Governor.

NEWS
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The strictly informal event will be started at 6:30 in the Masonic lodge room on the second floor of Masonic temple, Hancock St., with a reception to the chief executive, who, by that time, will have attended the inaugral marking the start of his second term as Quincy's Mayor.

The reception will be followed by a banquet at 7:30, which is expected to be attended by at least 500 friends and invited guests. During the meal music will be provided by Gerstel's Harmony band.

James M. Curley of Boston, who today was inaugrated governor of the Commonwealth, has promised to speak.

Entertainment by professional talent, secured through a booking agency in Boston will be provided after the banquet.

Decorations in the banquet hall have received unusual attention, and promise to be on a par with other feataures. Members of the committees feel assured the reception and banquet will prove satisfactory to the friends of the mayor who faithfully supported him in his campaign.

ENTERPRISE
Brockton, Mass.

JAN 3 1935

CURLEY SWORN AS GOVERNOR AMID SPLENDOR

BOSTON, Jan. 3.—(UP)—Amid the glamorous pageantry of a tradition-loving commonwealth, James Michael Curley to-day became governor of Massachusetts—the second successive democrat to assume that office in the past four years.

The forceful former Boston mayor and original Roosevelt man in Massachusetts saw his political dream come true at high noon when he was sworn in as the 53d chief executive of the commonwealth before a joint session of the legislature in the chamber of the House of Representatives.

While the first words of the oath of fealty to the Constitution were being intoned in the otherwise silent chamber, a man on the State House roof wigwagged a signal to a battery of artillery set up on historic Boston Common, and there followed a booming of cannon in a 19-gun salute to the new governor.

The giant guns' echo over Beacon Hill served as a traditional signal for larity increased, so did Curley's and last fall, despite Ely's stern opposition, the new governor was triumphant by sweeping majorities in both the primary and State election.

His inauguration embodies the vivid success story of a youth who rose from the humble position of grocer's order-clerk to the highest honor the voters of Massachusetts can bestow upon an individual.

Politically active for 38 of his 60 years, Gov. Curley rose successively from member of the common council, board of aldermen and city council, to State representative, was thrice mayor of Boston, a former congressman and in April, 1933, was appointed U. S. ambassador to Poland by President Roosevelt—an honor which he declined.

The colorful ceremony marking Curley's induction into office was witnessed by a good crowd that taxed the generous capacity of the House chamber, where, according to Massachusetts tradition, each new governor takes the oath.

Scores of State notables were included in the audience, one of the largest ever to attend an inaugural ceremony in Massachusetts. James Roosevelt, eldest son of the president, was one of the invited guests.

After members of both branches of the General Court had assembled in joint session in the crowded House chamber, committees were dispatched to notify the governor-elect that the legislature was prepared to administer the oath of office to him, to the lieutenant-governor-elect, and to the councilors-elect.

Entering the chamber by the main door, the newly elected State officials marched to the

S GOVERNOR BRILLIANT HOST

Page One.)

speaker's dais. Curley stood upon the dais and with right hand uplifted, swore allegiance to the Constitution of the State and of the United States. He then subscribed to the oath, upon the completion of which Secretary of State Frederic W. Cook issued his proclamation, terminating with the traditional "God Save the Commonwealth of Massachusetts."

The oath then was administered to Lieut-Gov. Joseph L. Hurley of Fall River, a democrat.

In his address, Gov. Curley recommended revolutionary reorganization nearly every branch of the State overnment, urging wholesale aboli- on of many State offices and bodies reation of others, drastic reforms in he judicial and legislative branches nd measures for the betterment of orking conditions.

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The legislature with which the new democratic governor will carry on his administration for the next two years is republican by a narrow majority with 21 republicans and 19 democrats in the Senate and 123 republicans and 117 democrats in the House.

Military aides, preceded by a motorcade of police, escorted the new governor and Miss Curley from their Jamaicaway home to the State House There, he was serenaded by the E. R A. concert band and in the Hall of Flags by the greater Boston E. R. A chorus of 100 voices.

He then proceeded to the governor's office where Gov. Ely turned over to him the keys of the office and the Bible, a tradition dating from the days of Gov. Ben Butler.

Following the inauguration, Gov. Ely and his daughter and Lieut.-Gov. and Mrs. Hurley and the new military staff held a reception in the Hall of Flags, then went to the Copley-Plaza hotel where the governor was the luncheon guest of his staff.

To-night, Gov. Curley and his daughter will be dinner guests of the First Corps Cadets at the Algonquin Club, after which the governor will hold a reception to his guests at the colorful military ball at the cadet armory.

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…Middleboro, installing marshal; Mrs. E. Dorothea Lincoln, installing chaplain; Mrs. Ellen N. E. Moorhouse, installing organist. Franklin Fields was the soloist of the evening.

The officers inducted were: Worthy matron, Mrs. Virginia Lee Moorhouse; worthy patron, Hary W. Bragdon; associate matron, Mrs. Alice Drew; associate patron, F. Howard Drew; secretary, Mrs. Emma A. Keith; treasurer, Mrs. Frances Richmond; conductress, Miss Anne Lunam; associate conductress, Miss A. Alice Holmes; marshal, Mrs. Gertrude E. DeChambeau; chaplain, Mrs. Anna M. Bannerman; Ada, Mrs. Dorothy Webber; Ruth, Mrs. Eleanor G. Reynolds; Esther, Mrs. Beatrice Belyea; Martha, Miss Jane Farrin; Electa, Mrs. Pearl McNeill; warden, Mrs. Margaret Cousins; sentinel, Ansel Ward; organist, Mrs. Frances S. Churchill.

A feature of the evening was presentation of a past matron's jewel to Mrs. Gertrude E. DeChambeau by three intimate friends. Supper was served by a caterer from Wollaston. Beautiful centerpieces on the banquet tables carried out the color scheme of the evening—blue and silver. Guests were present from Provincetown

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JAN 3 1935

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PAGE NINE.

CURLEY … S GOVERNOR AMID SPLENDOR; BRILLIANT HOST

(Continued from Page One.)

Gov. Joseph B. Ely to leave the executive chamber which he has occupied for the past four years and begin his solitary march down the long flight of stone steps from the Capitol and back to the relative obscurity of private life.

Ironically, the cannon roar saluting the new governor was a bitter climax to the political career of Gov. Ely who, although an eminent democrat, like his successor, is his arch personal and political enemy.

The feud actually grew out of the 1932 democratic national convention when Ely, in a brillian address, nominated former Gov. Alfred E. Smith of New York for the presidency of the United States after Curley, then mayor of Boston, swung to Mr. Roosevelt. Curley, at the time, was seated as a delegate from Puerto Rico through the courtesy of the Puerto Rican delegation.

Just as President Roosevelt's popularity increased, so did Curley's and last fall, despite Ely's stern opposition, the new governor was triumphant by sweeping majorities in both the primary and State election.

His inauguration embodies the vivid success story of a youth who rose from the humble position of grocer's order-clerk to the highest honor the voters of Massachusetts can bestow upon an individual.

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NEWS
Framingham, Mass.

JAN 3 1935

GIGANTI PROGRAM OF 'WO AND WAGES

Curley Has Substitute For Public Welfare Aid, He Tells Legislature

Sweeping Changes in State Government Proposed By New Governor in Long Inaugural Message to Solons

PLACES BAY STATE FOUR-SQUARE BEHIND PRESIDENT'S 'NEW DEAL'

By HERBERT CARYL
International News Service Staff Correspondent

BOSTON, Jan. 3 (INS)—Unfolding a gigantic program to substitute "Work and Wages" for public welfare allotments and recnmending sweeping changes in government, Governor James M. urley, this afternoon, delivered to the 149th annual Great and eneral Court the longest inaugural message on record in Massahusetts.

Putting Massachusetts four-square behind the New Deal of President Roosevelt and calling for liberalization and strengthening of certain labor laws, Governor Curley told a joint session of the Legislature in the crowded House chamber of his plans for:

GREAT PUBLIC WORKS PROGRAM ADVOCATED

A $100,000,000 Public Works program for State and Municipalities based on a 50 percent contribution by the Federal government; elimination of slums; development of a 4,000 acre homestead site near Fall River; a $200,000 fish and game stocking plan; erection of a mammoth war memorial; increase in income taxes and relief in real estate taxes; and investigation of underpayment of income taxes during the ten preceding years

Abolishments Proposed

The new Governor suggested abolishment of the following: Executive Council, "Relic of the Days of Royalty;" Board of Tax Appeals, Pernicious and Destructive;" Boston Finance Commission, "smirching the reputation and character of officials;" County Government, "wasteful and inefficient;" non-partisan elections in cities, "A Failure;" Pre-Primary conventions. also "a failure;" appointment of certain police commissioners by the Governor.

Governor Curley bluntly told the legislators that the membership of both branches should be cut in half.

Lower Utilities Rates

He called for a reduction in electric, gas and telephone rates. Adoption of a lower electric and gas rate schedule on a sliding scale system would result in increased consumption, increased revenue and increased benets to the public, he said. The State Utilities department failed to act following the Chicago telephone rate decision and he suggested the Attorney-General's department act. He warned that it might be necessary to have members of the Public Utilities commission elected by popular vote.

Would Bar Drunken Driving

Drunken and reckless drivers should be barred permanently from the use of motor vehicles, declared the Governor in pointing to 921 automobile deaths last year He urged a reduction in insurance rates, less zones under the compulsory automobile law, and investigation of all accidents to reduce false claims

Governor Curley had a number of recommendations for the Judiciary in-

Delivers Notable Inaugural Address

GOVERNOR JAMES M. CURLEY

(Continued on Page Two)

ENTERPRISE
Brockton, Mass.

JAN 3 1935

Gov. Curley's First Message.

SIXTY recommendations are made to the legislature by Gov. James M. Curley in his first message. It gives an idea of his mental fertility and broad range. He covers everything from the machinations of the so-called county ring to the improvement of New England railroads; in fact, the governor covers too much ground. One desirable, workable and sound idea is worth 120 recommendations of average grade.

Mr. Curley does touch upon several issues which the legislature itself is unlikely to hail with cheers, among them a proposal that the House membership be reduced from 240 to 120 and the Senate from 40 to 20, with biennial instead of annual sessions. Indubitably it would reduce the cost of government. It might result in a better legislature and fewer and better laws.

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ENTERPRISE
Brockton, Mass.

JAN 3 1935

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Substitute
blic Welfare Aid,
He Tells Legislature

Continued trom Page One)

luding: An Appellate division for the Superior Cort; compulsory retirement of Judges at 70, District courts to handle Civil cases, prevention of Judges from acting as attorneys in their own courts or taking part in political campaigns and placing District Court judges on full time and on a circuit basis

Distribution of Profits

"National prosperity," he said, "is dependent upon a larger distribution of the profits of industry to labor and a less generous return to capital" and he announced he was bringing together the "ablest leaders in their particlar fields" as a "thinking machine" to prevent costly errors in this era of evolution

He spoke of the possible consolidation of New England railroads, suggested a reduction from six to five percent on home mortgages and called for a transfer of State detectives to the Attorney General's department to form a Department of Justice patterned after the Federal department.

As a bareback to the controversy with retiring Governor Joseph B. Ely, the new Chief Exective suggested that commissioners and heads of department should be appointed by the Governor to serve during his term, including heads of the State Finance departments.

State Institutions

Governor Curley said the State Prison at Charlestown should be razed, a receiving station for serious offenders erected, the Norfolk State Prison colony enlarged, first offenders taken out of the Concord Reformatory and sprinkler systems installed in State insane hospitals to relieve the menace of fire. He took a fling at the "coddling of criminals" and wholesale granting of pardons. He demanded co-operation in the enforcement of narcotic laws.

Return to the pre-probihition 11 p. m. closing time and no sale on Sundays and holidays in liquor dispensing was urged. So was legislation exempting from attachment wages of a debtor prior to a judgment by court order and a law making tax speculators pay 75 per cent of gain in purchase of property within one year of the taking by eminent domain.

He asked for a retention of the extra one-cent gasoline tax used in Welfare aid.

"The enactment into law of the recommendations as contained in this inaugural address (58 pages) will tax the wisdom, energy and courage of the membership of the law-making branch of our government,'' concluded Governor Curley.

BOSTON, Jan. 3 (INS)—High po
overnor James M. Curley to the Ma
ere:

I commend to your serious consideration not only co-operation with Federal authorities in the development of the New Deal, but the adoption of a program which will result in the substitution of work and wages for public welfare allotments.

* * *

In the past Massachusetts has not co-operated to the degree that it was possible to co-operate. We are engaged in an economic warfare against depression and unemployment and in such a conflict there is no place on the sidelines.

* * *

In the conduct of governmental activities in the future, more consideration will be given to economics and less to politics.

* * *

Our present economic plight may be traced to the failure to recognize that national prosperity is dependent upon a larger distribution of the profits of industry to labor and a less generous return to capital.

* * *

A workable program of economic security for all the people with a higher standard of living for the masses and a lower cost of production represents a reform which is attainable provided we have the courage and the knowledge of economics necessary to essay the solution.

* * *

Like every great reform it will not be a matter of days. To convert an economic chaos into a contented and orderly social program requires more than mere leadership by a few great minds, rather does it demand the intelligent co-operation of the entire people. We have for a quarter of a century been living in machine civilization and yet the ills we suffer at the present hour are due almost wholly to our failure to make the machine our servant rather than to permit it to become, as it has, our master.

* * *

The mounting costs of public welfare not only threaten the financial security of the nation but if permitted to continue unchecked, will destroy not only the self-respect but the self-reliance of the people, transforming a large element of the population into the mendicant class. It is idle to content that our present problem is unsolvable and it is likewise futile and stupid to maintain that if left alone it will solve itself.

* * *

Despite this tremendous productivity and these fabulous resources as contrasted with the population. it is exceedingly difficult to understand why conditions in evidence during the past five years have been permitted to develop to the point where they threaten the existence of our national life. For the first time in the history of the American nation we have been apparently forced to recognize the necessity for the creation of a thinking machine to solve these problems.

* * *

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Just so long as
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continue in force, hars
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tality, may be expected fro
work and underpaid employe
state institutions).

* * *

Provided consolidation can b
agreed upon, with adequate provisio
for the retention of control, tha
would safeguard the interests of Ne
England, improve the transportatio
system and aid in the development o
New England industries and re
sources, thereby increasing the num
justify a failure to act (in the Ne
England railroad financial situation)

* * *

I have requested the officials of th
municipalities of the Commonwealt
to draft a program anticipating the
requirements based upon a 50 pe
cent contribution by the Federal gov
erinment. (In a public works pro
gram). I anticipate that this pro
gram may represent a total of $100.
000,00 for the Commonwealth and t
municipalities of the state and t
the present time requests have bee
submitted totalling in excess of $60.
000,000.

* * *

The present shortage of housing i
unprecedented in the history of th
country. A recent survey of 640,00
existing homes in different section
shows that more than one-half o
them are badly in need of repairs an
many not fit to live in. More tha
one-half of all our homes are mor
than thirty years old.

* * *

The high insurance rates are no
only a burden to the home owner
automobiles but they constitu
tremendous sales resistance in one
our greatest industries.

* * *

There can be no effectual repro
sion of crime until we recognize th
methods and equipment which m
have been adequate fifty or a hun
dred years ago are entirely inad
quate in this day.

* * *

There is serious danger that th
essential legislation (narcotics) ma
fall of its purpose unless every state i
the Union cooperates in the enac
ment of legislation that will mak
possible united action in combatin
this insidious and menacing threa
to organized society.

* * *

During the year 1934 the numbe
that died as a consequence of motor
vehicle accidents reached the appal
ing total of 921 and the number of
injured showed a substantial in
crease over former years.

* * *

Apparently the most satisfactory
and expeditious method of changing

ENTERPRISE
Brockton, Mass.

JAN 3 1935

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Curley Advocates Drastic Reforms

Governor, in Longest Inaugural in Years, Urges Reduction of General Court by Half, Biennial Sessions, Abrogation of Present County Government and Executive Council, State Fund for Workmen's Compensation and Cut in Utility Rates.

By ALLEN MARTIN.
(United Press Staff Correspondent.)

BOSTON, Jan. 3.—(UP)—Revolutionary reorganization and reforms in nearly every branch of the State government were recommended to the legislature to-day by Gov. James Michael Curley in his inaugural address.

In what was believed the longest inaugural ever given in the history of the commonwealth, the new chief executive outlined a bold and sweeping plan to bring a new deal to Massachusetts.

The former mayor of Boston and "original Roosevelt man in Massachusetts," who was swept into office on an unprecedented landslide, displayed a vast and detailed knowledge of the mechanics of the State government in his 12,000-word speech, which ran to 58 printed pages.

Adhering to his campaign platform of "Work and Wages," Curley urged wholesale abolition of

(Continued on Page Nine)

bership of the House and a number half as great, or 120 State representatives and 20 State senators.

Biennial instead of annual session of the legislature.

Abrogation of the present system of county government.

Creation of a State department of justice.

Compulsory retirement of judges at the age of 70.

Abolition of the governor's council, the State board of tax appeals, the Boston finance commission, and the pre-primary convention.

Establishment of a State fund for workmen's compensation.

Reduction of utility rates and participation of the public in management of utilities.

New Procedure Needed.

"The depression of the past five years has been so devastating in character as to be more properly characterized as an industrial war," the governor told the Senate and House in joint session in presenting his sweeping plans.

"The ordinary methods which in the past have served admirably were found totally inadequate and the necessity for new and definite methods of procedure was recognized, not only to overcome the conditions resulting from industrial warfare, but to prevent a recurrence.

"That a new deal nationally was necessary is accepted by every forward-looking American, and that its acceptance and operation, nationally, of necessity requires the development of new deal methods in the States and the subdivisions of the States of the union is recognized by all . . .

"There has been but one answer from the beginning of the Christian era for unemployment, namely, work and wages, and that Massachusetts, ever a leader, may continue to hold the proud position it has ever occupied, I comment . . . not only cooperation with federal authorities in the development of the new deal, but the adoption of a programme which will result in the substitution of work and wages for public welfare allotments."

To make the "functioning of our judicial system . . . as alert and efficient as that of the executive department of the government," Curley recommended a compulsory retirement law for judges at the age of 70.

"It is idle talk of private capital furnishing work to the vast army of unemployed in America whose unemployment may be properly traced to agencies beyond the control of the individual worker," he said.

Certain lines of activity long had been regarded as solely the property of Massachusetts. These are textiles, leather, wool, boots and shoes, and fish. Competition and improved methods of transportation make it imperative, he pointed out, that a State planning board be created to cope with the situation.

"The workmen's compensation act, as at present administered, too frequently deprives injured men and women of their just rights," the governor declared. "The vicious practice of consigning permanently disabled workers and elderly workers to the charity rolls or the poorhouse could in my opinion be prevented through the establishment of a State fund for workmen's compensation.

"The excessive premiums now charged in thousands of cases are beyond the ability of the employer to maintain, with the result that as a protective measure only the young and strong are permitted opportunity for work.

"The department of labor and industries could be materially strengthened and its scope for usefulness increased through the transfer of the industrial accident board to the department of labor and industries, there to be administered as a division of that department."

He said compulsory attendance of minors at school until the age of 16 would result in removal of children from industry, thereby increasing opportunities for employment of adults.

Would Abolish Finance Board.

He also urged abolition of the Boston finance commission and the appointment of police commissioners by the governor. In this connection, it was recalled that the principal causes of his bitter differences with Ely and the council resulted from appointment of Joseph J. Leonard as Boston police commissioner after the resignation of Eugene C. Hultman to accept chairmanship of the metropolitan district commission.

The finance commission continually harassed Curley during his gubernatorial campaign.

"During 12 years of the existence of the finance commission it has been my privilege to serve as mayor of the city of Boston," Curley said, "and notwithstanding destructive criticism from time to time, entirely at variance with the intent and purpose for which the commission was created, it has been possible, through honest, efficient and economical administration, to establish for the city of Boston the highest financial standing of any major American city . . .

"The commission has degenerated into a political nuisance. It has lost caste and has forfeited the confidence of the people. The policy which prompted it has not been adopted generally in other cities in the commonwealth."

The principles of the State in allowing municipalities to govern themselves was violated by authorization of the governor to appoint police commissioners, he asserted, and has not "in my opinion produced more efficient police protection."

On Utility Rates.

He said a change in the method of distribution and determination of costs of electricity and gas was imperative and advised a sliding scale rate system. Representatives of the people should participate in the management of public utilities, according to Curley.

"Electricity," he said, "is no longer a luxury and therefore should be reasonably accessible to all classes, that the full benefits and blessings of modern science may contribute to their comfort as well as to the relief from domestic drudgery that past generations have endured.

"There is no justification for the present schedule on rates on electricity and gas, since it is predicated on the discarded theory of limited sales volume and large profits. The present-day theory is large sales volume and small profits, and a reduction in the rates both of gas and electricity should be established at once by the public utilities commission."

The system under which public utilities commissioners' salaries are borne partly by public service corporations should end at once, the new governor declared, and the entire amount be paid by the commonwealth.

Failure of the State department of public utilities to act in regard to telephone rates makes it appear advisable that some other governmental agency, probably the attorney-general's department, "secure justice for the users of telephone service," he said.

Curley pointed out that Chicago and Washington recently had been awarded $20,000,000 and $1,000,000, respectively, by the courts in suits for refunds from telephone companies.

Would Kill Pre-Primary Plan.

Curley, who defeated Gen. Charles H. Cole in the primary after Cole had been nominated at the democratic convention at Worcester, charged that the pre-primary convention was an "abridgment of the rights of the voters in the nomination of candidates."

"Believing that the right of the individual citizen is paramount to the right of any political party, I respectfully recommend the enactment of legislation providing for the repeal of the pre-primary convention act," he said.

The chief executive said the dissatisfaction with the present automobile insurance law was due principally to failure to make complete investigation of accidents.

"The high insurance rates are not only a burden to the owners of automobiles," he said, "but they constitute a tremendous sales resistance in one of our greatest industries.

"Under the present law all fatal accidents must be investigated at the descretion of the registrar of motor vehicles. In 1933 there were 727 fatal accidents investigated, but in 40,216 non-fatal accidents there was no investigation made in the 34,470 cases which were reported . . . due to the failure to investigate this enormous number of accidents there was an increase in the ranks of the careless and reckless drivers with the result that dishonest and exaggerated claims were permitted to multiply, with a corresponding increase in the injury claims."

State Justice Department.

Creation of a State depratment of justice modeled on federal lines for the suppression of organized crime was advanced by Curley.

"Recent outrages and almost daily acts of banditry and gangsterism call for vigorous and immediate action," the governor explained.

"The federal government, through its department of justice, has demonstrated in recent months its efficiency in the warfare on criminal gangs. Within a few weeks at a conference held in Washington, under the auspices of the department of justice, the president of the United States recommended a closer co-ordination of State and federal agencies. I am in full sympathy with the president's recommendation.

"The attorney-general should have general supervision over the enforcement of the criminal law of the commonwealth. It is very likely that he now has under existing law full authority to control criminal prosecution in any district of the commonwealth, and to exercise supervision over the administration of their offices by district-attorneys. I believe it would be advisable to place direct responsibility upon the attorney-general, and to give him any necessary power to organize his department as a department of justice comparable to that of the United States."

He pointed out abuses of existing liquor laws and requested enactment of corrective measures modelled on those in force before adoption of the prohibition amendment. These included limiting sales in public places, other than by innholders and licensed clubs, until 11 P. M. and with no sale permitted on Sundays, holidays and election days.

Ask Income Tax Boost.

Home owners to-day pay nearly twice as much as in 1916, while the income taxpayer has been able to prevent any increase of the original 1916 rates, Curley said.

"This is a manifest injustice and I ask you to give serious consideration to the increase of income tax rates to a level that will bring them into balance with the increase in real estate tax rates since 1916.

"In view of constantly increasing expenditures, one way in which tax relief can be secured for owners of real estate and for business and industrial enterprises is by a transfer of the tax burden from those who to-day are unfairly burdened to the owners of intangible personal property who now escape a just share of the taxes required for the conduct of government."

The State board of tax appeals has shown "an utter disregard for the values deemed equitable by the boards of assessors in the cities and towns and should be abolished," according to the governor.

"Since its organization the board has been dominated and dictated to in its decisions by wealthy owners of property interested in shifting the burden of the cost of government to the less powerful and influential elements of each community, namely, the small home owners," Curley declared.

The statute giving the State commission on administration and finance power to further or retard any programme initiated by elected officials should be abolished, the governor recommended.

"The State auditor of the commonwealth is elected by and answerable to the people of the commonwealth," he said. It is essential that he should have direct control and supervision of receipts and expenditures . . . a board charged with the responsibility for the preparation of the annual budget and the purchase of such materials as may be required by the commonwealth should, in my opinion, be subject to the direct control by the auditor of the commonwealth."

Curley requested legislation "which would permit appointment by the governor of a chairman of the commission on administration and finance, a budget commissioner, a purchasing agent and a comptroller, to serve under and be subject to such rules as the State auditor may promulgate."

District Courts Reorganization.

Relative to reorganization of district courts the governor said:

"The District courts of the commonwealth have become a most important factor in the administration of justice. While at one time they were concerned chiefly with the handling of minor cases, their jurisdiction has been enlarged from time to time until at the present time they have concurrent jurisdiction with the Superior court in civil actions . . . these courts should be so organized and constituted as to effectively bear a substantial burden of civil litigation that is now congesting the dockets of the Superior court . . . it is necessary the judges of these courts should be made full-time judges, with adequate compensation for such service.

"I recommend legislation to prohibit the practising in his own court by any justice of a District court, and to prohibit all members of the judiciary from participating in political campaigns, either as candidates for public office or by publicly espousing the cause of a candidate or candidates."

Would Cut Mortgage Interest.

Mortgage interest rates should be reduced from a six to five per cent. maximum; industrial banking should come under full supervision of the State banking commissioner; and the law permitting attachment of wages of a debtor should be abrogated, according to the chief executive.

"It is likewise important for the protection of persons engaged in business that the practice of indiscriminate attachments and improper use of the trustee process for real or false claims should no longer be permitted," he said.

"For the protection of business I recommend the enactment of legislation which will require the filing of a bond, with adequate security, with the clerk of court, obligating the real or false creditor to indemnify the debtor for all losses resulting from the attachment in the event that the creditor fails to sustain his case."

"An echo of the recent clash between the governor and the retiring chief executive regarding Ely's and the executive council's wholesale appointments at the close of their tenure of office was seen in Curley's demand that heads of State departments shall be named by each succeeding governor to serve during his term.

"The present system, alleged to be based upon the theory of retaining in office competent career men, is in reality based on the desire to perpetuate political control," Curley said.

"Under any system elected officials would consider it both a duty and a privilege to retain in office men and women who could actually qualify as career executives."

Efficient Administration Hampered.

"Under the existing system the executive is denied direct responsibility and is subject to the machinations and not infrequently the incompetence of men as heads of departments whose continuance in such capacity prevents the chief executive from carrying out his policies or conducting his administration, from the standpoint of efficiency and economy, as he deems best for the interest of the people."

Discussing industrial and economic problems facing the State, Curley stressed the need for immediate action regarding the financial plight of New England railroads.

Of public works, federal relief and housing, the governor said in part:

"During the year that has passed, the policy has been to extend federal financial aid to assist in meeting public welfare costs and in anticipation of the substitution of a public works programme, I have requested the officials of the municipalities of the commonwealth and the officials of the State to draft a programme anticipating their requirements based upon a 50 per cent. contribution by the federal government. I anticipate that this programme may represent a total of $100,000,000 for the commonwealth and the municipalities of the States, and to the present time requests have been submitted totalling in excess of $60,000,000 . . .

"At the present time 45 States of the union, the exceptions being Massachusetts, North Dakota and Oklahoma, are administering the federal emergency relief act in co-operation with and under the direction of federal authorities. In my opinion it is important that Massachusetts join with the other States of the union in aiding the president of the United States in the conduct of this important work . . .

"According to recent government statistics, the present shortage of housing is unprecedented in the history of this country. Under the Massachusetts homestead act . . . the commonwealth is authorized to engage in a housing project. In my opinion, this work can be put into operation in a period of 30 days."

He said State lands near Fall River should be used for homesteads.

Criticizes Pardons.

Wholesale pardonings by his predecessor were indirectly criticized by the chief executive, who advised a complete re-oganization of the Massachusetts penal system.

"The coddling of criminals and the abuses of the pardoning power in the case of persons under sentence for the commission of crimes of an atrocious character to-day," he said, "constitutes a menace to organized society. The system, unless rigorously and speedily checked, must inevitably tend to a breaking down of the morale of the judiciary and in addition destroy the fear upon the part of the criminal that he will be required to undergo the full penalty for the crime which he commits.

He advocated immediately razing of the State prison at Charlestown as "utterly inadequate."

The governor requested an appropriation of $100,000 for stocking streams and forest preserves with fish and game and another fund for development of the recreational facilities of Massachusetts.

Desirability of erecting a suitable structure to commemorate the service of Massachusetts citizens in all wars, "with suitable halls for the veterans of each war," which also might be utilized for conventions, also was brought to the attention of the legislature by the governor.

His address also contained many other recommendations. These included continuation of the State gasolene tax; enactment of a State recovery act which would make enforceable the decrees set forth in the national recovery act; creation of an appellate division of the Superior court to expedite administration of justice and relieve the State Supreme court docket of less important cases; abandonment of non-partisan elections; a 75 per cent. tax on gains of real estate speculators who purchase property within a year of the taking by eminent domain; appointment of a commission for study and revision of State public health laws; more rigid enforcement of highway laws to reduce motor vehicle fatalities; and enactment of a measure to insure co-operation with the federal government in suppressing the narcotic traffic.

Highlights in Gov. Curley's Inaugural

(By UNITED PRESS.)

"In my opinion the affairs of the commonwealth could be conducted more expeditiously by a reduction from the present number to a number one-half as great, or 120 members in the House of Representatives and 20 members in the Senate, and with the sessions held biennially."

* * *

"The governor's council is a relic of the days of royalty and has long since ceased to serve the purpose for which....it was created."

* * *

"County government as at present constituted in Massachusetts represents duplication and waste."

* * *

"I believe that judges should be retired at 70 years of age."

* * *

"That personal responsibility may be placed more directly upon the chief executive . . . I recommend . . . amendment of existing laws as shall enable the chief executive to appoint the commissioners and heads of departments."

* * *

"I accordingly recommend . . . abolition of this pernicious and destructive board (State board of tax appeals)."

* * *

"The pre-primary convention has failed to justify the opinion of its sponsors that it would be an improvement of the system of nominating candidates."

* * *

"I recommend . . . that the State prison at Charlestown be abandoned."

* * *

"The vicous practice of consigning permanently disabled workers and elderly workers to the charity rolls or the poorhouse could . . . be prevented through the establishment of a State fund for workmen's compensation."

* * *

"The coddling of criminals and the abuses of the pardoning power . . . constitutes a menace to organized society."

New Governor of Massachusetts

James M. Curley, former mayor of Boston, to-day became chief executive of the Bay State, succeeding Gov. Joseph B. Ely, for a term of two years.

France now has a machine which detects the presence and determines the position of a silent and cloud-hidden airplane.

RANDOLPH ICE MAN DROWNED

A sad feature in connection with his death is the fact that the husband of Mrs. Fannie D. Giles, a sister of Mrs. Perry, died suddenly in New Haven last Friday, and his funeral services were held here on Monday.

VOCATES DRASTIC ORMS; URGES REDUCTION IN SIZE OF THE GENERAL COURT

(Continued from Page One.)

many State offices and bodies, creation of others, drastic reforms in the judicial and legislative branches, and measures for the betterment of working conditions.

Chief Recommendations.

Salient points in his recommendations were:

Reduction from the present membership of the House and Senate to a number half as great, or 120 State representatives and 20 State senators.

Biennial instead of annual sessions of the legislature.

Abrogation of the present system of county government.

Creation of a State department of justice.

Compulsory retirement of judges at the age of 70.

Abolition of the governor's council, the State board of tax appeals, the Boston finance commission, and the pre-primary convention.

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"There has been but one answer from the beginning of the Christian era for unemployment, namely, work and wages, and that Massachusetts, ever a leader, may continue to hold the proud position it has ever occupied, I comment . . . not only co-operation with federal authorities in the development of the new deal, but the adoption of a programme which will result in the substitution of work and wages for public welfare allotments."

Regarding reduction in membership of the legislature, the governor said:

"When the present legislative system, consisting of 240 members of the House of Representatives and 40 members of the State Senate, was established, conditions in a measure made necessary such a set-up, but the tremendous strides that have been made in recent years in the matter of transportation and communication no longer require a continuance of bodies with a membership as large numerically as at present."

He said the adoption of the system should result in a saving of $1,000,000 to taxpayers during a two-year period.

"The governor's council is a relic of the days of royalty and has long since ceased to serve the purpose for which in the main it was created, namely an opportunity for social aggrandizement of favorites of the ruling power.

"The council as at present constituted, thanks to the unconscionable system of gerrymandering created to obtain and retain control by what was at one time the major political party in Massachusetts, serves to-day as an obstructive force in making difficult if not impossible personal responsibility upon the part of the individual elected as chief executive of the commonwealth, regardless of the particular political party which he is chosen to represent.

Would Retire Judges at 70.

To make the "functioning of our judicial system . . . as alert and efficient as that of the executive department of the government," Curley recommended a compulsory retirement law for judges at the age of 70.

"It is idle talk of private capital furnishing work to the vast army of unemployed in America whose unemployment may be properly traced to agencies beyond the control of the individual worker," he said.

Certain lines of activity long had been regarded as solely the property of Massachusetts. These are textiles, leather, wool, boots and shoes, and fish. Competition and improved methods of transportation make it imperative, he pointed out, that a State planning board be created to cope with the situation.

"The workmen's compensation act, as at present administered, too frequently deprives injured men and women of their just rights," the governor declared. "The vicious practice of consigning permanently disabled workers and elderly workers to the charity rolls or the poorhouse could in my opinion be prevented through the establishment of a State fund for workmen's compensation.

"The excessive premiums now charged in thousands of cases are beyond the ability of the employer to maintain, with the result that as a protective measure only the young and strong are permitted opportunity for work.

"The department of labor and industries could be materially strengthened and its scope for usefulness increased through the transfer of the industrial accident board to the department of labor and industries, there to be administered as a division of that department."

He said compulsory attendance of minors at school until the age of 16 would result in removal of children from industry, thereby increasing opportunities for employment of adults.

Would Abolish Finance Board.

He also urged abolition of the Boston finance commission and the appointment of police commissioners by the governor. In this connection, it was recalled that the principal causes of his bitter differences with Ely and the council resulted from apappointment of Joseph J. Leonard as Boston police commissioner after the resignation of Eugene C. Hultman to accept chairmanship of the metropolitan district commission.

The finance commission continually harassed Curley during his gubernatorial campaign.

"During 12 years of the existence of the finance commission it has been my privilege to serve as mayor of the city of Boston," Curley said, "and notwithstanding destructive criticism from time to time, entirely at variance with the intent and purpose for which the commission was created, it has been possible, through honest, efficient and economical administration, to establish for the city of Boston the highest financial standing of any major American city . . .

"The commission has degenerated into a political nuisance. It has lost caste and has forfeited the confidence of the people. The policy which prompted it has not been adopted generally in other cities in the commonwealth."

The principles of the State in allowing municipalities to govern themselves was violated by authorization of the governor to appoint police commissioners, he asserted, and has not "in my opinion produced more efficient police protection."

On Utility Rates.

He said a change in the method of distribution and determination of costs of electricity and gas was imperative and advised a sliding scale rate system. Representatives of the people should participate in the management of public utilities, according to Curley.

"Electricity," he said, "is no longer a luxury and therefore should be reasonably accessible to all classes, that the full benefits and blessings of modern science may contribute to their comfort as well as to the relief from domestic drudgery that past generations have endured.

"There is no justification for the present schedule on rates on electricity and gas, since it is predicated on the discarded theory of limited sales volume and large profits. The present-day theory is large sales volume and small profits, and a reduction in the rates both of gas and electricity should be established at once by the public utilities commission."

The system under which public utilities commissioners' salaries are borne partly by public service corporations should end at once, the new governor declared, and the entire amount be paid by the commonwealth.

Failure of the State department of public utilities to act in regard to telephone rates makes it appear advisable that some other governmental agency, probably the attorney-general's department, "secure justice for the users of telephone service," he said.

Curley pointed out that Chicago and Washington recently had been awarded $20,000,000 and $1,000,000, respectively, by the courts in suits for refunds from telephone companies.

Would Kill Pre-Primary Plan.

Curley, who defeated Gen. Charles H. Cole in the primary after Cole had been nominated at the democratic convention at Worcester, charged that the pre-primary convention was an "abridgment of the rights of the voters in the nomination of candidates."

"Believing that the right of the individual citizen is paramount to the right of any political party, I respectfully recommend the enactment of legislation providing for the repeal of the pre-primary convention act," he said.

The chief executive said the dissatisfaction with the present automobile insurance law was due principally to failure to make complete investigation of accidents.

"The high insurance rates are not only a burden to the owners of automobiles," he said, "but they constitute a tremendous sales resistance in one of our greatest industries.

"Under the present law all fatal accidents must be investigated at the descretion of the registrar of motor vehicles. In 1933 there were 727 fatal accidents investigated, but in 40,216 non-fatal accidents there was no investigation made in the 34,470 cases which were reported . . . due to the failure to investigate this enormous number of accidents there was an increase in the ranks of the careless and reckless drivers with the result that dishonest and exaggerated claims were permitted to multiply, with a corresponding increase in the injury claims."

State Justice Department.

Creation of a State depratment of justice modeled on federal lines for the suppression of organized crime was advanced by Curley.

"Recent outrages and almost daily acts of banditry and gangsterism call for vigorous and immediate action," the governor explained.

"The federal government, through its department of justice, has demonstrated in recent months its efficiency in the warfare on criminal gangs. Within a few weeks at a conference held in Washington, under the auspices of the department of justice, the president of the United States recommended a closer co-ordination of State and federal agencies. I am in full sympathy with the president's recommendation.

"The attorney-general should have general supervision over the enforcement of the criminal law of the commonwealth. It is very likely that he now has under existing law full authority to control criminal prosecution in any district of the commonwealth, and to exercise supervision over the administration of their offices by district-attorneys. I believe it would be advisable to place direct responsibility upon the attorney-general and to give him any neces-

comparable to that of the United States."

He pointed out abuses of existing liquor laws and requested enactment of corrective measures modelled on those in force before adoption of the prohibition amendment. These included limiting sales in public places, other than by innholders and licensed clubs, until 11 P. M. and with no sale permitted on Sundays, holidays and election days.

Ask Income Tax Boost.

Home owners to-day pay nearly twice as much as in 1916, while the income taxpayer has been able to prevent any increase of the original 1916 rates, Curley said.

"This is a manifest injustice and I ask you to give serious consideration to the increase of income tax rates to a level that will bring them into balance with the increase in real estate tax rates since 1916.

"In view of constantly increasing expenditures, one way in which tax relief can be secured for owners of real estate and for business and industrial enterprises is by a transfer of the tax burden from those who to-day are unfairly burdened to the owners of intangible personal property who now escape a just share of the taxes required for the conduct of government."

The State board of tax appeals has shown "an utter disregard for the values deemed equitable by the boards of assessors in the cities and towns and should be abolished," according to the governor.

"Since its organization the board has been dominated and dictated to in its decisions by wealthy owners of property interested in shifting the burden of the cost of government to the less powerful and influential elements of each community, namely, the small home owners," Curley declared.

The statute giving the State commission on administration and finance power to further or retard any programme initiated by elected officials should be abolished, the governor recommended.

"The State auditor of the commonwealth is elected by and answerable to the people of the commonwealth," he said. It is essential that he should have direct control and supervision of receipts and expenditures . . . a board charged with the responsibility for the preparation of the annual budget and the purchase of such materials as may be required by the commonwealth should, in my opinion, be subject to the direct control by the auditor of the commonwealth."

Curley requested legislation "which would permit appointment by the governor of a chairman of the commission on administration and finance, a budget commissioner, a purchasing agent and a comptroller, to serve under and be subject to such rules as the State auditor may promulgate."

District Courts Reorganization.

Relative to reorganization of district courts the governor said:

"The District courts of the commonwealth have become a most important factor in the administration of justice. While at one time they were concerned chiefly with the handling of minor cases, their jurisdiction has been enlarged from time to time until at the present time they have concurrent jurisdiction with the Superior court in civil actions . . . these courts should be so organized and constituted as to effectively bear a substantial burden of civil litigation that is now congesting the dockets of the Superior court . . . it is necessary the judges of these courts should be made full-time judges, with adequate compensation for such service.

"I recommend legislation to prohibit the practising in his own court by any justice of a District court, and to prohibit all members of the judiciary from participating in political campaigns, either as candidates for public office or by publicly espousing the cause of a candidate or candidates."

Would Cut Mortgage Interest.

Mortgage interest rates should be reduced from a six to five per cent. maximum; industrial banking should come under full supervision of the State banking commissioner; and the law permitting attachment of wages of a debtor should be abrogated, ac-

protection of persons engaged in business that the practice of indiscriminate attachments and improper use of the trustee process for real or false claims should no longer be permitted," he said.

"For the protection of business I recommend the enactment of legislation which will require the filing of a bond, with adequate security, with the clerk of court, obligating the real or false creditor to indemnify the debtor for all losses resulting from the attachment in the event that the creditor fails to sustain his case."

"An echo of the recent clash between the governor and the retiring chief executive regarding Ely's and the executive council's wholesale appointments at the close of their tenure of office was seen in Curley's demand that heads of State departments shall be named by each succeeding governor to serve during his term.

"The present system, alleged to be based upon the theory of retaining in office competent career men, is in reality based on the desire to perpetuate political control," Curley said.

"Under any system elected officials would consider it both a duty and a privilege to retain in office men and women who could actually qualify as career executives."

Efficient Administration Hampered.

"Under the existing system the executive is denied direct responsibility and is subject to the machinations and not infrequently the incompetence of men as heads of departments whose continuance in such capacity prevents the chief executive from carrying out his policies or conducting his administration, from the standpoint of efficiency and economy, as he deems best for the interest of the people."

Discussing industrial and economic problems facing the State, Curley stressed the need for immediate action regarding the financial plight of New England railroads.

Of public works, federal relief and housing, the governor said in part:

"During the year that has passed, the policy has been to extend federal financial aid to assist in meeting public welfare costs and in anticipation of the substitution of a public works programme, I have requested the officials of the municipalities of the commonwealth and the officials of the State to draft a programme anticipating their requirements based upon a 50 per cent. contribution by the federal government. I anticipate that this programme may represent a total of $100,000,000 for the commonwealth and the municipalities of the States, and to the present time requests have been submitted totalling in excess of $60,000,000 . . .

"At the present time 45 States of the union, the exceptions being Massachusetts, North Dakota and Oklahoma, are administering the federal emergency relief act in co-operation with and under the direction of federal authorities. In my opinion it is important that Massachusetts join with the other States of the union in aiding the president of the United States in the conduct of this important work . . .

"According to recent government statistics, the present shortage of housing is unprecedented in the history of this country. Under the Massachusetts Homestead act . . . the commonwealth is authorized to engage in a housing project. In my opinion, this work can be put into operation in a period of 30 days."

He said State lands near Fall River should be used for homesteads.

Criticizes Pardons.

Wholesale pardonings by his predecessor were indirectly criticized by the chief executive, who advised a complete re-oganization of the Massachusetts penal system.

"The coddling of criminals and the abuses of the pardoning power in the case of persons under sentence for the commission of crimes of an atrocious character to-day," he said, "constitutes a menace to organized society. The system, unless rigorously and speedily checked, must inevitably tend to a breaking down of the morale of the judiciary and in addition destroy the fear upon the part of the criminal that he will be required to undergo the full penalty for the crime which he commits.

He advocated immediately razing of the State prison at Charlestown as "utterly inadequate."

The governor requested an appropriation of $100,000 for stocking streams and forest preserves with fish and game and another fund for development of the recreational facilities of Massachusetts.

Desirability of erecting a suitable structure to commemorate the service of Massachusetts citizens in all wars, "with suitable halls for the veterans of each war," which also might be utilized for conventions, also was brought to the attention of the legislature by the governor.

His address also contained many other recommendations. These included continuation of the State gasolene tax; enactment of a State recovery act which would make enforceable the decrees set forth in the national recovery act; creation of an appellate division of the Superior court to expedite administration of justice and relieve the State Supreme court docket of less important cases; abandonment of non-partisan elections; a 75 per cent. tax on gains of real estate speculators who purchase property within a year of the taking by eminent domain; appointment of a commission for study and revision of State public health laws; more rigid enforcement of highway laws to reduce motor vehicle fatalities; and enactment of a measure to insure co-operation with the federal government in suppressing the narcotic traffic.

Highlights in Gov. Curley's Inaugural

(By UNITED PRESS.)

"In my opinion the affairs of the commonwealth could be conducted more expeditiously by a reduction from the present number to a number one-half as great, or 120 members in the House of Representatives and 20 members in the Senate, and with the sessions held biennially."

* * *

"The governor's council is a relic of the days of royalty and has long since ceased to serve the purpose for which....it was created."

* * *

"County government as at present constituted in Massachusetts represents duplication and waste."

* * *

"I believe that judges should be retired at 70 years of age."

* * *

"That personal responsibility may be placed more directly upon the chief executive . . . I recommend . . . amendment of existing laws as shall enable the chief executive to appoint the commissioners and heads of departments."

* * *

"I accordingly recommend . . . abolition of this pernicious and destructive board (State board of tax appeals)."

* * *

"The pre-primary convention has failed to justify the opinion of its sponsors that it would be an improvement of the system of nominating candidates."

* * *

"I recommend . . . that the State prison at Charlestown be abandoned."

* * *

"The vicous practice of consigning permanently disabled workers and elderly workers to the charity rolls or the poorhouse could . . . be prevented through the establishment of a State fund for workmen's compensation."

* * *

"The coddling of criminals and the abuses of the pardoning power . . . constitutes a menace to organized society."

New Governor of Massachusetts

James M. Curley, former mayor of Boston, to-day became chief executive of the Bay State, succeeding Gov. Joseph B. Ely, for a term of two years.

France now has a machine which detects the presence and determines the position of a silent and cloud-hidden airplane.

GAZETTE
Taunton, Mass.

JAN 3 1935

GOV. CURLEY INAUGURATED

In Address to Legislature He Asks Tha Lawmakers Be Reduced By Half and That Executive Council Be Abolished. State Departmen of Justice in the State Urg

(By The Associated Press)

BOSTON, Jan. 3.—Governor James M. Curley, in his inaugural address before a joint session of the Legislature, today asked that membership in that body be cut in half; and that the Governor's Council, Board of Tax Appeals, Boston Finance Commission and the present form of County government be abolished.

He demanded that district court judges be prohibited from practicing in their own courts and from participating in politics and proposed creation of a district circuit court. Judges should be retired at the age of 70, he declared.

Please Turn to Page 14

liberalization and strengthening of labor laws.

Increasing of the compulsory school age from 14 to 16.

Reduction of the cost of workmen's compensation insurance; liberalization of payments under it and reposing its administration in the department of labor and industries.

Exemption of wages from attachment prior to a court judgment.

Reduction of working hours in State institutions to 44 hours a week and increase of pay.

Administration of Federal relief in Massachusetts by the State gov-

sent. It is an expensive and unnecessary institution, the abolition of which would be a contributing factor to the honest, efficient and economical administration of State government."

In advocating reduction in membership in the legislature, Governor Curley said:

"In my opinion, the affairs of the Commonwealth could be conducted more expeditiously and with greater safety and benefit to the public, with more direct responsibility and more economically, by a reduction from the present number to a number one half as great, or to 120 members in the House of Representatives and 20 members in the Senate and with sessions held biennially.

"The adoption of this sys should result in a saving conse tively estimated during a two period of about $1,000,000."

GAZETTE
Taunton, Mass.

JAN 3 1935

Wrangled 15 Hours Before a Recess

State Senate at 2 A. M. Decides on Brief Rest

(By The Associated Press)

BOSTON, Jan. 3.—The president-less Senate may wrangle and filibuster to its heart's content—Governor-elect James M. Curley plans to be inaugurated at noon today.

The weary members of the upper house recessed at 2:30 o'clock this morning after more than 15 hours of wrangling, recessing and filibustering. The recess ends at 10 a. m. and many believed that by that time the Republican and Democratic members could get together on a candidate.

Governor-elect Curley said last night they might wrangle just as long as they pleased, but they hadn't a chance of interfering with his plans to be inaugurated this noon.

"Chief Justice Arthur P. Rugg of the Supreme Court is competent to administer the oath of office, if the Senate has not at that time elected a president," the Governor-elect said.

The all day and all night session of the Senate yesterday was a series of caucuses, recess, and filibusters.

The Democrats were determined to prevent organiation and election of a president until they had been promised a share of the committee chairmanships.

Their Republican rivals were as determined to keep the Senate in session until the filibuster was broken.

Then, Senator William A. Davenport, Republican, of Greenfield, said he was too tired to continue and he voted with the Democrats to recess. The vote on the recess was 20 to 19.

Senator James G. Moran of Mansfield, as senior member of the upper branch, was in the chair through the long, tiresome session.

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URLEY INAU

UGURATED

ued From Page One)

he new Governor asked creation of a State Department of Justice under the Attorney General, with the detective branch of the police transferred to that department. He urged that there be no "coddling" for criminals and that the pardoning power be not abused.

Governor Curley did not directly refer to the almost eleventh hour appointments of his predecessor, Joseph B. Ely, of Curley foes to important State offices, but he did say:

"That personal responsibility may be placed more directly upon the chief executive in the conduct of the duties of his office, I recommend such legislation for amendment to the existing laws as shall enable the chief executive to appoint the commissioners and heads of departments, other than the constitutional departments to serve during his term of office."

"Under the existing system," said Governor Curley, "the executive is denied direct responsibility, and is subject to the machinations and not infrequently the incompetence of men as heads of departments whose continuance in such capacity prevents the chief executive from carrying out his policies or conducting his administration, from the standpoint of efficiency and economy, as he deems best for the interests of the people."

Urges New Deal Methods

Much of Curley's address dealt with labor and kindred subjects. Some of his proposals follow:

Development of "New Deal methods" for Massachusetts.

Creation of a State planning board.

Liberalization and strengthening of labor laws.

Increasing of the compulsory school age from 14 to 16.

Reduction of the cost of workmen's compensation insurance; liberalization of payments under it and reposing its administration in the department of labor and industries.

Exemption of wages from attachment prior to a court judgment.

Reduction of working hours in State institutions to 44 hours a week and increase of pay.

Administration of Federal relief in Massachusetts by the State government.

Housing projects by the State and by communities, with particular attention to a tract of State land near Fall River.

Revision of State health laws.

Adoption of a State national recovery administration act.

The governor urged that the State's recreational advantages be developed and proposed that $100,000 be spent stocking the State with fish and game. He advocated erection of a great auditorium as a war memorial.

The new governor demanded reduction in public utility rates and the possible election of members of the Public Utilities Commission. He also advocated reduction of mortgage interest rates from 6 to 5 per cent, if it could be done constitutionally. He favored the placing of industrial banking under the Bank Commissioner and the placing of the State Commission on Administration and Finance under the State Auditor. He asked the Legislature to "give earnest attention to the increase of income tax rates to a level that will bring them into balance with the increase in real estate tax rates since 1916."

Governor Curley also said he favored retention of the third cent of the gasoline tax for another year. The tax will expire this year unless extended. He also favored increase in the tax on intangibles.

More thorough investigation of automobile accidents and better enforcement of highway laws were advocated as steps to reduce automobile insurance rates.

For Railroad Consolidation

In advocating consolidation of New England railroads Governor Curley said:

"Providing consolidation can be agreed upon with adequate provision for the retention of control that would safeguard the interests of New England, improve the transportation system, and aid in the development of New England industries and resources, thereby increasing the number of employees, there is no way to justify a failure to act."

To curb speculation in lands in anticipation of public improvements, Governor Curley advocated a 75 per cent tax on profits made in such transactions if the land has been acquired by the speculator less than a year before being taken over by the State.

The Governor spoke against non-partisan municipal elections and favored return to the party system. He favored appointment of police commissioners by mayors, instead of by the Governor.

State hospitals and other institutions should be modernized, the Governor told the Legislature. He urged the State co-operate with the Federal government in combating the narcotic evil.

For Constitutional Convention

The Governor asked that a Constitutional convention be called to effect various changes, declaring:

"The necessity for less politics and a more business-like method of conducting certain State and county activities is generally accepted. The ordinary method of procedure under the Constitution, through the medium of initiative petition, is both cumbersome and slow. Apparently the most satisfactory and expeditious method of changing the system of conducting governmental activities in the State counties, and cities and towns is through a Constitutional convention."

He referred to the Governor's Council as "a relic of the days of royalty."

"The Council, as at present constituted," he said, "thanks to gerrymandering created to obtain and retain control by what was at one time the major political party in Massachusetts, serves today as an obstructive force in making difficult if not impossible personal responsibility upon the part of the individual elected as chief executive of the Commonwealth, regardless of the particular political party which he is chosen to represent. It is an expensive and unnecessary institution, the abolition of which would be a contributing factor to the honest, efficient and economical administration of State government."

In advocating reduction in membership in the legislature, Governor Curley said:

"In my opinion, the affairs of the Commonwealth could be conducted more expeditiously and with greater safety and benefit to the public, with more direct responsibility and more economically, by a reduction from the present number to a number one half as great, or to 120 members in the House of Representatives and 20 members in the Senate and with sessions held biennially.

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ITEM
Clinton, Mass.

JAN 3 1935

SENATE FILIBUSTERS AS STATE SECRETARY SWEARS IN CURLEY

Governor At Wife's Grave

Boston, Jan. 3—Before leaving for the State House, to become the 53rd governor of Massachusetts, James M. Curley and his son, Leo, today visited the grave of his wife at Old Calvary cemetery in Jamaica Plain.

Never Before in History of Legislature Has Anyone But Solon Head Administered Oath to Governor

LATTER'S ADDRESS OF RECORD LENGTH

Boston, Jan. 3—Without the presence of the Senate, a situation unprecedented, James M. Curley took the oath of office as the 53rd governor of Massachusetts this afternoon in the crowded House chamber.

The Senate was engaged in a filibuster over election of a president and Democratic representation in committee chairmanships.

Gov. Curley received the oath of office from Sec. of State Frederic W. Cook as National Guard cannon roared a 19 gun salute across snow-covered Boston Common and thousands of persons jammed the Capitol.

Never before in the history of the Legislature, has the governor been sworn in by anyone but the president of the Senate.

Sec. of State Swears in Governor

Boston Jan. 3—Gov. James M. Curley was given an ovation when he started his inaugural message. He had taken the oath of office under Section 3, Chapter 222, of the General Laws.

Democratic leaders in the Senate had tried for a recess so members might hear the governor.

Sen. Frank Hurley, claiming the new governor had been ignored, read important sections of the message.

Gov. Curley had been given a cordial greeting by Gov. Joseph B. Ely, his predecessor, who had just walked down the long stairs at the Bulfinch front of the capitol alone, in keeping with an old tradition. Before leaving, he had presented to the new governor, in accordance with a custom begun in 1860, a copy of the General Statutes of Massachusetts of that year, a timeworn Bible, and a key, bearing the tag, "Council Chamber."

The House chamber, where both branches of the Legislature were in joint session, was crowded to its fullest capacity. From a vantage point high in the visitors' gallery, surrounded by her guests, Miss Mary Curley saw and heard her father sworn in as chief executive of Massachusetts for the next two years.

The governor-elect was surrounded by state officials, members of the executive council, and his military staff. Among the distinguished guests attending the inauguration ceremonies were James Roosevelt, eldest son of the president, and Dwight L. Hoopingarner, associate director of the Federal Housing administration. Governors from other states, judges, representatives of the federal government, and mayors of many cities were present.

Sound amplifiers carried the inauguration proceedings to packed corridors and to the Gardner auditorium filled to capacity by those who were unable to enter the House chamber.

Immediately after Governor-elect Curley was sworn into office, the oath of office was administered to Joseph L. Hurley of Fall River, as lieutenant-governor. Newly-elected members of the Governor's Council were also sworn into office.

Secretary of State Frederic W. Cook, State Treasurer Charles F. Hurley, State Auditor Thomas H. Buckley and Atty. Gen. Paul A. Dever will not be sworn into office until Wednesday, Jan. 16.

Following the inauguration exercises, a reception was arranged in the Hall of Flags. Then the governor-elect, with his daughter, and Lieut. Gov. and Mrs. Joseph L. Hurley, go to the executive chambers. Governor-elect Curley was a luncheon guest of the adjutant general and staff at a downtown hotel where Miss Mary Curley presided at a luncheon for women guests.

In the evening Governor-elect Curley and Miss Curley will be dinner guests of the First Corps Cadets at the Algonquin club and will then proceed to the inaugural ball at Columbus avenue armory.

Applause, Cheers Frequent:

Boston, Jan. 3—Gov. James M. Curley was interrupted by applause frequently during the delivery of his inaugural message this afternoon. The greatest applause and cheers came when he spoke of abolishing the executive council, stating that the council harked back to the days of royalty.

The House Chamber was in a din for several minutes. The new governor smiled. The roar continued and Gov. Curley finally restored order by rapping with the gavel. At least 10,000 persons thronged the capitol, and heard the long address.

Gov. Curley began at 12.33 p. m. and concluded at 1.54 p. m.

Senate Declares Recess:

Boston, Jan. 3—Half an hour after Gov. James M. Curley had been inducted into office and begun his inaugural address, the Senate this afternoon halted its filibustering battle over election of a president and Democratic representation in committee chairmanships and declared a two-hour recess.

Members raced to the House Chamber to hear Gov. Curley. The vote for recess interrupted a deadlock which had lasted for three hours today and 16 hours at a session last night and prevented Gov. Curley from being sworn in by the president of the Senate.

Gov. Curley's Message to Legislature

Boston, Jan. 3—Unfolding a gigantic program to substitute "work and wages" for public welfare allotments and recommending sweeping changes in government, Gov. James M. Curley this afternoon delivered to the 149th annual Great and General Court the longest inaugural message on record in Massachusetts.

Putting Massachusetts foursquare behind the New Deal of President Roosevelt and calling for liberalization and strengthening of certain labor laws, Gov. Curley told a joint session of the legislature in the crowded house chamber of his plans for:

A $100,000,000 public works program for state and municipalities based on a 50 per cent contribution by the Federal government; elimination of slums; development of a 4,000 acre homestead site near Fall River; a $200,000 fish and game stocking plan; erection of a mammoth war memorial; increase in income taxes and relief in real estate taxes; and investigation of underpayment of income taxes during the ten preceding years.

The new governor suggested abolishment of the following: Executive council, "relic of the days of royalty;" Board of Tax Appeals, "pernicious and destructive;" Boston Finance commission, "smirching the reputation and character of officials;" county government, "wasteful and inefficient;" non-partisan elections in cities, "a failure;" pre-primary conventions, also "a failure;" appointment of certain police commissioners by the governor.

Gov. Curley bluntly told the legislators that the membership of both branches should be cut in half.

He called for a reduction in electric, gas and telephone rates. Adoption of a lower electric and gas rate schedule on a sliding scale system would result in increased consumption, increased revenue and increased benefits to the public, he said. The state utilities department failed to act following the Chicago telephone rate decision and he suggested the attorney general's department act. He warned that it might be necessary to have members of the public utilities commission elected by popular vote.

Drunken and reckless drivers should be barred permanently from the use of motor vehicles, declared the governor in pointing to 921 automobile deaths last year. He urged a reduction in insurance rates, less zones under the compulsory automobile law, and investigation of all accidents to reduce false claims.

Gov. Curley had a number of recommendations for the judiciary

(Continued on Page Four)

CLINTON, MASS., DAILY ITE

Governor At Wife's Grave

Boston, Jan. 3—Before leaving for the State House, to become the 53rd governor of Massachusetts, James M. Curley and his son, Leo, today visited the grave of his wife at Old Calvary cemetery in Jamaica Plain.

AL AFFAIRS

The Pi Epsilon sorority held an enjoyable New Year's party on Wednesday evening at the home of Miss Dorothy Gibbs on Cedar street. Each member present received a gift from beneath a beautifully illuminated and decorated Christmas tree. Refreshments of chicken and assorted sandwiches, cake, candy, ice cream, mixed nuts, pickles and olives were served. The following attended: Mae and Genevieve O'Malley, Mary Matchett, Dorothy Wilson, Loretta Russell, Alyce Tierney, Ruth Matanson, Dorothy Gibbs, Mary Innamorati, Jean LaPlante, Mary Sorel, Angela McDonald, Evelyn Schneider, Catherine Flaherty, Kathleen McMahon, Mrs. Orden Baer and Mrs. Esther Broderick.

SENATE FILIBUSTERS AS STATE SECRETARY SWEARS IN CURLEY

(Continued from Page One)

including: An appelate division for the Superior court; compulsory retirement of judges at 70, district courts to handle civil cases, prevent judges from acting as attorneys in their own courts or taking part in political campaigns and placing district court judges on full time and on a circuit basis.

"National prosperity," he said, "is dependent upon a larger distribution of the profits of industry to labor and a less generous return to capital," and he announced he was bringing together the "ablest leaders in their particular fields" as a "thinking machine" to prevent costly errors in this era of evolution.

He spoke of the possible consolidation of New England railroads, suggested a reduction from six to five per cent on home mortgages and called for a transfer of state detectives to the attorney general's department to form a department of justice patterned after the Federal department.

As a flareback to the controversy with retiring Gov. Joseph B. Ely, the new chief executive suggested that commissioners and heads of departments should be appointed by the governor to serve during his term, including heads of the state finance departments.

Gov. Curley said the state prison at Charlestown should be razed, a receiving station for serious offenders erected, the Norfolk State Prison colony enlarged, first offenders taken out of Concord reformatory and sprinkler systems installed in state insane hospitals to relieve the menace of fire. He took a fling at the "coddling of criminals" and wholesale granting of pardons. He demanded cooperation in the enforcement of narcotic laws.

Return to the pre-prohibition 11 p. m. closing time and no sale on Sundays and holidays in liquor dispensing was urged. So was legislation exempting from attachment, wages of a debtor prior to a judgment by court order and a law making tax speculators pay 75 per cent of gain in purchase of property within one year of the taking by eminent domain.

He asked for a retention of the extra one-cent gasoline tax used in welfare aid.

"The enactment into law of the recommendations as contained in this inaugural address (58 pages) will tax the wisdom, energy and courage of the membership of the law-making branch of our government," concluded Gov. Curley.

Lashing Ely Policies

Boston, Jan. 3—An indirect but vigorous lashing of the policy of retiring Gov. Joseph B. Ely and the executive council in granting a record number of pardons to prisoners in state penal institutions, was delivered by Gov. James M. Curley, in his inaugural address today.

"The coddling of criminals and the abuses of the pardoning power in the case of persons under sentence for the commission of crimes of an atrocious character today constitutes a menace to organized society," declared Gov. Curley.

"The system, unless rigorously and speedily checked, must inevitably tend to a breaking down of the morale of the judiciary and in addition destroy the fear upon the part of the criminal that he will be required to undergo the full penalty for the crime which he commits. A courageous and just judge discharging the duties of his office in conformity with the law and conscience should not be held up to contumely through a review, re-trial and release by a body which has not sat in court and heard the evidence, and which is without judicial authority. Society can best be protected not by what is termed a good judge, but a just judge, and the upholding of the findings of a just judge is as essential to the preservation of respect for lawfully constituted authority

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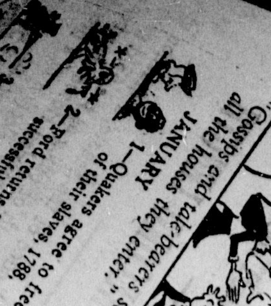
Entered at Post Office, Clinton, Mass., as second class matter.

Thursday Evening, Jan. 3, 1934.

ALMANAC



"Gossips and tale-bearers set on fire all the houses they enter."

JANUARY

1—Quakers agree to free all of their slaves, 1788.

2—Ford returns from his unsuccessful peace trip, 1916.

3—British lose to American troops at Princeton, 1777.

RADIO PROGRAMS

WEAF

7:30 Al Bernard and Paul Dumont.
7:45 Big Freddie Miller.
8:00 Fleischman Hour.
9.00 Showboat.
10:00 Paul Whiteman.
11:00 Correct time.
11:01 News bulletins.
11:05 Musicale.
11:07 Orchestra.

WORC

7:00 Dream
7:15 Miniature
7:45 Joe and
8:00 Spiritual
9:00 Death Valley Days
9:30 Studio.
10:00 Musical Keys.
10:15 Orchestra.
10:30 Organist.
11:15 Orchestra.

WBZ

6:00 Evening Tattler
6:40 Press-Radio
6:45 Same as
7:15 Same as

THE HEADACHE FOLLOWS

In discussing the issue of [illegible] and war it has lately become habit to dismiss the [illegible] certain countries engaging [illegible] because "they are too poor [illegible] fight." The statement rests on foundation so unsubstantial as [illegible] be completely illusory.

None who remembers the nomic state of the world in 1914 would advance such an argument.

The World War proved that economic conditions, no matter how unfavorable to war, do not keep nations from warring upon one another. No fact has been more clearly demonstrated than that in taking up arms a nation is not necessarily handicaped by the absence of a full war chest or a complete war arsenal.

Immediately on the outbreak of the World War all peace-time economic checks were suspended. The nations harnessed themselves to war—making under a regime which, like that of present-day Russia, forbade internal competition. Production was speeded up until the return of peace found every belligerent overproducing everything from wheat to ore.

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SENTINEL
Fitchburg, Mass.

JAN 3 1935

Curley Would Cut Legislature In Half, Abolish Governor's Council, Two Commissions

Incoming Executive, in Inaugural Address, Favors Doing Away With Board of Tax Appeals and Boston Finance Commission; Would Drop Present Form of County Government; Favors Creation of State Department of Justice

BOSTON, Jan. 3 (AP)—Gov. James M. Curley, in his inaugural address before a joint session of the Legislature, today asked that membership in that body be cut in half; and that the governor's council, board of tax appeals, Boston finance commission and the present form of county government be abolished.

A Democrat and the "Original Roosevelt" supporter in the Bay State, the three-time mayor of Boston went into office today as the successor of his bitterest political enemy, another Democrat, Joseph B. Ely, who retired to private life after two terms in the gubernatorial chair.

As he launched his inaugural speech, his predecessor, against whom he fought unsuccessfully for a place in the Democratic national convention, which nominated Franklin D. Roosevelt for the presidency, and who later fought bitterly against Curley's nomination and election as governor, left the State House to return to his home in Westfield. Ely led the Massachusetts Democrats in their unyielding support of Alfred E. Smith for the nomination which Roosevelt won.

He demanded that district court judges be prohibited from practicing in their own courts and from participating in politics and proposed creation of a district circuit court. Judges should be retired at the age of 70, he declared.

The new governor asked creation of a state department of justice un-

(Continued on Page Eleven)

ited direct responsibility, and is subject to the machinations and not infrequently the incompetence of men as heads of departments whose continuance in such capacity prevents the chief executive from carrying out his policies or conducting his administration, from the standpoint of efficiency and economy, as he deems best for the interests of the people."

Much of Curley's address dealt with labor and kindred subjects. Some of his proposals follow:

Development of "new deal methods" for Massachusetts.

Creation of a state planning board.

Liberalization and strengthening of labor laws.

Increasing of the compulsory school age from 14 to 16.

Reduction of the cost of workmen's compensation insurance; liberalization of payments under it and reposing its administration in the department of labor and industries.

Exemption of wages from attachment prior to court judgment.

Reduction of working hours in state institutions to 44 hours a week and increase in pay.

Administration of federal relief in Massachusetts by the state government.

Housing projects by the state and by communities, with particular attention to a tract of state land near Fall River.

Revision of state health laws.

Adoption of a state national recovery administration act.

The governor urged that the state's recreational advantages be developed and proposed that $100,000 be spent stocking the state with fish and game. He advocated erection of a great auditorium as a war memorial.

The new governor demanded reduction in public utility rates and the possible election of members of the public utilities commission. He also advocated reduction of mortgage interest rates from 6 to 5 per cent if it could be done constitutionally. He favored the placing of industrial banking under the bank commissioner and the placing of the state commission on administration and finance under the state auditor. He asked the Legislature to "give earnest attention to the increase of income tax rates to a level that will bring them into balance with the increase in real estate tax rates since 1916."

Gov. Curley also said he favored retention of the third cent of the gasoline tax for another year. The tax will expire this year unless extended. He also favored increase in the tax on intangibles.

More through investigation of automobile accidents and better enforcement of highway laws were advocated as steps to reduce automobile insurance rates.

In advocating consolidation of New Eigland railroads, Gov. Ely said:

"Providing consolidation can be agreed upon, with adequate provision for the retention of control that would safeguard the interests of New England, improve the transportation system, and aid in the development of New England industries and resources, thereby increasing the number of employes, there is no way to justify a failure to act."

To curb speculation in lands in anticipation of public improvements, Gov. Curley advocated a 75 per cent tax on profits made in such transactions if the land has been acquired by the speculator less than a year before being taken over by the state.

The governor spoke against nonpartisan municipal elections and favored return to the party system. He favored appointment of police commissioners by mayors, instead of by the governor.

State hospitals and other institutions should be modernized, the governor told the Legislature. He urged the state cooperate with the federal government in combating the narcotic evil.

The governor asked that a constitutional convention be called to effect various changes, declaring:

"The necessity for less politics and a more business-like method of conducting certain state and county activities is generally accepted. The ordinary method of procedure under the constitution, through the medium of initiative petition, is both cumbersome and slow. Apparently the most satisfactory and expeditious method of changing the system of conducting governmental activities in the state, counties, and cities and towns is through a constitutional convention."

He referred to the governor's council as "a relic of the days of royalty."

"The council as at present constituted," he said, "thanks to gerrymandering created to obtain and retain control by what was at one time the major political party in Massachusetts, serves today as an obstructive force in making difficult if not impossible personal responsibility upon the part of the individual elected as chief executive of the commonwealth, regardless of the particular political party which he is chosen to represent. It is an expensive and unnecessary institution, the abolition of which would be a contributing factor to the honest, efficient and economical administration of state government."

In advocating reduction in membership in the Legislature, Gov. Curley said:

"In my opinion the affairs of the commonwealth could be conducted more expeditiously and with greater safety and benefit to the public, with more direct responsibility and more economically, by a reduction from the present number to a number one-half as great, or to 120 members in the House of Representatives and 20 members in the Senate, and with sessions held biennially. The adoption of this system should result in a saving conservatively estimated during a two year period of about $1,000,000."

wedding ring. She and
were married Monday at the municipal building here and were on their wedding trip.

GOVERNOR CURLEY'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS

(Continued from Page One)

der the attorney general with the detective branch of the police transferred to that department. He urged that there be no "coddling" for criminals and that the pardoning power be not abused.

Gov. Curley did not directly refer to the almost eleventh-hour appointments of his predecessor Joseph B. Ely of Curley foes to important state offices but he did say:

"That personal responsibility may be placed more directly upon the chief executive in the conduct of the duties of his office I recommend such legislation for amendment to the existing laws as shall enable the chief executive to appoint the commissioners and heads of departments, to serve during his term of office."

"Under the existing system," said Gov. Curley, "the executive is denied direct responsibility, and is subject to the machinations and not infrequently the incompetence of men as heads of departments whose continuance in such capacity prevents the chief executive from carrying out his policies or conducting his administration, from the standpoint of efficiency and economy, as he deems best for the interests of the people."

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Fitchburg, Mass.

JAN 3 1935

Curley Takes Oath

State Senate Democrats Hold Up Election of a President; Speakers Score Republicans

Delay Selection of Officer Who Should Swear in Governor; Secretary Administers Oath

Minority Party Demands Share of Committee Chairmanships; G. O. P. Solons Told Two of Their Colleagues Will Vote for Democratic Candidate

BOSTON, Jan. 3 (A. P.)—A Democratic filibuster, which held the newly convened Massachusetts Senate in deadlock until 2 o'clock this morning, was resumed at 10 a. m. today as the Senate reconvened and as crowds flocked into the State House for the inauguration of Gov. James M. Curley.

The Senate took a recess this afternoon to resume hostilities later.

Due to the filibuster which held up the election of a president of that body, who ordinarily administers the oath to the incoming governor, Frederic W. Cook, secretary of state, performed that task.

Irked by the refusal of Republicans, who hold the balance of power, to promise a share in committee chairmanships, Democratic senators again took the floor, one after another, and refused to yield to their Republican colleagues. The continued filibuster put off the selection of a president of the Senate, who, by law, should swear the new governor into office.

Senator Thomas Burke (R.), Boston, was the first speaker recognized by the temporary presiding officer, Senator James Moran (D.), of Mansfield.

Burke scored the Republicans for refusing to hear the demands of the minority membership for greater committee recognition. He declined to yield the floor to a Republican senator but later gave way to Senator John S. Sullivan (D.), Worcester.

Sullivan said the attitude of the Republicans showed conclusively "they are still the old standpatters."

"The longer the filibuster continues," he added, "the more readily will the people be convinced we are fighting for a just cause and truly representing the masses of the people of the commonwealth."

Sullivan yielded the floor to Senator Walter Considine (D), of New Bedford, who reminded the Senate it was functioning under a government for the many and not for the few.

Senator Angier L. Goodwin (R.), Melrose, gained the floor on a point of personal privilege, asserted he desired to hear the inaugural address and moved the Senate proceed to elect a president.

Senator William S. Conroy (D.), Fall River, promptly assailed Goodwin as "a clever and astute lawyer," and Goodwin, seeking recognition, was refused it by Moran.

While Goodwin pleaded in vain, Conroy continued his argument and above the din could be heard, Senator Joseph Langone, Boston, another Democrat, shouting for Goodwin to "sit down."

Conroy declared the Republicans could not elect their candidate president "because two members of the

(Continued on Page Five)

FRA Winter Sports Program

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Fitchburg, Mass.

JAN 3 1935

Filibuster Continues as Curley Takes Oath

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(Continued on Page Five)

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ER STILL
STATE SENATE

(Continued from Page One)

jority party have agreed to go along with us on a secret ballot."

The Fall River senator said the minority would not give up an inch and would refuse recess motions and continue arguments.

He relinquished the floor to Senator William F. Madden (D.), Boston, who asserted the Democrats would continue the fight until they won their point. He told his Democratic colleagues they could attend the inauguration if they desired and that, meantime, he would continue the arguments on the Senate floor.

Others who took part in the filibuster were Senators Charles McAree (D.), Haverhill, Edward C. Carroll, (D.), Boston, and P. Eugene Casey (D.), Milford. Casey said there were 17 or 18 votes which could be delivered to Senator Moran, Republican, for president.

Madden talked for several minutes before yielding the floor to Senator William McCarthy (D.-Lowell. Shortly before noon an attempt was made to put through a motion for recess but it was killed on voice vote and then on roll call.

A committee of the House entered the Senate chamber and reported the House had organized and was ready for its work. Moran told the committee the Senate would be ready as soon as possible.

Senator Burke assailed the Republican members for "preventing" the senators from participating in the inaugural and said they would answer to their constituents.

"You Republicans have frustrated every attempt to arrive at an amicable solution of the problem," Burke said.

He then gave up the floor to Senator Conroy, Fall River, who declared the Republicans in refusing to authorize Senate participation in the inauguration were playing into the hands of the Democrats.

A motion of Senator Madden, Boston, to recess was killed and Senator Haley, Rowley, was recognized to speak on personal privilege. He asserted he was voting with Republican associates because he had been bound and had no alternative after conferences and caucuses. "There should be a broad-minded feeling here," he said. "I think we should suspend to allow those who want to attend the inaugural to do so."

Another motion to recess at 2.15, made by Senator Madden, was killed as the guns roared denoting the new governor had qualified.

Senator Scanlon, Somerville, then moved that the Senate recess until 2.45, and that the vote be taken by Australian ballot. The chair ruled the vote could not be taken because no new business had intervened.

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7 a. m.	11 a. m.	1.30 p. m.
19	40	40

THE WEATHER

BOSTON, Jan. 3 (AP)—Forecast for Boston and vicinity: Cloudy, rapidly falling temperature late tonight, with temperature in the lower 20's; Friday, fair, much colder, cold wave, temperature near 12 degrees Friday night; moderate southwest winds, becoming strong northwest by Friday.

Conditions: The disturbance that was over North Dakota yesterday had moved eastward today and the lowest pressure was at Parry Sound, Ont. It had caused light snows from Minnesota eastward to Vermont, and the southerly winds induced by this depression in conjunction with the southern high pressure area had caused a general rise in temperature of 10 to 20 degrees in all sections east of the Mississippi river except the extreme North.

The morning temperature readings with maximum and minimum for the past 24 hours:

	8 a. m.	Max.	Min.
Boston	29	29	24
Bermuda	58	64	56
Chicago	36	40	36
Denver	32	60	30
Helena	20	46	18
Jacksonville	44	56	40
Kansas City	38	50	34
Miami	72	74	70
Minneapolis	0	40	0
New Orleans	48	56	46
New York	34	34	32
Norfolk	40	46	38
Philadelphia	34	38	32
St. Louis	40	38	40
San Francisco	42	52	40
Washington	34	44	34

the pres... to membe... terday aftern... nold of Holden, one of the most no... that period.

In a conversational, [illegible] style Mr. Arnold relate[illegible] his many air experiences, [illegible] the conclusion of his [illegible] audience was convinced [illegible] daring flights of present day men hold no more perils [illegible] than did the flights of the old-time balloonists, subject always to the vagaries of the winds and with their destination always in doubt.

Mr. Arnold competed in an international flight in 1909. It started in Germany and for him and his companion it ended in the North Sea, out of sight of land.

His matter of fact description of that flight, which nearly ended in a watery grave for himself and his companion, his tale of his preparation for emersion in the cold waters of the North sea, his inability to swim a stroke, and his humorous sidelights on the experience, held the closest attention of the Rotarians.

Another experience over the Michigan wilderness, fraught with dangers, yet filled with humorous incidents, also proved to be intensely interesting.

In attempting a landing from this flight the anchor of his balloon picked up and carried across country three sections of a wire fence. Three dangling fence posts trailed along at the end of the 50-foot anchor rope.

In an effort to make ground near a large barn the wire fence tore the roof from the barn. A six-team hitch of horses broke ground in every direction as the balloonist and his two companions were dumped unceremoniously into the barn yard.

For some time Mr. Arnold was the official balloon instructor for the United States army, and his experiences in this work were interestingly related.

Charles M. Herlihy, who presided paid high tribute to the memory of Dr. Curtis H. Jennings, for many years a member of the club.

—Clan Leslie, O. S. C., will hold a regular meeting in Pythian hall tonight at 8 o'clock.

—The weekly choir rehearsal of the Highland Baptist church will be omitted this week.

—Mrs. Grace Hager, Boutelle street, is at Burbank hospital for treatment for blood-poisoning in her arm.

—The Idle-a-While club will meet tonight at 7.30 o'clock with Miss Ruth Tibbetts, 53 Lunenburg street.

—A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. Adrien Brudeau, 9 Chester street, yesterday at the Lucy Helen hospital.

—The Altrurian club of the First Methodist church will meet at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Wright, 177 Milk street, tomorrow night at 7.45 o'clock.

—A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. Elie Caissey, 25 Hartford street, yesterday. Mrs. Caissey was Miss Irene Sauve, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Sauve.

—Through a typographical error in last night's Sentinel, the name of Walter E. Holden, vice-chairman of the Elks' New Year's eve party committee, was omitted.

—A whist party will be held Saturday night at 8 o'clock at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Sharp, 30 Chestnut street, for the benefit of the Caledonian carnival.

—A local branch of the Townsend club is expected to be formed tomorrow night at a meeting at 75 Main street tomorrow night at 7.30. The public is invited to attend.

—The Purple council of Loyal Wachusett lodge, I. O. O. F., M. U., will meet at the home of Mrs. Ernest Myrer, 73 Cascade street, at 7 o'clock tomorrow evening.

District Court

An old complaint charging Louis Kerekes with assault with a dangerous weapon was again continued until Jan. 10 by Judge T. F. Gallagher in district court today. Four other defendants, arrested at the same time, also charged with drunkenness, were also in court again and complaints against them were continued to Jan. 10.

An old complaint charging Roy E. Snowman, Cambridge, with operating under the influence of liquor and also one charging him with being drunk were continued until Jan. 17. Atty. M. Fred O'Connell represented Kerekes and Snowman.

—A whist party will be held tonight at 8 o'clock in the parish house of the German Congregational church.

—A meeting of the Fitchburg Metropolitan Insurance Co. employes will be held at the Hotel Raymond Jan. 10.

—A requiem high mass for the repose of the soul of Angelo Seretto was celebrated at St. Anthony's church this morning at 9 o'clock by Rev. Angelo Carpinella.

—Miss Margaret Hilferty and Mrs. Lorraine Gardner have received word that they have successfully passed the state board examinations and are now registered nurses.

Sp

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SENTINEL
Fitchburg, Mass.

JAN 3 1935

Full Moon, Jan. 19, 10h. 44m., morn., E.
Last Quarter, Jan. 27, 2h. 59m., even., W.

GOV. CURLEY'S INAUGURAL

Gov. Curley's inaugural address is an unusual state document, and, if it is taken too seriously, it becomes a startling one.

It reflects the man perfectly. Having defeated the convention-endorsed candidate in the primaries. and having won the election over his Republican opponent by a flattering majority, Mr. Curley presents his views to the legislature with cocksureness; he rushes in where angels fear to tread; he enunciates a positivist explanation of the ills of the world and their cure; he recommends legislation that would amount to a virtual revolution in the administration of state government.

The speech also reflects Mr. Curley's political background. As an original Roosevelt man, he takes his cue on many state problems from the federal administration's program. On railroad rehabilitation, public works, relief, law enforcement, narcotic drug control, public utilities and other subjects the new governor's thinking has been oriented by the New Deal at Washington.

In fact, he says in the opening paragraph that the national New Deal "of necessity requires the development of New Deal methods in the states and the subdivisions of the states of the Union." Mr. Curley is a devotee to the party of Andrew Jackson and state's rights, who nevertheless pledges allegiance to federalized control. As such he is in the company of many other latter-day Democrats.

His speech reflects, too, his political past in that it strikes out boldly at political institutions or laws or practices which have annoyed him in the past or promise to annoy him as governor. He remembers the irritations in his climb up the political ladder, and now that he is at the top, so to speak, he seeks to exert his power to remove the causes of irritation. Thus he would do away with the pre-primary convention system. He would abolish the Boston Finance Commission. He would repeal the laws which provide for the state appointment of local police commissioners. He would abolish the state board of tax appeals. He would hitch the state Commission on Administration and Finance to the auditor's office, giving each incoming governor the right to appoint a chairman of the commission and the other three members who act respectively as budget commissioner, purchasing agent, and comptroller, all of them to serve under the authority of the auditor.

Moreover, Mr. Curley would enable each incoming governor to appoint all his own commissioners and heads of departments, except those elected by the people, instead of continuing the present system whereby the terms of office for commissioners and heads of departments overlap from one administration to another.

Mr. Curley has been an independent political boss, and he carries his spirit of independence to the chief executive's office. In many respects it is a laudable aim to centralize executive responsibility in the hands of the governor, but Mr. Curley goes too far, striking out at several important checks and balances which have been devised, not to hamper governors or to diminish their responsibility, but to safeguard the people's rights, to keep the iniquities of the spoils system at a minimum, and to check the rashness of any executive who may not show the balance of judgment which the people expected of him.

In the extremity of his desire for executive independence, Mr. Curley would abolish the governor's council. His blast against it (he calls it a "relic of the days of royalty") fails to take into account the constructive good which it accomplishes as an arm of the executive branch of government, confirming appointments, passing upon pardons, and otherwise working with the governor in "ordering and directing the affairs of the commonwealth." The council has been and can remain an excellent check to the rampant use of executive powers for political aggrandizement.

It is a noteworthy fact that in all his proposals for increasing the personal responsibility of the governor—the abilition of the council, revision of the Commission on Administration and Finance, the granting of power to each incoming governor to appoint his own commissioners and heads of departments—he omits one of the most salutary reforms for the accomplishment of his professed aim; namely, the shortening of the ballot.

The governor's cabinet—secretary of state, treasurer, attorney general and auditor—are elected by the people. Executive responsibility is divided thereby. The ballot should be shortened and the governor allowed to appoint his own cabinet, with the possible exception of the auditor.

Mr. Curley, instead of advocating the short ballot, makes at least two proposals which would have the opposite effect; namely, strengthening the independent power of the cabinet members who are elected by the people and are responsible to the people. He would make the Commission on Administration and Finance responsible to the auditor, over whom the governor has no power of hiring and firing. He would also increase the power of the attorney general's office by transferring the state detective force to that office and giving the attorney general supervision over district attorneys.

This latter proposal, which Mr. Curley believes can be accomplished without new legislation, was discussed at length at the recent crime control convention at Washington. The objection to it is that it would place district attorneys under the domination of state politics.

The governor goes the Taxpayers' League and the State Grange one better by proposing not only biennial sessions of the legislature but also a reduction in the number of legislators. He would abolish county government. He would retire judges at a fixed retirement age. He would call a constitutional convention for effecting those changes which cannot be brought about by statute.

He seems quite sure of himself, and his positivist attitude gets him into trouble when, in his introductory remarks, he essays an analysis of general national conditions and prescribes for their remedy. He settles upon a rather amazing specific: universal instruction in economics. That is his pet solution. Says he:

"In our educational system in the past, insufficient emphasis has been placed upon the study of economics . . . It is important that opportunity for acquiring more than an elemental knowledge of economics be provided in our public schools, so that the men and women of America may be better equipped mentally to render that service to the nation and its people that is essential to the continued existence of the form of government under which we live . . . A workable program of economic security for all the people with a higher standard of living for the masses and a lowered cost of production represents a reform which is attainable provided we have the courage and the knowledge of economics necessary to essay the solution . . . This measure of social justice may not come overnight, yet it is a goal that must be attained and can be achieved through the inclusion of economics as a compulsory study in our educational system."

The simple-hearted faith of Mr. Curley in the compulsory teaching of economics in our public schools as the means of attaining social betterment is an amazing thing in view of the complete breakdown of economics as a science upon which we can rely to create orderliness in human affairs and to map plans for the future. Economists have been thoroughly repudiated as the "scientific" charters of the "way out." No, what Carlyle called the "dismal science" is wholly inadequate for the job. The crisis in modern life is not only a crisis in economy. It is a crisis in character, a crisis in discipline and a crisis in thought. It is not to be solved by the science of economics or by any other science.

It would be just as fitting to recommend the compulsory study of ethics in the public schools as it would the study of economics, for in the long run, the question of ethical human behavior, apart and distinct from so-called "economic laws" will determine whether we are to win or lose the fight for preservation of our civilization and the promotion of social justice.

Here and There

The figures

Press Clipping Service
2 Park Square
BOSTON MASS.

ENTERPRISE
Leominster, Mass.

JAN 3 1935

Content with one true blissful spot.
Domestic life's the life for me,
Where home, though homely, home
shall be.

As Gov. Ely Retires

Governor Joseph B. Ely of yesterday is Mr. Ely the private citizen today. He might have been a great Governor. He certainly was not an inferior Chief Executive. His administration, in trying times, was more than fairly successful.

Mr. Ely had courage, and could manifest it, and was always willing to. He possessed a great deal more patience than most men in the position which he held, especially when men of lesser integrity and ability snapped at his heels. He always had reserve power, and the ability to keep still when he was attacked.

He came to the office of Chief Executive amid the distrust of many, especially of James M. Curley, who burned the oratorical shavings, and fired his most scintillating pyrotechnics, in his mad endeavor to prevent the nomination of Mr. Ely. In spite of the Curley opposition, and also because of it, Mr. Ely was nominated and elected.

He waged a colorful campaign, which was always characterized by dignity. Mr. Ely graced many a platform, and always, and on every occasion, revealed the fact that he is an individual of culture, of refinement, of personal charm, of modesty and dignity, and always a gentleman. He is a good public speaker, and never had to apologize for lack of training or of intellectual equipment. The best traditions of the commonwelath were sustained whenever the man spoke on public occasions.

Mr. Ely's eloquent address at the 1932 convention, in which he placed his friend Alfred E. Smith in nomination, was an address eagerly read and admired by enthusiasts of both men the country over, and from far and near came requests for copies of the address.

Unfortunately Mr. Ely leaves office not as popular as he was four years ago, or two years ago. This may be attributed in part to some conditions which he could not control, and in other respects to some unwise decisions. Many felt that he was not just in removing Supt. Gill of the Norfolk prison colony, and listened too much to the politicians who made capital out of that unfortunate situation.

His constant flaying of the 18th amendment, his ridicule of that prohibitory law, his repeated advocacy of repeal, were not followed by a sensible and just liquor control program in this state. In other words, repeal came, but with the return of the licensed saloon, and worse conditions than during prohibition and worse in some respects than before prohibition. This was in large part due to the fact that the executive department of the government had no comprehensive and just program to supersede the conditions which he found so unsatisfactory. Many persons, wets and drys, were irritated and offended when the press carried the picture of the Governor of the State in a public place having a drink in celebration of the return of the saloon. His calling of a special session of the Legislature at great expense, with nothing at all accomplished in the special session, except liberal compensation being voted to themselves, never reflected verv creditably on the administration.

His playing of politics on the eve of his retirement as Governor is greatly regretted by friends and foes alike.

However, Mr. Ely retires to private life not without a great many friends and admirers. If he lost control of his party, and a certain amount of prestige, he retained many warm friendships to the last and he retires to private life, honored and esteemed by a large number of citizens of this state.

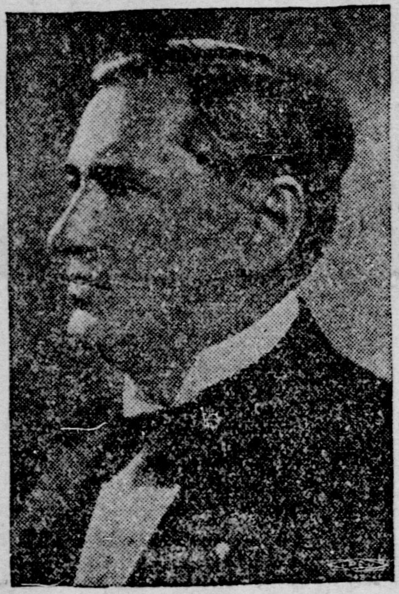
CHRONICLE
North Attleboro, Mass.

JAN 3 1935

Gov. Curley Unfolds Program in Address

Puts Massachusetts Behind New Deal in Inaugural Address. Sworn in by Secretary of State.

James M. Curley



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NEWS
Southbridge, Mass.

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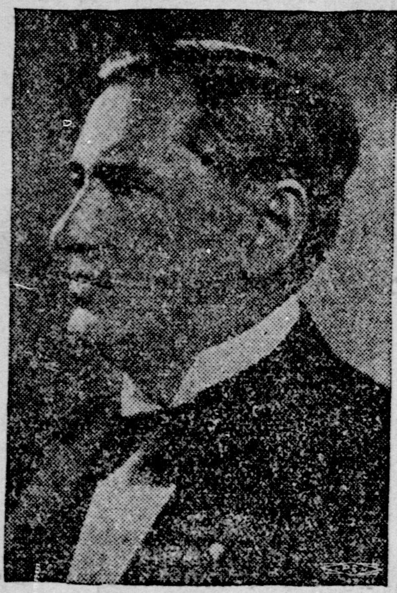

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"The workmen's compensation act as at present administered too frequently deprives injured men and women of their just rights," the Governor declared. "The vicious practice of consigning permanently disabled workers and elderly workers to the charity role or the poor house could in my opinion be prevented through the establishment of a State fund for workmen's compensation."

CONGRATULATIONS
To These Proud Parents

VERNOR CURLEY UNFOLDS PROGRAM

(Continued from Page One)

ment of judges at 70; district courts to handle civil cases; prevent judges from acting as attorneys in their own courts or taking part in political campaigns, and placing district court judges on full time and on a circuit basis.

"National prosperity," he said, "is dependent upon a larger distribution of the profits of industry to labor and a less generous return to capital," and he announced he was bringing together the "ablest leaders in their particular fields" as a "thinking machine to prevent costly errors in this era o evolution.

He spoke of the possible consolidation of New England railroads, suggested a reduction from six to five percent on home mortgages and called for a transfer of State detectives to the Attorney General's department to form a Department of Justice patterned after the Federal department.

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Return to the pre-prohibition 11 p. m. closing time and no sale on Sundays and holidays in liquor dispensing was urged. So was legislation exempting from attachment wages of a debtor prior to a judgment by court order and a law making tax speculators pay 75 percent of gain in purchase of property within one year of the taxing by eminent domain.

He asked for a retention of the extra one-cent gasoline tax used in welfare aid.

"The enactment into law of the recommendations as contained in this inaugural address (58 pages) will tax the wisdom, energy and courage of the membership of the law-making branch of our government," concluded Governor Curley.

AT THE CAPITOL

The program at the Capitol the-

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Chicago - New York - Boston

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THURSDAY, JANUARY 3, 1935

Published every afternoon except on Sundays and holidays by the North Attleborough Chronicle Co. Terms of subscription, $3 per year.

The Chronicle assumes no financial responsibility for typographical errors

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genious products of laborious reason

Such faith in self-evident truth is the universal stamp of humanity. It is the basis of all unity among men which would otherwise be perpetually torn asunder by differences of opinion and interpretation. It is the faith which men will defend to the death the faith that endures despite al darkness and doubt. It is faith i those things which men see to be true and for which they therefore need no proof.

TEN BEST FILMS OF PAST YEAR

NEW YORK, Jan. 3.—Setting a new all-time record of 424 critic participating and a new high mark of 348 votes for the picture leading

NEWS
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JAN 3 1935

GOVERNOR CURLEY

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Mr. Curley has all the qualities that make for popularity, and these are the qualities that brought him a remarkable personal victory in the fall campaign. Now the going will be harder, and the tests will be exacting.

The measure of Mr. Curley's success will be the condition of the State's affairs when he finishes his period in office. How much will he add to the industrial health and to the peace and security of employment? How much can he contribute to sound and economical government?

It is said Gov. Curley would like some day to be Senator Curley. We all hope he will rule so wisely and moderately and effectively that he will be entitled by virtue of the record he makes to ask his fellow citizens to promote him to Washington.

In his inaugural address today Mr. Curley reiterated his plea for work and wages. That is excellent, and we respectfully remind him that the benefits of work and wages may be attained not by closing mills and factories but by opening them, and keeping them open and in operation.

A $500 meerschaum pipe which a Pasadena man had been coloring for 20 years was taken by burglars, or so his wife says.

NEWS
Milford, Mass.

JAN 3 1935

SECRETARY OF STATE SWEARS IN NEW LEADER

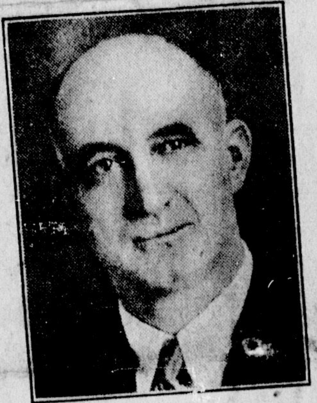
National Guard Cannon Roar 19-Gun Salute On Boston Common.

HOUSE CHAMBER IS FILLED TO CAPACITY

Senator P. Eugene Casey Takes Part In Senate Filibuster.

By International News Service

Boston, Jan. 3—Without the presence of the Senate—a situation unprecedented—James M. Curley took the oath of office as the 43rd Governor of Massachusetts this afternoon in the crowded House chamber.



SEN. P. EUGENE CASEY

The Senate was engaged in a filibuster over election of a president and Democratic representation in committee chairmanships.

Governor Curley received the oath from Secretary of State Frederic W. Cook as national guard cannon roared a 19-gun salute across snow-covered Boston Common and thousands of persons jammed the capitol.

Never before in the history of the legislature has the governor been sworn in by anyone but the president of the Senate.

During the Senate debate, Senator P. Eugene Casey, Democrat, of Milford, said it was time the rank and file of people had a voice in government affairs.

SUN
Attleboro, Mass.

JAN 3 1935

NEW GOVERNOR W

Much of Address Deals With Labor and Kindred Subjects; Attacks Pardons

The condensed text of Gov. Curley's inaugural address is herewith presented:

New Deal methods required in state and cities; work and wages to replace welfare allotments. "In the past Massachusetts has not co-operated to the degree that it was possible to co-operate."

"In our educational system, insufficient emphasis has been placed on the study of economics. * * * A workable program of economic security for all the people with a higher standard of living for the masses and a lowered cost of production represents a reform which is attainable provided we have the courage and the knowledge of economics."

This social program "requires more than mere leadership by a few great minds, rather does it demand the intelligent co-operation of the entire people." "Mounting costs of public welfare not only threaten the financial security of the nation but if permitted to continue unchecked will destroy not only the self-respect but the self-reliance of the people."

"For the first time in the history of the American nation we have apparently been forced to recognize the necessity for the creation of a thinking machine. * * * Our failure to co-operate in the fullest measure with the present great leader of the nation has been responsible for the painfully slow progress that has marked our emergence from depression during the past 18 months."

"It is difficult to understand the failure of the commonwealth to create a state planning board. * * * Failure to recognize evolution from cotton undergarments to rayon silk was unquestionably one of the most severe blows experienced by the textile industry in the commonwealth. * * * We have been not only smugly complacent but we have been excessively politically-minded rather than industrially alert."

Labor

Urges liberalization of workingmen's compensation laws, injunctions in labor disputes, minimum wage, company unions and evasion of NRA codes; would keep minors in school until they are 16; would exempt wages from attachment prior to court judgment and require bonds from those making attachments to indemnify for any false claims. Recommends 44-hour week and increased wages in state institutions.

Railroads

Says legislature should take action to protect banks which have invested 265 millions in railroads. Need of improved transportation and financial plight of the roads are pointed out.

Public Works

New federal policy now due; state may get 100 millions but must match this. Cities and towns asked to figure a public works program. Urges state yield authority to federal government, especially to join in federal housing projects. Urges municipal housing authorities to eliminate slums and provide low-cost houses. Says state has 4000 acres near Fall River that could be used for housing.

Banking

Says mortgage rate on homes should be not over five per cent.

Wants industrial banking placed under banking commissioner.

Automobile Insurance

Says investigation to reduce dishonest claims could be done if more investigators were provided; wants number of zones reduced

Law Enforcement

Points out that no progress has been made combating crime, despite 1933 commission's report. Says law-enforcement agencies must be brought up to a standard of equipment equalling that of criminal. Wants attorney-general at head of state department of justice. Reports "abuses of existing liquor law as enforced at present." Urges corrective measures and cites old law halting all sale at 11 p. m. and on Sundays and holidays. Urges state join national campaign against narcotic drugs. Calls for rigid enforcement of auto laws to halt fatalities.

Constitutional Convention

Cites need for convention. Smaller legislature than present one of 260 members and biennial sessions demanded. Wants governor's council abolished as "obstructive force." Calls county government "wasteful and inefficient" and wants it abolished. Compulsory retirement for judges at age of 70 urged.

Administration

Says tenure of state officials now perpetuates political control denying direct responsibility to the executive. Wants officials appointed by the governor during his term of office.

Public Utilities

Urges public protection against "extortion of financial exploitation by selfish banking interests of greedy holding companies." Says no justification exists for present rates on electricity and gas and calls for utilities commission to cut rates with a sliding scale system. Says state should not allow corporations to pay half the expense of utilities commission. Says commission's failure "to adopt a more courageous and liberal policy" may force people to elect rather than to have members appointed. Wants attorney-general to "secure justice for telephone users" since utilities commission has failed to act.

Tax Appeal Board

Wants state auditor to control present commission on administration which prepares budget.

Says tax appeal board has disregarded assessors' values and usurped local powers; says state board has been "dominated and dictated to by wealthy" and calls for its abolition.

Boston Fin. Com.

Says its chief use has been to "besmirch reputation and character of elected officials," that board has become "a political nuisance" and should be abolished.

Pre-Primary Convention

Calls it an abridgment of voters' rights and calls for its abolition.

Police Commission

Says right of governor to name police board and heads has been "a source of irritation" and urges cities be allowed to choose their own police officials.

Municipal Elections

"Experiment of non-partisan elections in cities has been failure;" wants party system restored in municipal politics.

Real Estate Speculators

Wants 75 per cent tax on real estate gains made by speculator buying land within one year of taking by eminent domain.

Public Health

Wants commission to revise public health laws and says national foundation will defray the expense.

State NRA Act

Promises to submit draft of state NRA act such as 18 other states now have.

Courts

Says lower courts have been "subject of well-founded criticism" not only because of delays but also "the dictatorial conduct" of those in charge and because associates appear and practice in their own court. "Not only is favoritism practiced but not infrequently attorneys appearing as counsel are members of the same legal firm as the justice who sits on the bench." Wants justices barred from practice in own court and all judges forbidden to participate in political campaigns. Also urges district court on a circuit basis. Wants appellate division of superior court to pass on law questions.

Penal Institutions

"Coddling of criminals and abuses of pardoning power * * * constitute a menace to organized society." Upholding of findings of a just judge is essential. Urges state prison at Charlestown be abandoned, Concord reformatory given quarters for first offenders and Norfolk be equipped with prison quarters for those convicted of felonies.

State Wards

"Many buildings housing insane are without sprinkler systems" and this should be corrected.

Taxes

Home owner paying nearly twice as much as in 1916 while income taxpayer has been able to prevent any increase in 1916 rates. Says state by checking tax evasions as federal government does, could duplicate results. Urges gasoline tax be continued for year.

Recreational Development

Says second only to textiles as important industry is recreation which produces 200 millions annually. Says state should advertise its resources. Also appropriate $100,000 to stock "streams and reservoirs with fish and game."

War Memorial

Urges state plan memorial for veterans of all wars with quarters for veterans of each war.

NEWS
Southbridge, Mass.

JAN 3 1935

GOVERNOR CURLEY

James M. Curley begins as Governor of Massachusetts today with the hopes of the Commonwealth that he may be entirely successful in office. He has difficult years ahead, and he must face problems that call for statesmanship.

Mr. Curley has all the qualities that make for popularity, and these are the qualities that brought him a remarkable personal victory in the fall campaign. Now the going will be harder, and the tests will be exacting.

The measure of Mr. Curley's success will be the condition of the State's affairs when he finishes his period in office. How much will he add to the industrial health and to the peace and security of employment? How much can he contribute to sound and economical government?

It is said Gov. Curley would like some day to be Senator Curley. We all hope he will rule so wisely and moderately and effectively that he will be entitled by virtue of the record he makes to ask his fellow citizens to promote him to Washington.

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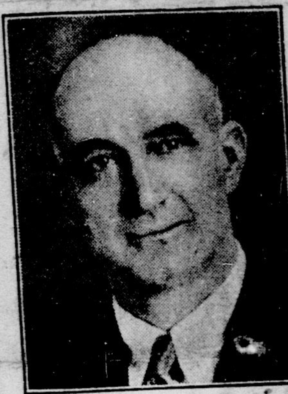

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NEWS
Milford, Mass.

JAN 3 1935

GOV. CUGE PUBLIC WORKS PROGRAM; INAUGE FILIBUSTER FAILS TO STALL

Delivers His Inaugural Message Today

GOVERNOR JAMES M. CURLEY

Recommends Sweeping Changes in Government in the Longest Bay State Inaugural Message

Plans Call For Elimination of Slums, 4000-Acre Homestead Site, Fish and Game Stocking, Mammoth War Memorial, Increase In Income Taxes and Relief In Real Estate Taxes, and Investigation of Underpayments of Taxes.

By **HERBERT CARYL**

International News Service Staff Correspondent

Boston, Jan. 3—Unfolding a gigantic program to substitute "work and wages" for public welfare allotments and recommending sweeping changes in government, Governor James M. Curley this afternoon delivered to the 149th annual Great and General Court the longest inaugural message on record in Massachusetts.

Putting Massachusetts four-square behind the new deal of President Roosevelt and calling for liberalization and strengthening of certain labor laws, Governor Curley told a joint session of the legislature in the crowded House chamber of his plans for :

A $100,000,000 public works program for state and municipalities based on a 50 per cent contribution by the federal government; elimination of slums; development of a 4000-acre homestead site near Fall River; a $200,000 fish and game stocking plan; erection of a mammoth war memorial; increase in income taxes and relief in real estate taxes; and investigation of underpayment of income taxes during the 10 preceding years.

SUGGESTS ABOLISHMENT

The new governor suggested abolishment of the following: Executive council, "relic of the days of royalty;" board of tax appeals, "pernicious and destructive;" Boston Finance commission, "smirching the reputation and character of officials;" county government, "wasteful and inefficient;" non-partisan elections in cities, "a failure;" pre-primary conventions, also "a failure;" appointment of certain police commissioners by the governor.

Governor Curley bluntly told the legislators that the membership of both branches should be cut in half.

He called for a reduction in electric, gas and telephone rates. Adoption of a lower electric and gas rate schedule on a sliding scale system would result in increased consumption, increased revenue and increased benefits to the public, he said. The state utilities department failed to act following the Chicago telephone rate decision and he suggested the attorney-general's department act. He warned that it might be necessary to have members of the public utilities commission elected by popular vote.

DRUNKEN DRIVERS

Drunken and reckless drivers should be barred permanently from the use of motor vehicles, declared the governor in pointing to 921 automobile deaths last year. He urged a reduction in insurance rates, less zones under the compulsory automobile law, and investigation of all accidents to reduce false claims.

Governor Curley had a number of recommendations for the judiciary, including: An appellate division for the Superior court, compulsory retirement of judges at 70, district courts to handle civil cases, prevent judges from acting as attorneys in their own courts or taking part in political campaigns and placing district court judges on full time and on a circuit basis.

"National prosperity," he said, "is

Continued on Page 6

NEWS
Milford, Mass.

JAN 3 1935

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Continued on Page 6

More Abo

GOVERNOR CURLEY IS INAUGURATED

Continued from Page 1.

dependent upon a larger distribution of the profits of industry to labor and a less generous return to capital" and he announced he was bringing together the "ablest leaders in their particular fields" as a "thinking machine" to prevent costly errors, in this era of evolution.

HOME MORTGAGES

He spoke of the possible consolidation of New England railroads, suggested a reduction from six to five per cent on home mortgages and called for a transfer of state detectives to the attorney-general's department to form a Department of Justice patterned after the federal department.

As a flareback to the controversy with retiring Governor Joseph B. Ely, the new chief executive suggested that commissioners and heads of departments should be appointed by the governor to serve during his term, including heads of the state finance departments.

Governor Curley said the state prison at Charlestown should be razed, a receiving station for serious offenders erected, the Norfolk state prison colony enlarged, first offenders taken out of Concord reformatory and sprinkler systems installed in state insane hospitals to relieve the menace of fire. He took a fling at the "coddling of criminals" and wholesale granting of pardons. He demanded co-operation in the enforcement of narcotic laws.

ATTACHMENT OF WAGES

Return to the pre-prohibition 11 p. m. closing time and no sale on Sundays and holidays in liquor dispensing was urged. So was legislation exempting from attachment wages of a debtor prior to a judgment by court order and a law making tax speculators pay 75 per cent of gain in purchase of property within one year of the taking by eminent domain.

He asked for a retention of the extra one-cent gasoline tax used in welfare aid.

"The enactment into law of the recommendations as contained in this inaugural address (58 pages) will tax the wisdom, energy and courage of the membership of the law-making branch of our government," concluded Governor Curley.

Press Clipping Service
2 Park Square
BOSTON MASS.

GAZETTE
Worcester, Mass.

JAN 2 1935

3

Tomorrow: Governor Curley

No one who knows James M. Curley doubts his ability. He has lots of it. He becomes Governor of Massachusetts tomorrow. He can be one of the state's greatest Governors, if he wishes to be. That statement stands even though the prospect is that his term will be beset by hardships comparable with those which have beset the two terms of his predecessor.

But there are people who doubt Mr. Curley's bona fides. Naturally they are apprehensive as to his course as Governor. It must be said that Mr. Curley's record furnishes ground for this sentiment.

We are willing, however, to take Mr. Curley's sincerity of good intentions at face value. We are inclined to the belief that he is bent upon giving the state a good administration, one in which he, his family, and his friends can take just pride.

At any rate, our mind is open, as we think are the minds of the vast majority of his fellow-citizens of Massachusetts. When he takes office tomorrow, Mr. Curley will have before him a blank page of history upon which he can write what he wills. It is up to him. Patriotic statesman or scalawag, able administrator or shyster—the choice is his. May he choose wisely.

TRANSCRIPT
Holyoke, Mass.

JAN 3 1935

Gov. Curley Inaugural

Gov. Curley's first inaugural message closes with a prayer that God Almighty "may guide us in our deliberations to the end that the service rendered by us will be in keeping with the best traditions of the Commonwealth." The entire message runs in that measure. It is a long message. It opens with a dedication to the "work and wages" program with which the Governor won both his nomination and his election. And here he notes that "public participation in affairs of government will be greater than in the past," and therefore he advises a study of the elements of economics in our public schools. This is one of the sanest things proposed in a message of this order for a long time.

If the people really knew the basic essentials of economics and could be separated from some of their human weaknesses such as the taste for gambling, we could avoid these terrible economic catastrophes. And Gov. Curley is wholly right when he says: "To convert an economic chaos into a contented and orderly social program requires more than mere leadership by a few great minds, rather does it demand the intelligent co-operation of the entire people."

The Governor objects to the mounting costs of public welfare for the very solid reason that if continued unchecked it will destroy not only the self-respect but the self-reliance of the people transforming a large element of the population into the mendicant class. That would be inevitable.

There is something other than social philosophy in the message. Discussing our great industries the Governor says: "The failure to recognize the evolution from cotton undergarments to rayon silk was unquestionably one of the most severe blows experienced by the textile industries in the Commonwealth." Which of course is true, but not often said in a governor's message.

The labor program suggests that a workman's wage be saved from attachment. That would be a blow to the credit the workingman has been able to get for instalment buying and that's good economics, too.

The governor would have Massachusetts join in the other states in the administration of FERA. He thinks the automobile insurance is all right but that the fault is with the investigation of accidents. True enough, but the great revenue that has come to hitherto briefless lawyers in such cases has made the law costly and here the human and gain side comes in.

Perhaps if the state named the lawyers it might help. Probably not. ably not.

The governor advocates the reduction of rates for home mortgages to five per cent which has already been ordered from Washington. He wants better law enforcement and he thinks the laws for the sale of liquor ought at least to be as decent as they were before prohibition.

The Governor wants a constitutional convention to change some things. He wants to get rid of the Governor's Council, which he calls a relic of the days of royalty. He has said that many times. He wants biennial sessions of the Legislature, as do millions of very serious voters in the state. He wants to cut down the forces on Beacon Hill, so that there would be but 120 members of the House and 20 in the Senate. That's the Norris idea in Nebraska. With this rural Massachusetts will disagree and with good reason. Such a division would permit very few country members The cities of which we have more than any other state, by their preponderance would put the rural representation out of business. Most exciting, the governor wants to get rid of the counties. That has been debated for years and Gov. Cox especially tried to cut down county jails and court houses.

Naturally the Governor wants the Boston Finance Commission abolished and there is a good kick in the direction of the State Board of Tax Appeals. Also, and naturally, Gov. Curley would have the non-partisan election of city governments repealed. When you are in power you want to do all you can for your party and by getting rid of the counties, and of non-partisan elections and reducing the size of the Legislature, the cities would have more power and Massachusetts cities are now of the Governor's party.

Also, the Governor would get rid of the pre-primary convention. He didn't get very kind treatment at the initial convention and although he would have full power with the next one, he prefers the direct primary.

Public Utilities has attention. Lower rates on electricity and a side blow at the telephone rates are included.

Summed up Gov. Curley's first message is in the tradition of the Commonwealth, and contains much that is progressive and constructive.

Hitler's New Year's pronouncement that "no country wants peace

Press Clipping Service
2 Park Square
BOSTON MASS.

POST
Worcester, Mass.

JAN 3 1935

Curley Would Reduce Utility Rates

Sees No Reason Why They Cannot Be Cut By 15th of January

Seeks to Cut Legislature in Half and Abolish Governor's Council and County Government—Favors Liberalization and Strengthening of Labor Laws

Calls Council "A Relic of Royalty"

GOVERNOR CURLEY

The complete text of Governor Curley's address is published on Pages 10 and 11.

(*Special to The Post*)

STATE HOUSE, Boston, Jan 3—Gov. James M. Curley, diverting from his inauguration speech this afternoon, served notice on the State Department of Public Utilities, indirectly, to make a reduction in gas and electric rates in this Commonwealth by Jan. 15th.

A round of applause greeted the new Governor as he discussed public utilities, declaring "there is no justification for the present schedule of rates on electricity and gas since it is predicated on the discarded theory of limited sales volume and larger profits. The present day theory is large sales volume and larger profits and a reduction in the rates both of gas and electricity should be established at once by the Public Utilities Commission."

After making this statement the new Governor diverted from his prepared speech to declare: "I might say at this point that I cannot see any reason why they can't be made by the 15th of January."

BOSTON, Jan. 3 (AP) — Gov. James M. Curley, in his inaugural address before a joint session of the Legislature, today asked that membership in that body be cut in half; and that the Governor's Council, Board of Tax Appeals, Boston Finance Commission and the present form of county government be abolished.

Circuit Court

He demanded that District Court judges be prohibited from practicing in their own courts and from participating in politics and proposed creation of a District Circuit Court. Judges should be retired at the age of 70, he declared.

The new Governor asked creation of a State Department of Justice under the attorney-general, with the detective branch of the police transferred to that department. He urged that there be no "coddling" for criminals and that the pardoning power be not abused.

Gov. Curley did not directly refer

(Continued on Page Two)

forcement of highway laws were advocated as steps to reduce automobile insurance rates.

Rail Consolidation

In advocating consolidation of New England railroads, Gov. Curley said: "Providing consolidation can be agreed upon, with adequate provision for the retention of control that would safeguard the interests of New England, improve the transportation system, and aid in the development of New England industries and resources, thereby increasing the number of employes, there is no way to justify a failure to act."

To curb speculation in lands in anticipation of public improvements, Gov. Curley advocated a 75 percent tax on profits made in such transactions if the land has been acquired by the speculator less than a year before being taken over by the state.

The Governor spoke against nonpartisan municipal elections and favored return to the party system. He favored appointment of police commissioners by mayors, instead of by the governor.

State hospitals and other institutions should be modernized, the Governor told the Legislature. He urged the state cooperate with the Federal government in combating the narcotic evil.

The Governor asked that a constitutional convention be called to effect various changes, declaring:

Less Politics

"The necessity for less politics and a more business-like method of conducting certain state and

commonwealth could be conducted more expeditiously and with greater safety and benefit to the public, with more direct responsibility and more economically, by a reduction from the present number to a number one-half as great, or to 120 members in the House of Representatives and 20 members in the Senate, and with sessions held biennially. The adoption of this system should result in a saving conservatively estimated during a two-year period of about $1,000,000."

A Democrat and the "original Roosevelt" supporter in the Bay State, the three-time mayor of Boston went into office today as the successor of his bitterest poltical enemy, another Democrat, Joseph B. Ely, who retired to private life after two terms in the gubernatorial chair.

As he launched his inaugural speech, his predecessor, against whom he fought unsuccessfully for a place in the Democratic national convention which nominated Franklin Roosevelt for the presidency, and who later fought bitterly against Curley's nomination and election as governor, left the State House to return to his home in Westfield, Mass. It was Ely who led the Massachusetts Democrats in their unyielding support of Alfred E. Smith for the nomination which Roosevelt won.

The traditional ceremony by which the outgoing Governor passes on to his successor certain symbols of office—a Bible, keys and other articles—was carried out, and in making the presentation, Ely expressed to Curley a wish for "every success in your public undertakings and happiness and contentment in your social and private life."

Left Out Word

Curley interrupted, to call attention to the omission of any reference to "political" life, and Ely said he left out the word because he did not wish "to bestow anything impossible."

The incoming Governor said "We

Press Clipping
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POST
Worcester, Mas

JAN 3 1935

ld Reduce Utility Rates

CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE

to the almost eleventh hour appointments of his predecessor, Joseph B Ely, of Curley foes to important state offices, but he did say:

"That personal responsibility may be placed more directly upon the chief executive in the conduct of the duties of his office, I recommend such legislation for amendment to the existing laws as shall enable the chief executive to appoint the commissioners and heads of departments, other than the constitutional departments, to serve during his term of office."

Responsibility

"Under the existing system," said Gov. Curley, "the executive is denied direct responsibility, and is subject to the machinations and not infrequently the incompetence of men as heads of departments whose continuance in such capacity prevents the chief executive from carrying out his policies or conducting his administration, from the standpoint of efficiency and economy, as he deems best for the interests of the people."

Much of Curley's address dealt with labor and kindred subjects. Some of his proposals follow:

Development of "new deal methods" for Massachusetts.

Creation of a state planning board.

Liberalization and strengthening of labor laws.

Increasing of the compulsory school age from 14 to 16.

Reduction of the cost of workmen's compensation insurance; liberalization of payments under it and reposing its administration in the Department of Labor and Industries.

Exemption of wages from attachment prior to a court judgment.

Reduction of working hours in state institutions to 44 hours a week and increase of pay.

Administration of Federal relief in Massachusetts by the state government.

Housing projects by the state and by communities, with particular attention to a tract of state land near Fall River.

Revision of state health laws.

Adoption of a state national recovery administration act.

The Governor urged that the state's recreational advantages be developed and proposed that $100,000 be spent stocking the state with fish and game. He advocated erection of a great auditorium as a war memorial.

Lower Rates

The new Governor demanded reduction in public utility rates and the possible election of members of the Public Utilities Commission. He also advocated reduction of mortgage interest rates from 6 to 5 percent, if it could be done constitutionally.

He favored the placing of industrial banking under the bank commissioner and the placing of the state commission on administration and finance under the state auditor. He asked the Legislature to "give earnest attention to the increase of income tax rates to a level that will bring them into balance with the increase in real estate tax rates since 1916."

Gov. Curley also said he favored retention of the third cent of the gasoline tax for another year. The tax will expire this year unless extended. He also favored increase in the tax on intangibles.

More thorough investigation of automobile accidents and better enforcement of highway laws were advocated as steps to reduce automobile insurance rates.

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The Governor asked that a constitutional convention be called to effect various changes, declaring:

Less Politics

"The necessity for less politics and a more business-like method of conducting certain state and county activities is generally accepted. The ordinary method of procedure under the constitution, through the medium of initiative petition, is both cumbersome and slow. Apparently the most satisfactory and expeditious method of changing the system of conducting governmental activities in the state, counties, and cities and towns is through a constitutional convention."

He referred to the governor's council as "a relic of the days of royalty."

"The council as at present constituted," he said, "thanks to gerrymandering created to obtain and retain control by what was at one time the major political party in Massachusetts, serves today as an obstructive force in making difficult if not impossible personal responsibility upon the part of the individual elected as chief executive of the commonwealth, regardless of the particular political party which he is chosen to represent. It is an expensive and unnecessary institution, the abolition of which would be a contributing factor to the honest, efficient and economical administration of state government."

In advocating reduction in membership in the Legislature, Gov. Curley said:

"In my opinion the affairs of the commonwealth could be conducted more expeditiously and with greater safety and benefit to the public, with more direct responsibility and more economically, by a reduction from the present number to a number one-half as great, or to 120 members in the House of Representatives and 20 members in the Senate, and with sessions held biennially. The adoption of this system should result in a saving conservatively estimated during a two-year period of about $1,000,000."

A Democrat and the "original Roosevelt" supporter in the Bay State, the three-time mayor of Boston went into office today as the successor of his bitterest poltical enemy, another Democrat, Joseph B. Ely, who retired to private life after two terms in the gubernatorial chair.

As he launched his inaugural speech, his predecessor, against whom he fought unsuccessfully for a place in the Democratic national convention which nominated Franklin Roosevelt for the presidency, and who later fought bitterly against Curley's nomination and election as governor, left the State House to return to his home in Westfield, Mass. It was Ely who led the Massachusetts Democrats in their unyielding support of Alfred E. Smith for the nomination which Roosevelt won.

The traditional ceremony by which the outgoing Governor passes on to his successor certain symbols of office—a Bible, keys and other articles—was carried out, and in making the presentation, Ely expressed to Curley a wish for "every success in your public undertakings and happiness and contentment in your social and private life."

Left Out Word

Curley interrupted, to call attention to the omission of any reference to "political" life, and Ely said he left out the word because he did not wish "to bestow anything impossible."

The incoming Governor said "We are now entering an era of industrial activity which will be different from what we have known in the past. We hope it will be a progress in which spiritual life will be mixed."

Due to the Senate filibuster which held up the election of a president of that body, who ordinarily administers the oath to the incoming Governor, Secretary of State Frederic W. Cook performed that task.

lish

day by Attorney-General Wilentz: May it please Your Honor, Mr. Foreman, and men and women of the jury:

A grand jury of citizens of this county turned an indictment that Charles A. Lindbergh Jr. was murdered. It is to you by the court, as to the death of anyone in the commission of a felony is murder in the first degree

and he came that hedge he $50,000. said? "Wait see if it is into this Condon perfect." "Your

little trouble. What do you think he said? He said, "Oh, I have got a hundred of those," just nonchalantly, "Oh, I have a hundred of those." And off he drove. And so they finally arrested him.

They arrested him, and what do you think he said when they found on his person another Lindbergh bill "Where did you get this?" they said.

"Got Money from Friends"

Now, if he had gotten it honestly he would have told them right

They had to replace him, so that he could do as he did: Live a life of luxury and ease. So he could go to Florida, so he could have a boat on Hunter's Island, and other places, so he could have a radio, in the midst of the worst depression of this land, in May 1932. He spends $400 for a radio.

Not only that: so that he could as he did gamble and speculate with thousands and thousand of dollars. Why, he poured money into these accounts. In July, 1933, alone, what do you suppose this gentleman did? Forty-five hun-

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Worcester, Mass.

JAN 3 1935

Democrats began selecting members for standing committees

FRIDAY

Senate and House to hear Presidential "State of Nation."

WORD AWAIT UPON NEW

(Continued from P

ALSO URGES LEGISLATURE REDUCTION

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By The Evening Gazette State House Reporter

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The ceremonies were conducted under circumstances without precedent in that the Senate did not attend officially and its president did not administer the oath. The Senate was still in its filibuster which had blocked organization and continued during much of the exercises before it recessed.

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As the Governor-elect made his way to the House chamber under state police escort which found it difficult to effect a passage he was greeted by prolonged cheers and shouts. He acknowledged them with a smile and frequently called people by their first name.

As the 19-gun salute to the Governor sounded when he took the oath of office former Governor Ely walked down the front steps of the State House to be greeted by a crowd estimated at between eight and 10,000. They shook hands with him on the steps and followed him to where he was greeted affectionately by Mrs. Ely.

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The crush at the reception by Governor Curley in the Hall of Flags was so great he was forced to call it off after clothing had been torn when men and women fought to reach him.

The crowd was so insistent in its efforts to greet the Governor the state police could not hold them back. In announcing the reception was discontinued, Governor Curley told the crowd he would see them all at the Washington Birthday reception.

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In a word, what does Gov. James Michael Curley's first message to the Legislature sound like?

The answer is on Page 4 of this issue, where you will find a whole page devoted to the text of his message, delivered today.

By The Evening Gazette State House Reporter

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The inaugural, which contained several passages regarded as of particular interest in view of the pre-primary convention, appoint-

(Continued on Page Five)

fix electric light rates, tion of the workmen's compensation act, a state NRA act, railroad consolidation, a reduced mortgage interest rate and retirement of judges at the age of 70 years and abolition of county government.

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Press
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Jan. 3.—Here is a s

Curley's address to the

alls for New Deal methods i
ment and urges state plannin
production and distribution.

Urges more training in econo

Sees prosperity dependent o
try's profits to labor and less to

Would "liberalize" Workmen'

Would exempt wages of a deb
court judgment.

Urges action to remedy "fin
railroads.

Wants legislation to bring a
housing authorities.

Would cut mortgage inter
per cent.

Recommends membership of
cut one-half and hold biennial ses

Calls for abolishment of Go
form of government.

Wants legislation to enable
ers and heads of departments to

Slaps Public Utilities Depart
electric rates.

Recommends change in setup
istration and Finance.

Urges repeal of Pre-Prima

Would abolish the "pernicio
of Tax Appeals.

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CURLEY TAKES OATH OF OFFICE

(Continued from Page One)

ments made by Governor Ely in the closing days of his campaign and the controversy which arose regarding them, was the longest ever delivered by a governor. It contained more than 10,000 words.

Governor Curley recommended abolition of the Governor's council, which he had roundly denounced previously along with Governor Ely for "trades" on appointments. He also calls for a constitutional convention.

The pre-primary convention in Worcester, at which Curley failed of nomination, although winning the nomination later at the polls, was echoed in the address. The governor said the pre-primary convention had failed to fulfill the hopes of its sponsors and he recommended that it be abolished.

In further reflection of the Curley-Ely controversy over appointments, although neither the retiring governor nor any other person is mentioned by name, was the recommendation of Governor Curley that the governor be allowed to appoint department heads and commissioners for service during his term.

During his address, which at times dealt with Rooseveltian policies, Governor Curley offered a drastic recommendation the present Legislature be reduced one-half—the House to 120 members and the Senate to 20.

The Board of Tax Appeals should go, the Governor said. He also favored abolition of the Boston Finance commission with which he clashed frequently while mayor of Boston.

Dealing with the prevalence of crime, the Governor advocated establishment of a State Department of Justice, with the attorney-general given additional power, that would be comparable to the United States Department of Justice.

Among other recommendations were a 75 per cent tax against real estate speculators who buy land within one year of eminent domain takings, a sliding scale system to fix electric light rates, a liberalization of the workmen's compensation act, a state NRA act, railroad consolidation, a reduced mortgage interest rate and retirement of judges at the age of 70 years and abolition of county government.

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FRIDAY

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WORD AWAITED UPON NEW DEAL

(Continued from Page One

E. J. SCHO ROTARY CLU

Drunken driving in per cent in this country in J. Schofield, insurance exec told the Rotary club today at Bancroft hotel. His subject was, "Public Versus Private Rights."

The latest country-wide safety figures also show 55 per cent more pedestrians killed were intoxicated last year, he said. The speaker, vice-president of the Globe Indemnity Co., of New York, made a plea for more caution on the part of pedestrians and drivers as well as stricter law enforcement. He was introduced by J. Harvey Curtis.

Members of the Fitchburg Rotary club will be guests next week and will have direction of the program.

INVENTORIES FILED

Frederick J. Dietzman of Clinton, personal property of $1939.67. Angela T. Vaughn, administrator.

Lizzie J. Spofford of Berlin, personal property of $3656.07 and real estate of $2066. Olive S. Booth, executor.

Harriet A. Coburn of Barre, real and personal property of $1410. Florence H. Read, executor.

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At Steinert's, 308 Main St.
ARGENTINA
Greatest Spanish Dancer
NEXT MON. EVE.
AUDITORIUM
Direction of Aaron Richmond
Tickets: $2.75, $2.20, $1.65, $1.10 and 85c. (Inc. Tax)

R COST
FOR THE WEEKEND

COMPLETE TEXT OF GOVERNOR CURLEY'S ADDRESS

To t[illegible]able [illegible] and House [illegible]presentativ[illegible]

The depression [illegible] past five years has been so [illegible]astating in character as to [illegible] properly characterized as an [illegible]dustrial war. The ordinary meth[illegible]ich in the past have served [illegible]ably were found totally inadeq[illegible]d the necessity for new and [illegible]e methods of procedure was rec[illegible], not only to overcome the co[illegible] resulting from industrial war[illegible]ut to prevent a recurrence. T[illegible] New Deal nationally was neces[illegible] accepted by every forward-lo[illegible] American, and that its accept[illegible]nd operation, nationally, of [illegible]y requires the development of [illegible]eal methods in the states and [illegible]ubdivisions of the states of the [illegible] is recognized by all.

The revolutionary [illegible] in displacement of human [illegible], resulting from the adoption of [illegible]atic machinery, has impose[illegible]urden beyond the capacity of [illegible]tates and subdivisions of the [illegible] to meet without Federal aid. [illegible] ways and [illegible]l authorities have been dev[illegible]r an un- means to chart a co[illegible] have met charted sea, and whil[illegible]uccess, a with some measure [illegible] is still in definite and final pro[illegible]. It is accepted by every [illegible]rd-looking American that it woul[illegible] unwise to give serious conside[illegible] to the scrapping of the h[illegible] developed agencies of production[illegible]. It is likewise recognized that a [illegible]e in our economic system must [illegible] developed if automatic machin[illegible] to serve the purpose intended, [illegible]y, to increase production, lo[illegible], minimize drudgery, and [illegible] human labor. Society alone is [illegible]nsible for the failure to develop [illegible] economic program for the abso[illegible] of men displaced by machine[illegible] industry, and hence it is clearly [illegible] duty not only of the Federal go[illegible]ent, but of its subdivisions, sta[illegible] municipal, to cooperate in the [illegible]lopment of such programs as [illegible] be most helpful in the solution of this great problem.

Work and Wages

There has been but one answer from the beginning of the Christian era for unemployment, namely, work and wages, and that Massachusetts, ever a leader, may continue to hold the proud position it has ever occupied, I commend to your serious consideration not only cooperation with Federal authorities in the development of the New Deal, but the adoption of a program which will result in the substitution of work and wages for public welfare allotments.

In the past Massachusetts has not cooperated to the degree that it was possible to cooperate. This duty should not longer be disregarded. The present plight of the nation should be rightly understood—that we are engaged in an economic warfare against depression and unemployment and in such a conflict there is no place on the sidelines.

Enduring and worthwhile reforms are not a matter of overnight development, rather do they represent the concentrated thought and striving for betterment of the human family over a long period of years. In our educational system in the past, insufficient emphasis has been placed on the study of economics. Government today enters into substantially every channel not only of our national life but has an important bearing either for the good or ill of every citizen, and the indications are that in the conduct of governmental activities in the future more consideration will be given to economics and less to politics. There is every indication that through the improved means of transmission of information developed in recent years that public participation in affairs of government will be greater than in the past, and such being the case, it is important that opportunity for acquiring more than an elementary knowledge of economics be provided in our public schools, so that the men and women of America may be better equipped mentally to render that service to the nation and its people that is essential to the continued existence of the form of government under which we live.

Distribution

Our present economic plight may be traced to the failure to recognize that national prosperity is dependent upon a more equitable distribution of the fruits of industry, or in other words, a larger distribution of the profits of industry to labor and a less generous return to capital.

It is necessary for the consumption of goods produced by industry that the buying power of the workers be safeguarded through an equitable wage scale, otherwise mass production and the speeding up process cannot serve other than permanent injury to the economic life of the people. A workable program of economic security for all the people with a higher standard of living for the masses and a lowered cost of production represents a reform which is attainable provided we have the courage and the knowledge of economics necessary to essay the solution. Like every great reform it will not be a matter of days, rather will it be a question of years, but if the republic is to endure, a beginning must be made, and the time for such action is now. To convert an economic chaos into a contented and orderly social program requires more than mere leadership by a few great minds, rather does it demand the intelligent cooperation of the entire people. We have for a quarter of a century been living in a machine civilization and yet the ills we suffer at the present hour are due almost wholly to our failure to make the machine our servant rather than to permit it to become, as it has, our master.

The control and the regulated distribution of the products created by the labor of the people is recognized as the most important essential to industrial prosperity and progress and its adoption would insure continuity of employment with a return sufficient to maintain in conformity with American standards the workers of America and their dependents. This measure of social justice, so highly desirable, is only possible of fruition through the united and intelligent action of the citizenship. It may not come overnight, yet it is a goal that must be attained and can best be achieved through the inclusion of economics as a compulsory study in our educational system.

Mendicant Class

It is idle to talk of private capital furnishing work to the vast army of unemployed in America whose unemployment may properly be traced to agencies beyond the control of the individual worker. The mounting costs of public welfare not only threaten the financial security of the nation but if permitted to continue unchecked will destroy not only the self-respect but the self-reliance of the people, transforming a large element of the population into the mendicant class.

It is idle to contend that our present problem is unsolvable and it is likewise futile and stupid to maintain that if left alone it will solve itself.

The area of the United States is but five and six-tenths percent of the world area, while the population is but six percent. The resources of America are enormous; namely, 14 percent of the gold, 19 percent of the wheat, 33 percent of the railroad trackage, 33 percent of the telegraph systems, 33 percent of the used water power, an annual production of 38 percent of the coal of the world, 47 percent of the steel, 48 percent of the copper, 52 percent of the lumber, 56 percent of the cotton, 58 percent of the corn, 67 percent of the petroleum, 86 percent of the motor vehicles, 60 percent of the telephone communication services, and 33 percent of the wealth. Despite this tremendous productivity and these fabulous resources as contrasted with the population it is exceedingly difficult to understand why the conditions in evidence during the past five years have been permitted to develop to the point where they threaten the existence of our national life.

Thinking Machine

For the first time in the history of the American nation we have apparently been forced to recognize the necessity for the creation of a thinking machine to solve these problems. Our laxity in this respect is in striking contrast with the system that has obtained in other countries, and our failure to cooperate in the fullest measure with the present great leader of the nation has been responsible for the painfully slow progress that has marked our emergence from depression during the past 18 months. The program as recommended by President Roosevelt must of necessity be experimental in character and subject to perfecting changes to which the thought, talent and time of the entire people should be given.

In this era of evolution costly errors can best be avoided through coordination of thought, not only by the legislative assembly but by the best minds in the Commonwealth, and it is my purpose to invite the cooperation by a group of the ablest leaders in their particular fields of activity to devise a program which will be of value to the entire people and to posterity.

Planning Board

It is difficult to understand the failure of the Commonwealth to create a State Planning Board. The most successful business enterprises in America today number in their organization a planning division. Provided governmental agencies had created such an institution at some time during the past two decades, when, through scientific research and development of automatic machinery, there was a constant lessening of opportunities for a livelihood for the individual who had been displaced through the development of mechanical agencies, the severity of the present depression might either have been avoided or materially lessened.

The solution of the critical problem of production and distribution must speedily be solved if we are to end in the state and nation a condition in which great sections of the population are in want in the midst of plenty. Industrial prosperity is vital to Massachusetts, and the conservation of industries now located here and the development of new industries as a means of providing work and wages for the people are as essential a part of the work of the law-making body of the Commonwealth and more important in its bearing upon the present and future that the endless measures of a trivial character to which time and energy have been devoted. Certain lines of activity have long been regarded as solely the property of the Commonwealth and its people, namely, textiles, leather, wool, boots and shoes, and fish; yet the intensity of competition both at home and abroad plus the improved methods of transportation make these no longer the sole property of any community. Only by research and planning can we hope to retain a position of preeminence in these fields in the future.

Severe Blow

The failure to recognize the evolution from cotton undergarments to rayon silk was unquestionably one of the most severe blows experienced by the textile industry in the Commonwealth. Provided a planning board had been operating and recognizing the trend, the calamity which so seriously affected the existence of large numbers of artisans skilled in this particular line of activity could have been prevented. We have been not only smugly complacent but we have been excessively politically minded rather than industrially alert.

II. Labor

Intelligent selfishness should have made it obvious to political as well as to industrial leaders, that if a mass production program was to succeed, the great masses of the people must have the buying power to purchase that which industry produces.

For a long period of years representatives of organized labor have sought unsuccessfully to strengthen existing laws and to secure the enactment of additional laws having for their purpose the protection of the rights of workers. In view of the national movement for the adoption of more equitable relations between capital and labor it is important that Massachusetts occupy a commanding position in matters of legislation affecting the rights of workers in industry.

I accordingly recommend for your consideration such perfecting amendments to existing laws and the enactment of such additional laws as may be necessary to conform to the requirements of the times. Among the laws which should be liberalized and strengthened are the Workmen's Compensation Act, the laws relating to injunctions in labor disputes, minimum wage, the employment of women and children in industry, complications arising from the establishment of so-called company unions, and evasion of the provisions of the NRA code in matters affecting wages and hours of employment.

1. Employment of Minors

The compulsory attendance of minors at school until they have reached the age of 16 years would result in the removal of children from industry, thereby increasing the opportunities for the employment of adults and permitting the mental and physical development of children until they are able in some reasonable measure to undertake the battle of life.

2. Workmen's Compensation

The Workmen's Compensation Act as at present administered too frequently deprives injured men and women of their just rights. The vicious practice of consigning permanently disabled workers and elderly workers to the charity rolls or the poorhouse could in my opinion be prevented through the establishment of a state fund for workmen's compensation. The excessive premiums now charged in thousands of cases are beyond the ability of the employer to maintain, with the result that as a protective measure only the young and strong are permitted opportunity to work. The Department of Labor and Industries could be materially strengthened and its scope for usefulness increased through the transfer of the Industrial Accident Board to the Department of Labor and Industries, there to be administered as a division of that department.

The present system of limiting the payment to women and men totally and permanently injured in industry to a period of approximately five years is a gross injustice. I accordingly recommend the adoption of such legislation as will permit the payment of permanent compensation to workers permanently incapacitated, rather than require the community to bear the burdens resulting from injuries received in industry. It is highly important that the term "average weekly wage" be more equitably defined for the protection of workers suffering serious injury in the discharge of their duties, since under existing law it is not uncommon to limit the payment made to a worker to a paltry sum each week.

The defects in Chapter 308 of the Acts of 1934 relative to minimum wage decrees should be corrected at once for the preservation of the constitutional and personal rights of wage earners in the matter of labor injunctions. I recommend for your consideration the adoption of the Norris-LaGuardia Act as a basis for the drafting of the required state legislation.

3. Attachment of Wages

Massachusetts is one of the few states of the Union in which wages are not exempt from attachment. Failure to enact legislation that would safeguard the worker from the exactions of the money lender and the dealer in goods sold on instalments represents a condition which should not longer be permitted. The families of workers depend upon the wages of the head of the household. I accordingly recommend the adoption of legislation which will exempt from attachment the wages of a debtor prior to a judgment by order of the court.

It is likewise important for the protection of persons engaged in business that the practice of indiscriminate attachments and improper use of the trustee process for real or false claims should no longer be permitted. For the protection of business I recommend the enactment of legislation which will require the filing of a bond, with adequate securities, with the clerk of the court, obligating the real or false creditor to indemnify the debtor for all losses resulting from the attachment in the event that the creditor fails to sustain his case.

4. Institutional Employment

The wage schedule at present in operation and the excessive hours of labor required in state institutions from low-salaried workers are not conducive to the character of kind and humane service that the unfortunate wards of the state should receive. It has been my observation that the character of service rendered by any individual is proportioned largely to the wage received and the number of hours the individual is required to labor. Just so long as the present wage scale and excessive hours of labor continue in force, harsh treatment, not infrequently accompanied by brutality, may be expected from overworked and underpaid employes.

I accordingly recommend the adoption not only of a 44-hour working week but increased wages for the employes of institutions in which wards of the state are confined.

III. Industrial and Economic

1. New England Railroads

One of the most important problems which confront the people of the Commonwealth is the financial plight of the New England railroads. The New England railroads represent a most important source of tax revenue, paying annually to state and local governments in Massachusetts over $5,000,000, in addition to providing employment to more than 40,000 persons. Due to diminishing revenues and higher costs of operation, notwithstanding a reduction in the number of employes and the introduction of reasonable economies, their credit is so impaired at the present time that to meet fixed charges it has been found necessary to seek financial assistance from the Federal government. Public safety and progressive transportation requirements make necessary the expenditure at the present time of large sums of money for equipment and improvement of roadbed, which the financial standing of the New England railroads render it impossible for them to provide. The need of improved transportation facilities, if New England railroads are to survive and meet present day competition, presents an economic situation which can no longer be disregarded and one which calls for early action.

From the standpoint of a transportation service which will make possible economical and expeditious transportation of New England made goods to the great markets of the nation, and from those markets the raw materials and foodstuffs required by New England, cannot longer be disregarded. From the standpoint of the financial security not only of New England investors but of our fiduciary institutions immediate action is imperative. Since the investment in railroad bonds and notes held by Massachusetts savings banks approximates the huge sum of $265,000,000 it is clearly the duty of the hour for the Legislature of Massachusetts to take such action as the needs of the situation demand for the protection of our banking institutions, our transportation system, and the workers deriving a livelihood through the operation of New England railroads.

Electrification

There is every indication that the destructive competitive practices which have been a contributing factor to the present plight of the railroads of the United States will shortly be ended by Federal action, as a matter of economic necessity as well as of justice to the public. It is highly important for the best interests of Massachusetts that this action be anticipated. There is absolutely no possibility of a change in method of transportation or improvement of service while the railroads of New England remain in their present financial status. The demand for electrification, the abolition of grade crossings and improved equipment, and the development of Massachusetts industrially and commercially require trunk line service, regardless of sentimental objections based upon the fear that combination or consolidation may prove injurious to the interests of New England.

Provided consolidation can be agreed upon, with adequate provision for the retention of control that would safeguard the interests of New England, improve the transportation system, and aid in the development of New England industries and resources, thereby increasing the number of employes, there is no way to justify a failure to act,

2. Public Works

The indications are that the Federal government will adopt a new policy with reference to the extension of aid to the states and municipalities of the nation. During the year that has passed, the policy has been to extend Federal financial aid to assist in meeting public welfare costs and in anticipation of the substitution of a public works program, I have requested the officials of the municipalities of the Commonwealth and the officials of the state to draft a program anticipating their requirements based upon a 50 percent contribution by the Federal government. I anticipate that this program may represent a total of $100,000,000 for the Commonwealth and the municipalities of the state, and to the present time requests have been submitted totalling in excess of $60,000,000. The data are being compiled for early presentation to the proper Federal authorities in order that early action may be taken for the transfer from welfare rolls to pay rolls of the unemployed of the state.

At the present time 45 states of the Union, the exceptions being Massachusetts, North Dakota, Oklahoma, are administering the Federal Emergency Relief Act in cooperation with and under the direction of Federal authorities. In my opinion it is [illegible] that Massachusetts join with the other states of the Union in aiding the President of the United States in the conduct of this important work. Since Chapter 344 of the Acts of 1933 by its terms is not strictly mandatory, it is advisable that the attorney general rule upon the question. In the event that under his ruling the required transfer from state to Federal authority can be legally made, I recommend that the required steps be taken at once, to the end that Massachusetts cooperate to the fullest extent with the Federal government in the administration of this work. Since it affects the very existence of the entire people of the nation, it should be conducted in conformity with the system that has proved both wise and effective in the case of the other 45 states.

OUTLINES HIS POLICIES

GOVERNOR CURLEY

For a period of four years municipalities and city planning boards have endeavored without success to secure the enactment of legislation which would permit the cities and towns of the Commonwealth to cooperate with the Federal government in the matter of housing projects, and it is essential that the necessary legislation be adopted at the earliest possible date.

4. Housing

According to recent government statistics, the present shortage in housing is unprecedented in the history of the country. In addition a recent survey of 640,000 existing homes in different sections shows that more than one-half of them are badly in need of repairs and many not fit to live in. More than one-half of all of our homes are more than 30 years old.

Economics has its many mysteries, but one of its simplicities is the wide expansion of the financial benefits of construction. Less than one-half of the wages that go into putting up an ordinary house are spent on the site. Lumbermen in distant forests, miners, workers in factories and on railroads, truck drivers and bank clerks all feel the stir of fresh activity.

I therefore recommend legislation providing for the establishment, organization and operation of municipal housing authorities, in order to enable cities and towns to take the necessary steps to eliminate slums, to provide housing accommodations for persons of low income, and to receive the grants and loans available for these purposes to public agencies under the terms of the National Industrial Recovery Act.

Condemnation

The executives of the municipalities of Massachusetts recognize the necessity for more adequate and healthful housing, but are unanimous in the opinion that where this work is done it should consist of condemnation in congested areas of so-called substandard structures used as places of habitation. They are not in sympathy with such work being done exclusively by the Federal government.

Under the Massachusetts Homestead Act, adopted some 17 years ago, the Commonwealth is authorized to engage in a housing project. In my opinion, this work can be put into operation in a period of 30 days, and should serve as an incentive for similar construction programs by private capital.

The Massachusetts Department of Conservation has the ownership of some four thousand acres of land in the vicinity of Fall River that could be utilized for suburban homesteads, making available at a minimum cost sufficient land for a home and for the development of a flower and vegetable garden. Indications are that this land will not be required for many years for park purposes and its utilization at the present time for the development of a homestead site is desirable. I recommend such action with reference to such a development.

5. Mortgage Interest Rates

The prevailing rate of six percent upon mortgages, in view of the lowering of the interest rates upon savings deposits, makes it appear advisable as a matter of justice to establish at once a maximum five percent rate on mortgages on homes, and were it not for the possibility of valid constitutional objections being raised I should unhesitatingly recommend the adoption of legislation providing for this maximum rate. It is my purpose, however, to confer at once with the officials of the banking institutions of Massachusetts with this end in view.

6. Industrial Banking

Industrial banking in Massachusetts today represents an investment of sufficient importance to justify placing this class of business under the full supervision of the state banking commissioner. The necessity for safeguarding funds by the public in these institutions has been recognized in a majority of states of the Union. It is desirable that similar protection be afforded in the Commonwealth. I accordingly recommend the adoption of such legislation as may be necessary to accomplish this result.

7. Automobile Insurance

There is great dissatisfaction with the present compulsory automobile insurance law, but I believe a principal fault is failure to make complete investigation of accidents. Such investigation would effectually reduce the dishonest and false claims that have added so greatly to the losses which are charged to the owners of automobiles.

The high insurance rates are not only a burden to the owners of automobiles but they constitute a tremendous sales resistance in one of our greatest industries.

Between 1927 and 1934 the number of premium zones was increased from three to 21, with an advance in the rate ranging from $30 to $77. The first classification of rates adopted in 1927, when there were but three zones, was $16 in one; $22 in another, and $20 in the third. The number of zones should be reduced.

Under the present law all fatal accidents must be investigated at the discretion of the registrar of motor vehicles. In 1933 there were 727 fatal accidents investigated, but of 40,216 non-fatal accidents there were no investigation made in the 34,470 cases which were reported. The failure to investigate more than 5746 out of a total of 40,216 non-fatal accidents was unquestionably due to the lack of investigators who might have been assigned for this work. Due to the failure to investigate this enormous number of accidents there was an increase in the ranks of the careless and reckless drivers, with the result that dishonest and exaggerated claims were permitted to multiply, with a corresponding increase in the injury claims.

IV. Law Enforcement

The prevalence of organized crime is a menace to the stability, peace and good order of the Commonwealth. The number of major crimes committed in this Commonwealth within recent years which have gone unsolved and unpunished is little short of appalling.

The Legislature of 1933, recognizing these conditions, requested the Governor to appoint a commission to investigate the causes for failure to apprehend, convict and punish "gangs, gangsters, racketeers and other persistent violators of the law, persons engaged in the operation of pools and lotteries, slot machines . . and other illegal practices." A commission was appointed whose report amply justified the declaration by the Legislature of the existence of serious defects in our law-enforcement agencies. Many recommendations were made by the commission for remedial legislation, but practically nothing has been done, and no substantial progress has been made in combating the threat of organized crime.

Recent outrages and almost daily acts of banditry and gangsterism call for vigorous and immediate action. The Federal government, through its Department of Justice, has demonstrated in recent months its efficiency in the warfare on criminal gangs. Within a few weeks at a conference held in Washington, under the auspices of the Department of Justice, the President of the United States recommended a closer co-ordination of state and Federal agencies.

I am in full sympathy with the President's recommendation.

There can be no effectual repression of crime until we recognize that methods and equipment which may have been adequate 50 or a 100 years ago are entirely inadequate in this day.

Our law-enforcing agencies must be brought to a standard of equipment in all respects which at least approximate that of the organized criminal.

If criminals can afford to organize and launch their brutal attacks upon the public, the public can afford to organize for its own protection. This organization can be effected only by the adoption of proper methods of selection, training and co-ordination of units.

1.—State Department of Justice

The attorney general should have general supervision over the enforcement of the criminal law of the Commonwealth. It is very likely that he now has under existing law full authority to control criminal prosecution in any district of the Commonwealth, and to exercise supervision over the administration of their offices by district attorneys. I believe it would be advisable to place direct responsibility upon the attorney general, and to give him any necessary power to organize his department as a Department of Justice comparable to that of the United States. To this end I recommend that the detective branch of the police be transferred to the department of the attorney general, to enable him to develop an adequate bureau of criminal investigation along the lines of that in the Federal Department of Justice. If there is to be effective cooperation among our several agencies and between those of the Commonwealth and those of the Federal government, the powers necessary to bring about such cooperation should be lodged in the hands of the attorney general.

I urge the adoption of such legislation as may be necessary to expand the powers of the attorney general and the functions of his department to put into effect the foregoing recommendations.

2. Liquor Law

The repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment was intended to end conditions destructive to the moral standards of youth, the diversion of revenue to the criminal element which should accrue to the government, and the disrespect for law which had been fostered by inability of the government to enforce an obnoxious statute. These advantages are seriously menaced by abuses of the existing law as enforced at present.

Under the licensing system which obtained prior to the adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment the custom of limiting the sale in public places, other than by innholders and licensed clubs, until 11 p. m., and with no sale permitted on Sundays and holidays and election days, is in striking contrast with the system under which this business is permitted to operate today.

Corrective Measures

Political expediency upon a question of this character suggests silence or negation; but that possible advantages may be conserved, the call of duty leaves no course open for me or the Legislature other than the adoption of corrective measures essential to the welfare of the public.

3. Narcotic Drugs

The increase in the use of narcotic drugs and of narcotic drug addicts has resulted in the adoption of Federal legislation for the protection of both users and non-users. There is serious danger that this essential legislation may fail of its purpose unless every state in the Union cooperates in the enactment of legislation that will make possible united action in combating this insidious and menacing threat to organized society. The Massachusetts Legislature of 1934 for apparently no valid reason rejected legislation which would have permitted cooperation by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts in this great and necessary national movement for public protection. I accordingly urge the enactment of such legislation as will make possible the fullest measure of cooperation by the Commonwealth with the Federal government in this work.

4. Highway Safety

The tragic record of accidents due to the operation of motor vehicles could be materially reduced provided the law is rigidly adhered to and enforced by the courts having jurisdiction over cases coming before them. In 1933 there were 769 persons killed and 48,249 reported as injured on the highways of Massachusetts, as a result of the operation of motor vehicles. During the year 1934 the number that died as a consequence of motor vehicle accidents reached the appalling total of 921, and the number of injured showed a substantial increase over former year.

Since 1928 the number of killed and injured has remained practically the same each year until 1934, when the increase was so great as to demand immediate and drastic action. The life and safety of our citizens are jeopardized by misplaced sympathy or leniency for violators of the law, and the protection of the life of our citizenship requires that persons convicted of drunken and reckless driving be permanently barred from the use of motor vehicles upon the highway, and that the practice of fixing cases no longer be permitted. A rigid enforcement of the laws by law-enforcement officers, plus the appointment of such additional inspectors as may be necessary for prompt investigation and report upon all accident cases, should prove most beneficial.

V. Constitutional Convention

The necessity for less politics and a more business-like method of conducting certain state and county activities is generally accepted. The ordinary method of procedure under the Constitution, through the medium of initiative petition, is both cumbersome and slow. Apparently the most satisfactory and expeditious method of changing the system of conducting governmental activities in the state, counties, and cities and towns is through a Constitutional Convention.

1. The Legislature

When the present legislative system, consisting of 240 members of the House of Representatives and 40 members of the State Senate, was established, conditions in a measure made necessary such a set-up, but the tremendous strides that have been made in recent years in the matter of transportation and communication no longer require a continuance of bodies with a membership as large numerically as at present. In my opinion the affairs of the Commonwealth could be conducted more expeditiously and with greater safety and benefit to the public, with more direct responsibility and more economically, by a reduction from the present number to a number one-half as great, or to 120 members in the House of Representatives and 20 members in the Senate, and with sessions held biennially. The adoption of this system should result in a saving conservatively estimated during a two-year period of about $1,000,000 to the taxpayers.

2. Governor's Council

The Governor's Council is a relic of the days of royalty and has long since ceased to serve the purpose for which in the main it was created, namely, an opportunity for social aggrandizement of favorites of the ruling power. The Council as at present constituted, thanks to the unconscionable system of gerrymandering created to obtain and retain control by what was at one time the major political party in Massachusetts, serves today as an obstructive force in making difficult if not impossible personal responsibility upon the part of the individual elected as chief executive of the Commonwealth, regardless of the particular political party which he is chosen to represent. It is an expensive and unnecessary institution, the abolition of which would be a contributing factor to the honest, efficient and economical administration of state government.

3. County Government

County government as at present constituted in Massachusetts represents duplication and waste, the elimination of which is necessary not only as a means of reducing the cost of government but as a means of affording officials charged with the administration of county affairs opportunity to occasionally think in terms other than political expediency. I believe that the present system of county government is wasteful and inefficient, and that it ought to be abolished.

4. Retirement of Judges

Under the existing law, many of our administrative officials are retired at the age of 70 years It is as important that the functioning of our judicial system shall be as alert and efficient as that of the executive department of the government. While judges may be retired for disability, experience has demonstrated that disability retirement is not effectual. Personal considerations too frequently hamper the operation of the present law. I believe a compulsory retirement law, based upon the attainment of a given age and not based upon personal qualities, is more equitable and works better in the long run. I believe that judges should be retired at 70 years of age. This question ought to receive attention and consideration in a constitutional convention, inasmuch as it concerns the tenure of the justices of the Supreme Judicial Court, established by the Constitution of the Commonwealth.

VI. Administration

1. Heads of Departments

The tenure of state officials renders it impossible during the term of a Governor to make such changes in administrative offices as may from time to time be necessary for the proper conduct of state departments. The present system, alleged to be based upon the theory of retaining in office competent career men, is in reality based on the desire to perpetuate political control. Under any system elected officials would consider it both a duty and a privilege to retain in office men and women who could actually qualify as career officials. Under the existing system the executive is denied direct responsibility, and is subject to the machinations and not infrequently the incompetence of men as heads of departments whose continuance in such capacity prevents the chief executive from carrying out his policies or conducting his administration, from the standpoint of efficiency and economy, as he deems best for the interests of the people.

That personal responsibility may be placed more directly upon the chief executive in the conduct of the duties of his office, I recommend such legislation for amendment to the existing laws as shall enable the chief executive to appoint the commissioners and heads of departments, other than the constitutional departments, to serve during his term of office.

2. Public Utilities

Public service corporations receive large benefits from the public in special rights and privileges, such as the use of our highways and protection from competition, as well as the authority to exercise the right of eminent domain. It is little enough, therefore, to expect in exchange that the public from whom such companies derive their sustenance and profit should be secure against extortion or financial exploitation by selfish banking interests or greedy holding companies.

Electricity is no longer a luxury, and therefore should be reasonably accessible to all classes, that the full benefits and blessings of modern science may contribute to their comfort as well as to the relief from domestic drudgery that past generations have endured.

Lower Rates

There is no justification for the present schedule of rates on electricity and gas, since it is predicated on the discarded theory of limited sales volume and large profits. The present day theory is large sales volume and small profits, and a reduction in the rates both of gas and electricity should be established at once by the Public Utilities Commission.

The adoption of a lower rate schedule would unquestionably result in increased consumption, increased revenue, and increased benefits to the public.

The demand for a reduction in the rates charged for gas and electricity at the present time should not be necessary since conditions have justified a reduction during the past year other than the character of reduction made by the commission, the evident purpose of which was to penalize the users rather than to aid them. Apparently there is little hope of relief for the public under the present system of operation, and I am firmly of the opinion that the time has arrived for a change in the method of distribution and the determination of costs for the use of electric power and gas. I accordingly recommend the consideration by your honorable body of the adoption of such legislation as will permit of the creation of a sliding scale system for the determination of equitable rates for electricity, with participation by representatives of the public in the management of these public utilities.

The State Department of Public Utilities was created for the purpose of adjudicating equitably matters in dispute between the public utilities corporations and the consumers of their products, but this has proved in nearly every case purely an assumption, and it is difficult to understand how it could be otherwise in view of the fact that even to the present time one-half of the salaries paid to the public utilities commissioners is contributed by the public service corporations. This system should end at once, and the entire cost be borne by the state.

Theoretic principles of government are of less moment than the effective protection of the rights of the public. Failure by the Public Utilities Commission to adopt a more courageous and liberal policy upon questions coming before them for consideration may ultimately make necessary election by the people rather than appointment by the Governor of members of the Public Utilities Commission.

The failure of the State Department of Public Utilities to recognize the decisions made in the case of the city of Chicago against the American Bell Telephone, or in the more recent case of the city of Washington against the telephone company (in the case of the former some 20 million dollars has been refunded to the people and in the case of the latter one million), would make it appear advisable that some other agency of government, probably the attorney general's department, take the necessary steps to secure justice for the users of telephone service in the Commonwealth.

3. Administration and Finance

The state auditor of the Commonwealth is elected by and answerable to the people of the Commonwealth. It is essential that he should have direct control and supervision of receipts and expenditures. The Commission on Administration and Finance as at present constituted is clothed with extraordinary powers. So far as I have been able to ascertain, it is not subject to advice, direction or control of any lawfully constituted authority other than such rules and regulations as it sees fit to adopt. It is within the power of this board either to further or retard any program that the duly elected officials of the Commonwealth may see fit to initiate. The power of appointment and removal is such that a complete change in the personnel of the board is not possible within a single term of duly elected state officials. A board charged with the responsibility for the preparation of the annual budget and the purchase of such materials as may be required by the Commonwealth should, in my opinion, be subject to direct control by the auditor of the Commonwealth. I accordingly recommend the repeal of the existing law and the enactment of legislation which would permit appointment by the Governor of a chairman of the Commission on Administration and Finance, a budget commissioner, a purchasing agent and a comptroller, to serve under and be subject to such rules and regulations as the state auditor may promulgate.

4. Board of Tax Appeals

The State Board of Tax Appeals was created primarily for the purpose of establishing a more equitable system of tax values in the cities and towns of the Commonwealth. The board since its operation has shown an utter disregard for the values deemed equitable by the boards of assessors in the cities and towns of the Commonwealth, and has practically usurped the powers of the local organizations. Since its organization the board has been dominated and dictated to in its decisions by wealthy owners of property interested in shifting the burden of the cost of government to the less powerful and influential elements of each community, namely, the small home owners. As a consequence of the establishment of values at a time when there was no market for realty, the assessing systems throughout the state have been in some cases destroyed. The percentage of equalization of assessments upon low-cost homes has been less than three percent, and the reductions as approved by the State Board of Tax Appeals has rendered it necessary as a measure of self-defense for assessing boards to grant abatements in many cases unwarranted rather than permit action to be taken by the State Board of Tax Appeals. In the city of Boston during the past five years the abatements granted by the State Board of Tax Appeals and by the local assessors have been in excess of $400,000,000, out of a total of $1,960,000,000, and the requests for abatements now pending before the State Board of Tax Appeals and the local board of assessors represents at the present time a total in excess of $500,000,000 additional. The properties upon which a reduction in assessment is sought are owned by persons of means, who with attorneys and experts are practically permitted through the State Board of Tax Appeals to determine the tax that they shall be required to pay upon properties owned by themselves. The chief source of revenue of the municipalities of the Commonwealth is that which is derived from taxation upon real estate, and a wholesale system of granting abatements upon the more valuable properties in a municipality can have but one result—an exorbitant tax rate and the shifting of the burden of the cost of government from those best able to pay to those least able to pay. I accordingly recommend the adoption of legislation for the abolition of this pernicious and destructive board.

5. Boston Finance Commission

The Boston Finance Commission was created for the purpose of reporting on appropriations, loans and methods of administration in the conduct of the departments of the municipality of Boston. Since its establishment in 1909 there has been expended for this purpose upwards of $1,000,000, and provided the original intent had been observed a useful purpose would have been served.

During 12 years of the existence of the Finance Commission it has been my privilege to serve as mayor of the city of Boston, and notwithstanding destructive criticism from time to time, entirely at variance with the intent and purpose for which the commission was created, it has been possible, through honest, efficient and economical administration, to establish for the city of Boston the highest financial standing of any major American city.

Of late years both intent and purpose have been disregarded in the administration and conduct of the Finance Commission, and its chief use has been in smirching the reputation and character of the officials elected to conduct the affairs of the municipality.

This commission has degenerated into a political nuisance. It has lost caste and has forfeited the confidence of the public. The policy which prompted it has not been adopted generally in other cities in the Commonwealth. I am of the opinion therefore, that the continued existence of the Boston Finance Commission is not justified.

I accordingly recommend the enactment of such legislation as may be necessary to terminate its existence.

6. Pre-Primary Convention

The pre-primary convention has failed to justify the opinion of its sponsors that it would be an improvement of the system of nominating candidates. In operation, the belief of its opponents as expressed in the minority report of the legislative committee has been borne out, namely, that it constituted an abridgment of the rights of the voters in the nomination of candidates. Believing that the right of the individual citizen is paramount to the right of any political party, I respectfully recommend the enactment of legislation providing for the repeal of the Pre-Primary Convention Act.

7. Police Commissioners

The right of municipalities to govern themselves by electing their own officers and adopting regulations for the conduct of their local affairs has always been a cherished principle of this Commonwealth. The legislative control has with few exceptions been confined to prescribing the charters for cities and to adopting general laws which are applicable to all of our municipalities alike. The departure from these principles in the creation by the Legislature of municipal commissions of police, and in authorizing the Governor to appoint police commissioners in some of our cities, has not in my opinion produced more efficient police protection and has been a source of irritation. I accordingly recommend the repeal of the existing laws authorizing the appointment of police commissioners by the Governor in any of our cities, and the adoption of such legislation as may be necessary to authorize any municipalities to choose their own police officials where they now have not that right.

8. Municipal Elections

There is general agreement that legislation which has weakened the principle of party government and party responsibility has not improved the conduct of governmental affairs nor the quality of public service. A striking example is furnished by laws which have been designed to eliminate party responsibility in the administration of the affairs of our cities. I am of the opinion that the experiment of non-partisan elections in the cities of this Commonwealth has been a failure. I therefore recommend the adoption of such legislation as may be necessary to restore the party system in the election of our municipal officers.

9. Real Estate Speculators

A prolific source of loss to the state and the subdivisions of the state is possible of prevention through the enactment of legislation that would circumvent the activity of real estate speculators in the unloading at exorbitant prices of real estate acquired in anticipation of necessary public improvements. I accordingly recommend the adoption of legislation which will end this vicious custom, by the imposition of a tax of 75 percent of gains accruing to a speculator who purchases property within one year of a taking by eminent domain.

10. Public Health

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts has always maintained an enlightened interest in matters pertaining to the health of its citizens. It has been [illegible] from time to time to establish and maintain essential service, and to enact or amend laws for enlarging the scope of those departments for the prevention of disease, since they affect the very lives of our people, and should be administered with the highest possible degree of efficiency. I have received

(Continued on Next Page)

Mrs. Hauptmann Merits Sympathy, Not Criticism

So Writer Claims as She Defends Woman Who Is Standing by Her Husband in His Hour of Need—Says Man Still Innocent Until Proved Guilty In Court

By HELEN WELSHIMER

Mrs. Bruno Richard Hauptmann is severely criticized in some quarters today because she is standing by her husband as he goes to trial, charged with the murder of Charles Augustus Lindbergh, Jr. Where else should she take her stand? Bruno Richard Hauptmann may be a detestable name to a vast throng of people who have convicted him without trial, but wives, if they are worth their salt, have a peculiar trick of standing by even ill-gotten husbands.

There aren't even two choices open to Mrs. Hauptmann. If she was in her husband's confidence — and he is proved guilty as charged—then she is bound to him with self-forged chains. If she had no guilty knowledge of the Lindbergh crime, it is a pretty harsh heart that demands that she align herself against her husband until the case has been decided.

Certainly it is a dastardly crime of which Hauptmann is accused. Of course Mrs. Hauptmann has a small son of her own which makes her doubly conscious of the agony that someone inflicted on the Lindbergh family.

All right, you say; then how can she support her husband who is under accusation? Easily and rightly! A man is innocent, even in the eyes of the law, until he is proved guilty. Why shouldn't he get the same break from his wife? When the law hands out an unfavorable verdict, wives find it difficult to unpin their faith from the shields of the man who have borne it. A woman will admit a man's sin. But sometimes she can't stop loving the sinner.

A woman who is worthy of her name will not desert a man when he needs her. She will trust him to the last crossroads, and if the path splits, she will cloak her loyalty in sympathy as she removes the mangled mantle of her pride.

Needs Sympathy

Whether Bruno Richard Hauptmann is a child-killing fiend or just a German carpenter accused falsely, Mrs. Hauptmann needs sympathy far more than her actions open her to criticism. If her husband is innocent she has been drawn over unnecessary coals. But if the man whom she thought was kind and gentle and brave, the man who would protect her, and all womanhood and childhood as well, is a murderer who deserves to be pushed off this terrestrial globe with 20th century speed, she doubly needs our pity.

Still another argument comes from the ranks of protected womanhood that needs not venture beyond the barricades which a man's affection and strength have built for them. How could a woman be fond of Hauptmann, they ask? How could she love such a man?

That, of course, we can't explain. But we do know that the human heart finds its dreams in most peculiar places.

If Hauptmann gave his wife love and tenderness and excitement, after his fashion, she has a trust to keep. After all, she is standing by the man she knows, not the one whom the courts and the newspapers have been presenting to you and to me. Her allegiance goes to the man who was her husband, and undoubtedly she is wondering how he ever got himself into such a vile mess.

Certainly no mercy should be granted the murderer of the Lindbergh child, whether that murderer is Hauptmann or another man. If Hauptmann is guilty he has strained the quality of mercy until it is thinner than the air in his court room today.

But let's not pull our skirts away from his wife because once, when she was young and spring was scattering its life urge among plants and human beings, she fell in love with the man whose name is fast becoming a synonym of heartlessness.

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Young McAdoos Dance, Keep Fi

Dancing keeps them fit, these granddaughters of Senator William G. McAdoo seem to believe, as they pose in their costumes at Palm Springs, Calif., where they are staying with their mother, Mrs. William G. McAdoo, Jr. That's Mimi at the left and Cynthia at right.

Effort at Research Work On Terrapin Ends in Soup

BEAUFORT, N. C., Jan 3 (AP)—Dr. H. F. Prytherch, director of a United States fisheries bureau, wanted to learn how Carolina reptiles would thrive in foreign countries, so he crated diamond back terrapins and sent them to several West Indian islands.

They were young terrapins, about the size of a half dollar, and 50 were sent in each consignment.

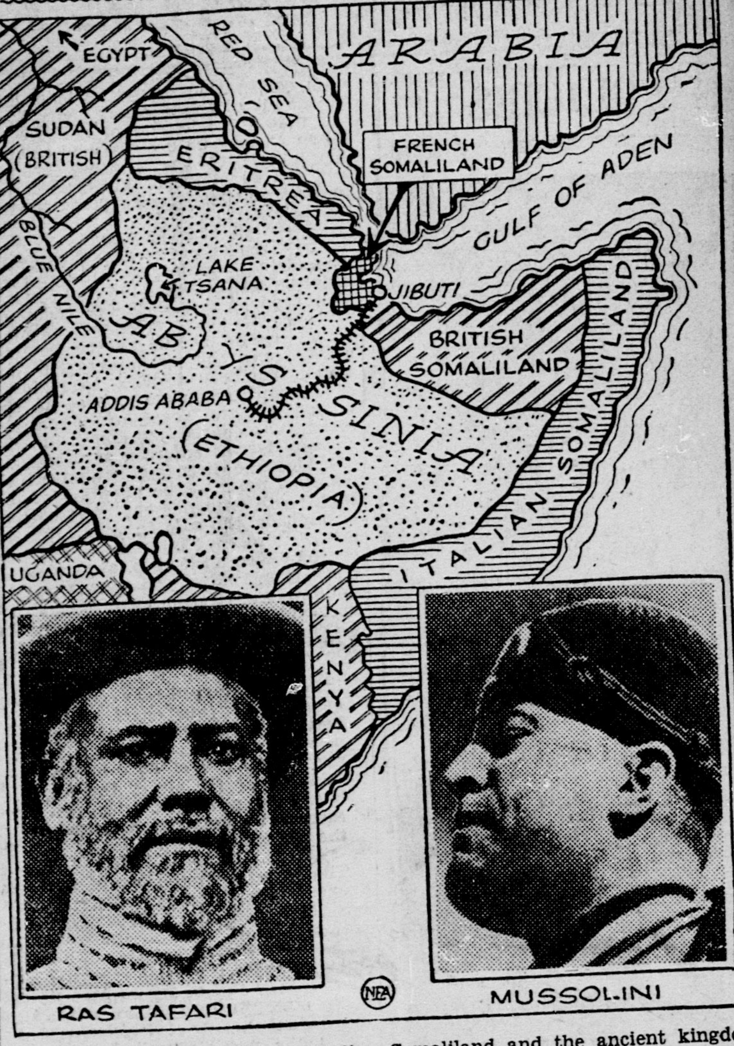
But from the secretary of agriculture on one of the islands—unnamed by Dr. Prytherch—came this acknowledgement:

"On behalf of my country, I wish to thank you for the diamond back terrapins you recently shipped. They made excellent soup."

SAINTLY SINNER

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The nuns of St. Francis Xavier convent are wondering what manner of man it was who robbed them. Fifty hymn books were his sole loot.

Where Ambitions Clash in Africa



Along the border between Italian Somaliland and the ancient kingdom of Abyssinia, a series of menacing clashes may lead to serious trouble. Hemmed in by European possessions and ambitions, Ras Tafari, reigning descendant of the Queen of Sheba, strives to keep an independent kingdom. Britain Egypt depends for life on water from the Blue Nile, rising in Lake Tsana. French interests built the only railway, from the port of Jibuti in French Somaliland to the Abyssinian capital, Addis Abada. Italian coastal colonies of Eritrea and Somaliland are expanding, militarized, and would like to connect across Abyssinia. This makes further military exploits possible.

Begin Enumeration of Farms in United States

Approximately 25,000 Federal Census Takers Start On Huge Task—Involves Visits to More Than 6,000,000 Domiciles in Nation

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 3—Approximately 25,000 Federal census employes yesterday began the huge task of enumerating the more than 6,000,000 farms and ranches of the United States in what is probably the most important agricultural census in the nation's history, according to a statement released by Director William L. Austin, Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce. Plans call for the completion of the canvass before the end of January.

"The Fifteenth Decennial Census Act, approved June 18, 1929, directed that a mid-decennial census of agriculture be taken Jan. 1, 1935, for the calendar year 1934", Director Austin said. "Because of the tremendous upheaval in the great basic industry of agriculture, due to the depression, drought and other factors new farm statistics are urgently needed in connection with the government's vast recovery program.

"The earnest cooperation of the farmer is necessary to the success of this census, for it is one of the Federal activities designed primarily for his benefit. However, the welfare of agriculture affects all other industries, directly or indirectly and the public generally. The statistics are necessary not only for the ordinary transaction of governmental business, but also for allotment programs. These programs range from the allocations of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration to the Federal Emergency Relief and Farm Credit Administrations. Indeed, the benefits expected to be derived from this census are incalculable and will have a marked influence on the future welfare of agriculture and the country as a whole. At the completion of the canvass every effort will be put forth to make preliminary tabulation reports available at the earliest possible moment.

"Due to the splendid cooperation of newspapers, farm publications, radio broadcasting stations, state and county farm agencies and organizations and educational institutions in disseminating information concerning the importance of this farm census, more than a million copies of the sample schedule have been distributed to farmers. Those who do not have sample schedules are urged to write, 'phone or call at the farm census headquarters in their district, procure a copy, study the questions and have their records ready when the enumerator calls.

"The Bureau desires to call attention to the law which provides that the individual return made by each farmer is an absolutely confidential government report, and to emphasize the fact that no individual figures will be used for taxation purposes nor given to any tax official. All enumerators, as well as all census employes, are sworn to secrecy and are required to read the law and the severe penalties established for any disclosure of information. Only sworn employes of the Census Bureau have access to the files. Section 9 of the Fifteenth Decennial Census Act provides penalties for failure to answer questions asked by enuemrators or for giving false information.

"Enumerators are legal residents of the districts which they canvass. Some if not all of the farmers residing in an enumeration district will know the enumerator personally, and they will do well to see that an accurate report is returned for their district. With the program now being carried on by the government to assist agriculture, an inaccurate report might very readily react to the disadvantage of the farmers in that particular district.

"The farm schedule is comprised of 100 questions covering practically every important ramification of the agricultural industry. Of course, very few farmers will be required to answer all of the questions, only the ones pertaining to their particular activities. Questions to be answered will include farm tenure, farm population, farm acreage, which includes all crop land, pasture land and woodland, total value of the farm, acreage and yield of each of the principal field crops and vegetables, number of trees and yield of the principal fruits and nuts, number and value of each class of livestock, and poultry and eggs."

A BLESSING?

LINCOLN, Neb. (AP)—Jim Murray of Sargent, here as a spectator of the state senate, of which he was a member last session, thinks the voters took his remarks too literally when he sought reelection as a Democrat. Alvin Blessing of Ord, a Republican, was elected.

"Both of us were called before a meeting of voters to speak," Murray explained. "I told the voters if I were beaten it would be a blessing and they took my words literally."

MAN NOBODY WANTS

LOUISVILLE, Ky. —Jack Louis Brown's offer to marry any woman who could earn at least $18 a week is going begging.

Publication of the offer so far has brought only two replies. One, which Jack regarded as a burlesque, from "Ima Bear," describing herself as an elderly female willing and ready to wed; the other from a fatherly person advising him not to "surrender," because women are "still physically and intellectually inferior to men."

OVERNIGHT NEWS OF NEW ENGLAND
By the Associated Press

BOSTON—A robber snatched two trays of jewelry from a window of Homer's jewelry store in Tremont Street in the downtown section while an armed companion cowered employes and customers. The stolen jewelry was valued at $20,000.

BOSTON — Boxing in Massachusetts, a million dollar business a few years ago, attracted total gate receipts of only $183,960 for 302 shows in 1934.

CENTER OSSIPEE, N. H.—Northern New Hampshire was blanketed in 18 to 20 inches of snow with town and state crews battling to open highways blocked by drifts in some instances 10 feet deep.

PORTLAND, Me.—Police sought a hit and run bobsled and the boys who were riding it when it struck Mrs. Ross Russman and fractured her leg.

PORTLAND, Me.—The executive commi Associ pose ance

PR recou eral Esmo & So definit

"Try Calvert this week, Sir—
our customers always come back for more"

Calvert
Blended
Whiskey

Take a tip from the man behind the counter. He knows the "inside story" of all the bottles on the shelf. That's why he recommends CALVERT. As folks invariably come back for more CALVERT has that old-time mellowness—there's full value in each decanter bottle. Try CALVERT.

Calvert
"PERFECTLY MARRIED"
TRADE MARK

WE ARE EXCLUSIVE LOCAL DISTRIBUTORS FOR CALVERT WHISKEY
LYON DISTRIBUTORS, Inc.
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GRANT
Mr. Magic Eyes
Dependable Merchandise at Lo

THESE VALUES WILL MAKE GRANT'S TH
STORE IN TOWN TOMORROW!

SEW and SAVE!

32 in. GINGHAMS 12½c yd.
A good serviceable quality in desirable colors and patterns.

SUITING REMNANTS 10c yd.
These are always "best sellers"—and here is an unusually good assortment. *36 to 40 inches wide.*

RAYON REMNANTS 19c yd.
A wide assortment of attractive colors. *36 to 40 inches wide*

Made by Pepperell!
Laconia PRINTS
Fast color—firm quality. A wonderful value! 36-inch wide. 12½c yd.

The Exact Quality Selling for 19c to 25c Yd.!
80 sq. PERCALES
Mothers recommend it enthusiastically for children's dresses—it wears so well! 15c yd.

FLAT CREPE 12½c yd.
An assortment of pastel colors. A very fine quality material, 36 inches wide.

36 in. BROADCLOTH
Solid colors and white. Stock up Now!
36 in. wide 11c yd.

DISH CLOTHS
5c
17x17 inches. Big value for this low price.
A firmly woven, absorbent mesh with a colored woven border on each side.

27-Inch Heavy White
FLANNELETTE
8c yd.
A very low price on this grade Flannelette

Here's a Value We May Neve
CANNON TOW
The Same Quality Used in the Bette

TURKISH WASH CLOTHS
Reg. 5c each
3 for 10c
Full size. Woven colored border and some plaid designs.

Almost imp irregularities price possibl
Sizes
22 x 4
20 x 4
24 x 4
26 x 5
All white, at
Size 18
Colored w ders.

Pure Linen DISH TOWELS
15c
Extra fine, absorbent quality. Bordered on all sides with colored woven borders.

Floating TOILET SOAP
Full 4-oz. Cakes!
2c each
A very special value at this price! Several different colors.

TABLE OILCLOT
Smart and Economi
46-inch wide 29c
First quality oilcloth in a g assortment of new desig in cheerful colors.

W. T. GRANT C
407 MAIN STREE

COM[illegible] SPEECH

(Continued [illegible]om Preced[illegible] Page)

assurances that in the event of the appointment of a commission for the study and revision of the public health laws of the Commonwealth a national foundation interested in public health will defray the expenses of the commission, and subject to favorable action by your honorable body I shall appoint such a commission.

11. State NRA Act

The success of the National Recovery Act is dependent upon the cooperation of the states of the Union. Up to the present time 18 states have adopted state recovery acts in conformity with the provisions of the National Recovery Act, and it is desirable that Massachusetts be included. It is my purpose to submit a draft of a state recovery act, the provisions of which will make enforceable the decrees as set forth in the National Recovery Act.

VII. Judiciary

1. District Courts

The district courts of the Commonwealth have become a most important factor in the administration of justice. While at one time they were concerned chiefly with the handling of minor cases, their jurisdiction has been enlarged from time to time until at the present time they have concurrent jurisdiction with the Superior Court in civil actions. The structure of these courts and the method of their administration have remained practically unchanged however. These courts should be so organized and constituted as to effectively bear a substantial burden of civil litigation that is now congesting the dockets of the Superior Court. It is necessary in achieving this end to bring about substantial changes in the organization of the district courts. If it is necessary the judges of these courts should be made full-time judges, with adequate compensation for such service.

The administration of the lower courts has long been a subject of well-founded criticism and complaint, not only because of unnecessary delay in the trial of cases but in the dictatorial conduct of those charged with the administration of justice. The custom of permitting associate justices or special justices of these courts to act as counsel in the particular court where it is customary for them to serve in the capacity of judge is both inexcusable and reprehensible, and destroys respect for the authority of the courts themselves. It is common knowledge that in many of our district courts not only is favoritism practiced but not infrequently attorneys appearing as counsel are members of the same legal firm as the justice who sits on the bench. This impairs if it does not actually destroy in some cases the respect for judicial procedure so essential to law enforcement.

I recommend legislation to prohibit the practicing in his own court by any justice of a district court, and to prohibit all members of the judiciary from participating in political campaigns, either as candidates for public office or by publicly espousing the cause of a candidate or candidates.

I urge also the establishment of the district courts on a circuit or rotating basis, similar to the present organization of the Superior Court.

2. Appellate Division in the Superior Court

To the end that the Supreme Judicial Court of the Commonwealth may be relieved of part of its present volume of work, I recommend that you consider the establishment of an appellate division in the Superior Court to sit at various time and places in the Commonwealth for the more prompt determination of law questions arising in the Superior Court, exclusive of such law questions as are involved in capital cases or those relating to the interpretation of Federal or state constitutional provisions.

The establishment of such appellate divisions in the district courts has amply demonstrated the value of such a method of determining law questions by the results obtained. Experience has shown that a relatively small percentage of cases decided upon questions of law in the appellate division of the district courts are further appealed to the Supreme Judicial Court.

The creation of such a division in the Superior Court would greatly expedite the administration of justice through the rendering of per curiam decisions in many cases instead of a more or less involved written opinion. This would especially be of value where the questions raised were frivolous and primarily intended for delay. It would not, however, preclude the rendering of written opinion by the justices of the appellate division where a substantial law question was raised.

VIII. Penal Institutions

1. Pardons

The coddling of criminals and the abuses of the pardoning power in the case of persons under sentence for the commission of crimes of an atrocious character today constitutes a menace to organized society. The system, unless rigorously and speedily checked, must inevitably tend to a breaking down of the morale of the judiciary, and in addition destroy the fear upon the part of the criminal that he will be required to undergo the full penalty for the crime which he commits. A courageous and just judge discharging the duties of his office in conformity with law and conscience should not be held up to contumely through a review, re-trial and release by a body which has not sat in court and heard the evidence, and which is without judicial authority. Society can best be protected not by what is termed a good judge, but a just judge, and the upholding of the findings of a just judge is as essential to the preservation of respect for lawfully constituted authority as the action of what is termed a good judge is destructive.

2. Prisons

The condition of certain of our penal institutions constitues a serious challenge to our profession of humanitarian impulses.

The state prison at Charlestown is overcrowded, and from the standpoint of the requirements of a modern prison is utterly inadequate. The mingling of casual and juvenile offenders, who may be capable of rehabilitation, with confirmed and habitual criminals at the Concord Reformatory is intolerable and constitutes a reproach to the government of the Commonwealth. I recommend that adequate facilities be provided to house and maintain juvenile and first offenders apart from hardened criminals; that the state prison at Charlestown be abandoned, the buildings razed, and that the site be utilized as a receiving station for the more serious offenders, or otherwise as the Legislature may determine; and that appropriate legislation be adopted as soon as may be to accomplish these purposes, and in addition provide suitable prison quarters at Norfolk for persons convicted of felonies.

3. State Wards

It is highly important that Massachusetts occupy a position in the forefront in the matter of the care and treatment of wards of the state, more particularly the mental defectives, and the segregation of cases based upon mental condition, physical condition and age, with opportunities for outdoor recreation wherever possible, is highly desirable. The importance of protective measures to safeguard against not only overcrowding but to provide modern methods of protection against conflagration to prevent holocaust should not longer be delayed. An investigation of state institutions discloses the fact that many buildings in which the insane are now confined, with steel bars or gratings upon the windows and with steel doors, are without sprinkler systems, so that in the event of fire it would be an impossibility to prevent great loss of life. A failure to change this condition because of the possible cost is indefensible and it should be undertaken at once.

IX. Taxation

1. Income and Intangibles

The special legislative commission on taxation of 1927-1929 in its report stated:

"In the last 10 years the taxes paid locally on real estate and tangible personal property have increased from approximately $122,000,000 to approximately $205,000,000, an increase of 67 percent.

"At the same time, intangible property has been rapidly increasing until this class of property is probably five times as great as all the real estate and machinery. This class of property has been paying less and less of the total tax, until now real estate and machinery, constituting perhaps a fifth or a sixth of the entire wealth of the state, pay about two-thirds of the entire tax; while intangibles, representing perhaps five-sixths of the entire wealth, pay less than one-tenth of the tax."

In 1916, when the present law for tax incomes went into effect, the average tax rate upon real estate was approximately $18 per thousand. At that time it was determined by the Legislature that the rates of taxation for incomes, which would compare favorably with the existing real estate tax of $18 per thousand, should be as follows: Six percent on income from taxable intangibles, partnerships ,etc.; 1½ percent on incomes from professions, employments, annuities, etc.; and three percent on gains from the purchase and sale of stocks and bonds.

Since 1916, the tax rate on real estate has steadily increased until in 1934 the average tax rate throughout the state was about $34 per thousand.

The home owner today pays nearly twice as much as he paid in 1916, while the income taxpayer has been able to prevent any increase of the original 1916 rates.

Higher Income Taxes

This is a manifest injustice and I ask you to give serious consideration to the increase of income tax rates to a level that will bring them into balance with the increase in real estate tax rates since 1916. In view of constantly increasing expenditures, one way in which tax relief can be secured for owners of real estate and for business and industrial enterprises is by a transfer of the tax burden from those who today are unfairly burdened to the owners of intangible personal property who now escape a just share of the taxes required for the conduct of government.

The investigation conducted by the Federal government in the cases of individuals and corporations guilty of tax evasions has been most startling, and leads me to believe that results similar to those which have been secured in the case of the Federal government are possible in the case of the Commonwealth.

The Wisconsin Legislature in 1925 enacted a law authorizing the tax commissioner to investigate the question of underpayment of income taxes during the 10 preceding years. This law was amended in 1927, reducing the period from 10 years to three years. As a result of this enactment $16,933,000 of additional taxes were paid into the state treasury at a cost to the state for auditing, investigation and legal expenses of but $951,000.

In my opinion the enactment of similar legislation in Massachusetts might be productive of even greater results than were possible in the case of the state of Wisconsin, and I accordingly recommend that the required legislation be adopted making provision for the conduct of this investigation through the office of the attorney general, and that sufficient funds be made available to cover the cost of the same.

2. Gasoline Tax

The enactment providing for an additional one cent tax on gasoline under the laws as enacted will expire in 1935 unless extended. The demands for the extension by the Commonwealth of money for the assistance of cities and towns for welfare relief in all probability will be equally as great during the coming year as in either of the past two years. I accordingly recommend the extension of the tax for one year from the date of expiration.

X. Recreational Development

Providence has been most generous to New England from the standpoint of climate and natural beauty, and our failure to capitalize our tourist and recreational advantages during the summer months represents an economic loss which wise planning and judicious expenditure should speedily convert into a most prolific source of revenue. I have recommended to the New England governors the creation of a fund the purpose of which is to familiarize the public with the advantages and beauty and the desirability of New England as a summer resort. It is conservatively estimated that the most important industry in the Commonwealth, second only to the textile industry, is that of recreation, which produces two hundred million dollars annually to the citizenship of Massachusetts. Massachusetts has more to offer the visitor both from the historical and recreational standpoint than any other state in the Union, and an appropriation for the purpose of making these facts known should prove of inestimable benefit to the Commonwealth and its people.

It is not only important that we capitalize the investment made by the Federal government in the improvement and development of the Cape Cod section, but it is equally important that studies be made at an early date and the necessary appropriations be made available to end pollution of inland waters and for the conservation of public health through adequate water and sewerage facilities.

Fish and Game

It is likewise important that an appropriation in the sum of $100,000 be made available for the purpose of stocking the streams and reservoirs of the state with fish and game. The sum of approximately $100,000 is now received from the license fees of sportsmen, and this is used to defray the cost of the State Division of Fisheries and Game. Inasmuch as 70 percent of the complaints made of violations of the fish and game laws have to do with the destruction of insectivorous birds, which are of indispensable value to the farming industry, I believe that it is unfair to place the burden of supporting this division entirely upon the sportsmen, who form only one group among those benefited by the work of the division. An appropriation of $100,000 for carrying on the functions of the Fish and Game Division would allow the receipts from hunting and fishing licenses to be expended directly for propagation of wild life, stocking of streams and ponds, and otherwise assisting in the important work of making Massachusetts attractive to the great throng of sportsmen who visit New England annually. Neighboring states, of which Maine is a notable example, have recognized the advantage of such expenditures, with the result that the income received not only in the summer time, but during the fall and winter seasons from outside visitors attracted by the well advertised natural advantages of the state, has more than repaid the outlay.

XI. War Memorials

A memorial to the veterans of wars in which America has been engaged and in which citizens of Massachusetts have participated has long been a subject of consideration and discussion without action. The mere erection of a monument or the dedication of a highway or even a park will not serve the purpose other than from the esthetic standpoint. It is desirable that the esthetic and the utilitarian be combined, and I accordingly recommend for the consideration of your honorable body the erection of a structure to commemmorate the service of Massachusetts citizens in all wars in which the nation has been engaged, with suitable halls for the veterans of each war, and with a hall that may be utilized not only by the veterans, but, when occasion arises, for the holding of conventions.

XII. Conclusion

The enactment into law of the recommendations as contained in this inaugural message will tax the wisdom, energy and courage of the membership of the law-making branch of our government. It is my firm belief, however, that the sacrifice of thought, time and energy required is justified, and with the earnest prayer that Almighty God may guide us in our deliberations to the end that the service rendered by us will be in keeping with the best traditions of the Commonwealth, let us essay the task which is ours.

Large iron deposits in the Minas Geraes region of Brazil often throw airplanes off their course, by rendering their compasses useless.

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GAZETTE
Worcester, Mass.

JAN 3 1935

Governor Curley's Program

In his campaign for the governorship, Mr. Curley traded heavily on the popularity of the President. Now, as Governor, he proposes his own New Deal for Massachusetts. He has put nearly every conceivable issue into his program, good, bad and indifferent. Much of the material in his inaugural has long been familiar, but he presents it all as if the questions he discusses had just been discovered.

Having won on a wave of popular discontent, he dilates at length on the depression, which he appears to think had its roots in technological unemployment. He talks about the needs of labor as if he were still on the stump; that is, for the most part, in resounding generalities. When he takes up the problem of relief, he turns hopefully to Washington. He counts on federal funds for public works, and for housing; but, unless Boston has slums to be cleared, it is not easy to see where housing fits into any large need in this state. The federal relief funds, now being handled by a federal appointee, he wishes to have under his own direction.

He seems to have been impressed by the federal attorney general's work in getting notorious gangsters captured or shot, and he thinks it would be a good thing to have a department of justice in this state. The federal department controls a large secret service, and he would like to have the detective branch of the state police turned over to our state attorney general. With his detective force taken away from him, the commissioner of public safety would command a patrol force, and his office would have to cooperate with the attorney general to produce effective results. That is one way to unify police work. It may be questioned whether it is the best way.

The Governor makes a sensible suggestion in proposing that an age-limit of 70 years be fixed for the retirement of judges. He would have District Court judges give full time to their work, would not allow assistant judges to practice in their own District Courts, and would have judges in these courts serve on a circuit, in the same manner as judges of the Superior Court. These changes are desirable.

He approves some aspects of the move to improve the state's prison system, which was inaugurated under Sanford Bates, and carried forward by Dr. A. Warren Stearns. Without mentioning these capable commissioners, he advocates their plan for abolishing the archaic Charlestown Prison and for segregating first offenders from habitual criminals at the Concord Reformatory. He would fit Norfolk for the housing of felons, but he says nothing of the work of rehabilitation which has been attempted there, and has attracted wide attention among penologists.

Mr. Curley's most striking proposals embody his plan for changing the structure of the state government. He would abolish the Governor's Council, reduce each branch of the Legislature to half its present number, and have it meet in biennial sessions. If he can get a Constitutional Convention to make those changes, he will have accomplished a long-needed reform. He is right, also, in wanting all cities to name their own police commissioners. And it is proper, as he says, to give the state auditor authority over the commission on finance and administration.

But when he talks of abolishing county government, though there may be need of it in Suffolk county, which is practically the city of Boston, it would be wholly unwarranted in Worcester county or elsewhere in the state.

He naturally wants the Boston finance commission abolished, but this body should be retained, as well as the state board of tax appeals. His desire to name the heads of departments and commissions, which are not specified in the Constitution, would centralize power in the hands of the Governor to a degree which is alien to our established manner of handling public business. A Governor should be restricted to his executive functions. He should not usurp power which would give him practical control of the state administration.

We need a decent liquor law, and it is encouraging to see that the Governor is aware of this, and hopes to give us one. He offers nothing new on the problem of highway safety, unless his demand for rigid law enforcement is made a practical policy, in which case it would have an element of novelty.

The issue of primary importance at the State House today is the question of taxation. Here, as in many other parts of his message, the Governor is lacking in clarity. He recognizes that real estate needs relief. He would continue the additional gas tax of one cent, and use this revenue for welfare work. But he seems to think that the way to relieve real estate is to boost the income tax, without considering the effect this would have upon business recovery, which he is anxious to foster. His tax proposals are apparently designed to distract attention from the move under way for a sales tax, to which he is opposed.

Mr. Curley's nomination and election were sufficient proof that the pre-primary convention cannot do what was expected of it. These newspapers advocated that change in the direct primary law. But we believe the Governor is right. The pre-primary convention had better be abolished.

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JAN 3 1935

Governor and Aide

Photo (c) International Newsreel

Governor Curley pictured with Col. Edward T. Sampson of his military staff as they were on their way from the Hall of Flags to the Governor's executive chambers at the State House today.

JAN 3

TEXT OF GOVERNOR CURLEY'S MESSAGE TO THE LEGISLATURE

WOULD CUT LEGISLATURE AND ABOLISH THE COUNCIL

Governor Urges State Department of Justice Under Attorney General — Advocates New System of County Government — Favors Putting Industrial Banks Under State Commissioner

BOSTON, Jan. 3.—In his address to the Legislature today Gov. ames M. Curley said:

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives:

The depression of the past five years has been so devastating in character as to be more properly characterized as an industrial war. The ordinary methods which in the past have served admirably were found totally inadequate and the necessity for new and definite methods of procedure was recognized. That a New Deal nationally was necessary is accepted by every forward-looking American, and that its acceptance and operation, nationally, of necessity requires the development of New Deal methods in the States and the subdivisions of the States of the Union is recognized by all.

The revolutionary strides in displacement of human labor, resulting from the adoption of automatic machinery, has imposed a burden beyond the capacity of the States and subdivisions of the States to meet without Federal aid. Federal authorities have been devising ways and means to chart a course over an unchartered sea, and while they have met with some measure of success, a definite and final program is still in the process of evolution.

It is accepted by every forward-looking American that it would be unwise to give serious consideration to the scrapping of the highly developed agencies of production, but it is likewise recognized that a change in our economic system must be developed if automatic machinery is to serve the purpose intended, namely, to increase production, lower costs, minimize drudgery, and displace human labor. Society alone is responsible for the failure to develop an economic program for the absorption of men displaced by machinery in industry, and hence it is clearly to duty not only of the Federal government, but of its subdivisions, state and municipal, to co-operate in the development of such programs as may be most helpful in the solution of this great problem.

Work, Wages Seen Answer

There has been but one answer from the beginning of the Christian era for unemployment, namely, work and wages, and that Massachusetts, ever a leader, may continue to hold the proud position it has ever occupied, I commend to your serious consideration not only co-operation with Federal authorities in the development of the New Deal, but the adoption of a program which will result in the substitution of work and wages for public welfare allotments.

Enduring and worthwhile reforms are not a matter of overnight development, rather do they represent the concentrated thought and striving for betterment of the human family over a long period of years. In our educational system in the past, insufficient emphasis has been placed on the study of economics. Government today enters into substantially every channel not only of our national life but has an important bearing either for the good or ill of every citizen, and the indications are that in the conduct of governmental activities in the future more consideration will be given to economics and less to politics.

Our present economic plight may be traced to the failure to recognize that national prosperity is dependent upon a more equitable distribution of the fruits of industry, or in other words, a larger distribution of the profits of industry to labor and a less generous return to capital. It is necessary for the consumption of goods produced by industry that the buying power of the workers be safeguarded through an equitable wage scale, otherwise mass production and the speeding up process cannot serve other than permanent injury to the economic life of the people. A workable program of economic security for all the people with a higher standard of living for the masses and a lowered cost of production represents a reform which is attainable provided we have the courage and the knowledge of economics necessary to essay the solution.

Asks For United Action

The control and the regulated distribution of the products created by the labor of the people is recognized as the most important essential to industrial prosperity and progress and its adoption would [illegible] continuity of employment with a return sufficient to maintain in conformity with American standards the workers of America and their dependents. This measure of social justice, so highly desirable, is only possible of fruition through the united and intelligent action of the citizenship.

It is idle to talk of private capital furnishing work to the vast army of unemployed in America whose unemployment may properly be traced to agencies beyond the control of the individual worker. The mounting costs of public welfare not only threaten the financial security of the nation but if permitted to continue unchecked will destroy not only the self-respect but the self-reliance of the people, transforming a large element of the population into the mendicant class. It is idle to contend that our present problem is unsolvable and it is likewise futile and stupid to maintain that if left alone it will solve itself.

Urges State Planning Board

For the first time in the history of the American nation we have apparently been forced to recognize the necessity for the creation of a thinking machine to solve these problems. Our laxity in this respect is in striking contrast with the system that has obtained in other countries, and our failure to cooperate in the fullest measure with the present great leader of the nation has been responsible for the painfully slow progress that has marked our emergence from depression during the past 18 months. The program as recommended by President Roosevelt must of necessity be experimental in character and subject to perfecting changes to which the thought, talent and time of the entire people should be given.

In this era of evolution costly errors can best be avoided through co-ordination of thought, not only by the legislative assembly but by the best minds in the Commonwealth, and it is my purpose to invite the co-operation by a group of the ablest leaders in their particular fields of activity to devise a program which will be of value to the entire people and to posterity.

It is difficult to understand the failure of the Commonwealth to create a State Planning board. The most successful business enterprises in American today number in their organization a planning division.

Must Solve Problem

The solution of the critical problem of production and distribution must speedily be solved if we are to end in the state and nation a condition in which great sections of the population are in want in the midst of plenty. Industrial prosperity is vital to Massachusetts, and the conservation of industries now located here and the development of new industries as a means of providing work and wages for the people are as essential a part of the work of the lawmaking body of the Commonwealth and more important in its bearing upon the present and future than the endless measures of a trivial character to which time and energy have been devoted.

Only by research and planning can we hope to retain a position of pre-eminence in these fields in the future.

The failure to recognize the evolution from cotton undergardents to rayon silk was unquestionably *one of the most severe blows experienced by the textile industry in the Commonwealth. Provided a* planning board had been operating and recognizing the trend, the calamity could have been prevented. We have been not only smugly complacent but we have been excessively politically minded rather than industrially alert.

Intelligent selfishness should have made it obvious to political as well as to industrial leaders, that if a mass production program was to succeed, the great masses of the people must have the buying power to purchase that which industry produces.

In view of the national movement for the adoption of more equitable relations between capital and labor it is important that Massachusetts occupy a commanding position in matters of legislaiton affecting the rights of workers in industry.

I accordingly recommend for your consideration such perfecting amendments to existing laws and the enactment of such additional laws as may be necessary to conform to the requiements of the times. Among the laws which should be liberalized and strengthened are the Workmen's compensation act, the laws relating to injunctions in labor disputes, minimum wage, the employment of women and children in industry, complications arising from the establishment of so-called company unions, and evasion of the provisions of the NRA code in matters affecting wages and hours of employment.

Employment of Minors

The compulsory attendance of minors at school until they have reached the age of 16 years would result in the removal of children from industry, thereby increasing the opportunities for the employment of adults and permitting the mental and physical development of children until they are able in some reasonable measure to undertake the battle of life.

Workmen's Compensation

The Workmen's Compensation Act as at present administered too frequently deprives injured men and women of their just rights. The vicious practice of consigning permanently disabled workers and elderly workers to the charity rolls or the poorhouse could in my opinion be prevented through the establishment of a state fund for workmen's compensation. The excessive premiums now charged in thousands of cases are beyond the ability of the employer to maintain, with the result that as a protective measure only the young and strong are permitted opportunity to work. The Department of Labor and Industries could be materially strengthened and its scope for usefulness increased through the transfer of the Industrial Accident board to the Department of Labor and Industries, there to be administered as a division of that department.

The present system of limiting the payment to women and men totally and permanently injured in industry to a period of approximately five years is a gross injustice. I accordingly recommend the adoption of such legislation as will permit the payment of permanent compensation to workers permanently incapacitated, rather than require the community to bear the burdens resulting from injuries received in industry. It is highly important that the term "average weekly wage" be more equitably defined for the protection of workers suffering serious injury in the discharge of their duties, since under existing law it is not uncommon to limit the payment made to a worker to a paltry sum each week.

The defects in chapter 308 of the Acts of 1934 relative to minimum wage decrees should be corrected at once for the preservation of the constitutional and personal rights of wage earners in the matter of labor injunctions I recommend to your consideration the adoption of the Norris-La Guardia Act as a basis for the drafting of the required state legislation.

Attachment of Wages

Massachusetts is one of the few states of the Union in which wages are not exempt from attachment. The families of workers depend upon the wages of the head of the household. I accordingly recommend the adoption of legislation which will exempt from attachment the wages of a debtor prior to a judgment by order of the court.

It is likewise important for the protection of persons engaged in business that the practice of indiscriminate attachments and improper use of the trustee process for real or false claims should no longer be permitted. For the protection of business I recommend the enactment of legislation which will require the filing of a bond, with adequate securities, with the clerk of the court, obligating the real or false creditor to indemnify the debtor for all losses resultng from the attachment in the event that the creditor fails to susain his case.

Institutional Employment

The wage schedule at present in operation and the excessive hours labor required in state institutions from low-salaried workers are not conducive to the character and kind and humane service that the unfortunate wards of the State should receive.

I accordingly recommend the adoption not only of a 44-hour working week but increased wages for the employes of institutions in which wards of the State are confined.

Industrial and Economic

One of the most important problems which confront the people of the Commonwealth is the financial plight of the New England railroads. The New England railroads represent a most important source of tax revenue, paying annually to state and local governments in Massachusetts over $5,000,000 in addition to providing employment to more than 40,000 persons. Due to diminishing revenues and higher costs of operation, notwithstanding a reduction in the number of employes and the introduction of reasonable economies, their credit is so impaired at the present time that to meet fixed charges it has been found necessary to seek financial assistance from the Federal government.

From the standpoint of a transportation service which will make possible economical and expeditious transportation of New England made goods to the great markets of the nation, and from those markets the raw materials and footstuffs required by New England, cannot longer be disregarded. From the standpoint of the financial security not only of New England investors but of our fiduciary institutions immediate action is imperative. Since the investment *in railroad bonds and notes held by Massachusetts savings banks* approximates the huge sum of $265,000,000 it is clearly the duty of the hour for the Legislature of Massachusetts to take such action as the needs of the situation demand for the protection of our banking institutions, our transportation system, and the workers deriving a livelyhood through the operation of New England railroads.

There is absolutely no possibility of a change in method of transportation or improvement of service while the railroads of New England remain in their present financial status. The demand for electrification, the abolition of grade crossings and improved equipment, and the development of Massachusetts industrially and commercially require trunk line service, regardless of sentimental objections based upon the fear that combination or consolidation may prove injurious to the interests of New England.

Provided consolidation can be agreed upon, with adequate provision for the retention of control that would safeguard the interests of New England, improve the transportation system, and aid in the development of New England industries and resources, thereby increasing the number of employes, there is no way to justify a failure to act.

Public Works

The indications are that the Federal government will adopt a new policy with reference to the extension of aid to the States and municipalities of the nation. During the year that has passed, the policy has been to extend Federal financial aid to assist in meeting public welfare costs and in anticipation of the substitution of a public works program, I have requested the officials of the municipalities of the Commonwealth and the officials of the State to draft a program anticipating their requirements based upon a 50 per cent contribution by the Federal government. **I anticipate that this program may represent a total of $100,000,000 for the Commonwealth and the municipalities of the State, and to the present time requests have been submitted totalling in excess of $60,000,000. The data are being compiled for early presentation to the proper Federal authorities in order that early action may be taken for the transfer from welfare rolls to payrolls of the unemployed of the State.**

Federal Relief

At the epresent time 45 States of the Union, the exceptions being Massachusetts, North Dakota, and Oklahoma, are administering the Federal Emercency Relief Act in co-operation with and under the direction of Federal authorities. In my opinion it is important that Massachusetts join with the other States in aiding the President in the conduct of this work. Since chapter 344 of the Acts of 1933 by its terms is not strictly mandatory, it is desirable that the Attorney General rule upon the question. In the event that under his ruling the required transfer from State to Federal authority can be legally made, I recommend that the required steps be undertaken at once, that Massachusetts co-operate to the fullest extent with the Federal government in the administration of this work.

Housing

According to recent government statistics, the present shortage of housing is unprecedented in the history of this country. In addition a recent survey of 640,000 existing homes in different sections shows that more than one-half of them are badly in need of repairs and many not fit to live in. More than one-half of all of our homes are more than 30 years old.

Less than one-half of the wages that go into putting up an ordinary house are spent on the site. Lumbermen in distant forests, miners, workers in factories and on railroads, truck drivers and bank clerks all feel the stir of fresh activity.

I therefore recommend legislation providing for the establishment, organization and operation of municipal housing authorities, in order to enable cities and towns to take the necessary steps to eliminate slums, to provide housing accommodations for persons of low income, and to receive the grants and loans available for these purposes to public agencies under the National Industrial Recovery Act.

The executives of the municipalities recognize the necessity for more adequate and healthful housing, but are unanimous that where this work is done it should consist of condemnation in congested areas of so-called substandard structures used as places of habitation. They are not in sympathy with such work being done exclusively by the Federal government.

Under the Massachusetts Homestead Act adopted some 17 years ago, the Commonwealth is authorized to engage in a housing project. In my opinion, this work can be put into operation in 30 days, and should serve as an incentive for similar construction programs by private capital.

Mortgage Interest Rates

The prevailing rate of 6 per cent upon mortgages, in view of the lowering of the interest rates upon savings deposits, makes it appear advisable as a matter of justice to establish at once a maximum 5 per cent rate on mortgages on homes, and were it not for the possibility of valid constitutional objections being raised I should unhesitatingly recommend the adoption of legislation providing for this maximum rate. It is my purpose, however, to confer at once with the officials of the banking institutions of Massachusetts with this end in view.

Industrial Banking

Industrial banking in Massachusetts today represents an investment of sufficient importance to justify placing this class of business under the full supervision of the state banking commissioner. The necessity for safeguarding funds by the public in these institutions has been recognized in a majority of states of the Union. I accordingly recommend the adoption of such legislation as may be necessary to accomplish this result.

Automobile Insurance

There is great dissatisfaction with the present compulsory automobile insurance law, but I believe a principal fault is failure to make complete investigation of accidents. Such investigation would effectually reduce the dishonest and false claims that have added so greatly to the losses which are charged to the owners of automobiles.

The high insurance rates are not only a burden to the owners of automobiles but they constitute a tremendous sales resistance in one of our greatest industries.

Under the present law all fatal accidents must be investigated at the discretion of the Registrar of Motor Vehicles. In 1933 there were 727 fatal accidents investigated, but in 40,216 non-fatal accidents there was no investigation made in the 34,470 cases which were reported. Due to the failure to investigate this enormous number of accidents there was an increase in the ranks of the careless and reckless drivers, with the result that dishonest and exaggerated claims were permitted to multiply, with a corresponding increase in the injury claims.

Law Enforcement

The prevalence of organized crime is a menace to the stability, peace and good order of the Commonwealth. The number of major crimes committed in this Commonwealth within recent years which have gone unsolved and unpunished is little short of appalling.

Recent outrages and almost daily acts of banditry and gangsterism call for vigorous and immediate action. The Federal government, through its Department of Justice, has demonstrated in recent months its efficiency in the warfare on criminal gangs. Within a few weeks at a conference held in Washington, the President recommended a closer co-ordination of State and Federal agencies.

I am in full sympathy with the President's recommendation.

There can be no effectual repression of crime until we recognize that methods and equipment which may have been adequate 50 or 100 years ago are entirely inadequate in this day.

Our law-enforcing agencies must be brought up to a standard of equipment in all respects which at least approximate that of the organized criminal.

State Department of Justice

The Attorney General should have general supervision over the enforcement of the criminal law of the Commonwealth. It is very likely that he now has under existing law full authority to control criminal prosecution in any district of the Commonwealth, and to exercise supervision over the administration of their offices by district attorneys.

I believe it would be advisable to place direct responsibility upon the Attorney General, and to give him any necessary power to organize his Department as a Department of Justice comparable to that of the United States. To this end I recommend that the detective branch of the police be transferred to the Department of the Attorney General, to enable him to develop an adequate bureau of criminal investigation along the lines of that in the Federal Department of Justice.

I urge the adoption of such legislation as may be necessary to expand the powers of the Attorney General and the functions of his Department to put into effect the foregoing recommendations.

Liquor Law

Under the licensing system which obtained prior to the adoption of the Eighteenth amendment, the custom of limiting the sale in public places, other than by innholders and licensed clubs, until 11 p. m., and with no sale permitted on Sundays and holidays and election days, is in striking contrast with the system under which this business is permitted to operate today.

Political expediency upon a question of this character suggests silence or negation; but that possible advantages may be conserved, the call of duty leaves no course open for me or the Legislature other than the adoption of corrective measures essential to the welfare of the public.

Narcotic Drugs

The increase in the use of narcotic drugs and of narcotic drug addicts, has resulted in the adoption of Federal legislation for the protection of both users and nonusers. I accordingly urge the enactment of such legislation as will make possible the fullest measure of co-operation by the Commonwealth with the Federal government in this work.

Highway Safety

The tragic record of accidents due to the operation of motor vehicles could be materially reduced provided the law is rigidly adhered to and enforced by the courts.

The life and safety of our citizens are jeopardized by misplaced sympathy or leniency for violators of law, and the protection of the life of our citizenship requires that persons convicted of drunken and reckless driving be permanently barred from the use of motor vehicles upon the highway, and that the practice of fixing cases no longer be permitted. A rigid enforcement of the laws by law-enforcement officers, plus the appointment of such additional inspectors as may be necessary for prompt investigation and report upon all accident cases, should prove most beneficial.

Constitutional Convention

The necessity for less politics and a more business-like method of conducting certain state and county activities is generally accepted. The ordinary method of procedure under the Constitution, through the medium of initiative petition, is both cumbersome and slow. Apparently the most satisfactory and expeditious method of changing the system of conducting government activities in the state, counties, and cities and towns is through a Constitutional convention.

The Legislature

When the present legislative system, consisting of 240 members of the House of Representatives and 40 members of the State Senate, was established, conditions in a measure made necessary such a setup, but the tremendous strides that have been made in recent years in transportation and communication no longer require a continuance of bodies with a membership as large numerically as at present. In my opinion the affairs of the Commonwealth could be conducted more expeditiously and with greater safety and benefit to the public, with more direct responsibility and more economically, by a reduction from the present number to a number one half as great, or to 120 members in the House of Representatives and 20 members in the Senate, and with sessions held biennially. The adoption of this system should result in a saving conservatively estimated during a two-year period of about $1,000,000 to the taxpayers.

Governor's Council

The Governor's council is a relic of the days of royalty and has long since ceased to serve the purpose for which in the main it was created, namely, an opportunity for social aggrandizement of favorites of the ruling power. The council as at present constituted, thanks to the unconscionable system of gerrymandering created to obtain and retain control by what was at one time the major political party in Massachusetts, serves today as an obstructive force in making difficult if not impossible personal responsibility upon the part of the individual elected as chief executive of the Commonwealth, regardless of the particular political party which he is chosen to represent. It is an expensive and unnecessary institution, the abolition of which would be a contributing factor to the honest, efficient and economical administration of state government.

County Government

County government in Massachusetts represents duplication and waste, the elimination of which is necessary not only as a means of reducing the cost of government but as a means of affording officials charged with the administration of county affairs opportunity to occasionally think in terms other than political expediency. I believe that the present system of county government is wasteful and inefficient, and that it ought to be abolished.

Retirement of Judges

Under the existing law, many of our administrative officials are retired at the age of 70 years. It is as important that the functioning of our judicial system shall be as alert and efficient as that of the executive department of the government. Personal considerations too frequently hamper the operation of the present law. I believe a compulsory retirement law, based upon the attainment of a given age and not based upon personal qualities, is more equitable and works better in the long run. I believe that judges should be retired at 70 years of age. This question ought to receive attention and consideration in a constitutional convention, inasmuch as it concerns the tenure of the justices of the Supreme Judicial Court.

Administration

The tenure of state officials renders it imposible during the term of a Governor to make such changes in administrative offices as may from time to time be necessary for the proper conduct of state departments. The present system is in reality based on the desire to perpetuate political control. Under the existing system the Executive is denied direct responsibility, and is subject to the machinations and not infrequently the incompetence of men as heads of departments whose continuance in such capacity prevents the Chief Executive from carrying out his policies from the standpoint of efficiency and economy, as he deems best for the people.

That personal responsibility may be placed more directly upon the Chief Executive I recommend such legislation for amendment to the existing laws as shall enable the Chief Executive to appoint the commissioners and heads of departments, to serve during his term of office.

Public Utilities

Public service corporations receive large benefits from the public in special rights and privileges, such as the use of our highways and protection from competition, as well as the authority to exercise the right of eminent domain. It is little enough, therefore, to expect in exchange that the public should be secure against extortion or financial exploitation by selfish banking interests or greedy holding companies.

Electricty is no longer a luxury, and therefore should be reasonably accesible to all classes.

There is no justification for the present schedule of rates on electricity and gas, since it is predicated on the discarded theory of limited sales volume and large profits. The present day theory is large sales volume and small profits, and a reduction in the rates both of gas and electricity should be established at once by the Public Utilities Commission. The adoption of a lower rate schedule would unquestionably result in increased consumption, increased revenue, and increased benefits to the public.

The demand for a reduction in the rates charged for gas and electricity at the present time should not be necessary since conditions have justified a reduction during the past year other than the character of reduction made by the commission, the evident purpose of which was to penalize the users rather than to aid them. Apparently there is little hope of relief for the public under the present system of operation. I accordingly recommend the consideration by your honorable body of the adoption of such legislation as will permit of the creation of a sliding scale system for the determination of equitable rates for electricity, with participation by representatives of the public in the management of these public utilities.

The State Department of Public Utilities was created for the purpose of adjudicating equitably matters in dispute between the public utilities corporations and the consumers of their products, but this has proved in nearly every case purely an assumption, and it is difficult to understand how it could be otherwise in view of the fact that even to the present time one-half of the salaries paid to the Public Utilities commissioners is contributed by the public service corporations. This system should end at once, and the entire cost be borne by the state.

Failure by the Public Utilities commission to adopt a more courageous and liberal policy upon questions coming before them for consideration may ultimately make necessary election by the people rather than appointment by the Governor of members of the Public Utilities commission.

The failure of the State Department of Public Utilities to recognize the decisions made in the case of the city of Chicago against the American Bell Telephone, or in the more recent case of the city of Washington against the telephone company would make it appear advisable that some other agency of government, probably the Attorney-General's department, take the necessary steps to secure justice for the users of telephone service in the Commonwealth.

Administration and Finance

The state auditor of the Commonwealth is elected by and answerable to the people of the Commonwealth. It is essential that he should have direct control and supervision of receipts and expenditures. The Commission on Administration and Finance as at present constituted is clothed with extraordinary powers. So far as I have been able to ascertain, it is not subject to advice, direction or control of any lawfully constituted authority other than such rules and regulations as it sees fit to adopt. It is within the power of this board either to further or retard any program that the duly elected officials of the Commonwealth may see fit to initiate. The power of appointment and removal is such that a complete change in the personnel of the board is not possible within a single term of duly elected state officials. A board charged with the responsibility for the preparation of the annual budget and the purchase of such materials as may be required by the Commonwealth should, in my opinion, be subject to direct control by the auditor of the Commonwealth. I accordingly recommend the repeal of the existing law and the enactment of legislation which would permit appointment by the Governor of a chairman of the Commission on Administration and Finance, a budget commissioner, a purchasing agent and a comptroller, to serve under and be subject to such rules and regulations as that state auditor may promulgate.

Board of Tax Appeals

The State Board of Tax Appeals was created primarily for the purpose of establishing a more equitable system of tax values in the cities and towns of the Commonwealth. The Board since its operation has shown an utter disregard for the values deemed equitable by the boards of assessors in the cities and towns, and has practically usurped the powers of the local organizations.

Since its organization the Board has been dominated and dictated to in its decisions by wealthy owners of property interested in shifting the burden of the cost of government to the less powerful and influential elements, namely, the small home owners. **As a consequence the assessing systems throughout the state have been in some cases destroyed.**

The percentage of equalization of assessments upon low-cost homes has been less than 8 per cent, and the reductions as approved by the State Board of Tax Appeals has rendered it necessary as a measure of self-defense for assessing boards to grant abatements in many cases unwarranted rather than permit action to be taken by the State Board of Tax Appeal.

The chief source of revenue of the municipalities of the Commonwealth is that which is derived from taxation upon real estate, and a whole system of granting abatements upon the more valuable properties in a municipality can have but one result— an exorbitant tax rate and the shilfting of the burden of the cost of government from those best able to pay to those least able to pay. I accordingly recommend the adoption of legislation for the abolition of this pernicious and destructive board.

Boston Finance Commission

The Boston Finance commission was created for the purpose of reporting on appropriations, loans and methods of administration in the conduct of the departments of the municipality of Boston. Since its establishment in 1909 there has been expended for this purpose upwards of $1,000,000, and provided the original intent had been observed a useful purpose would have been served.

This commission has degenerated into a political nuisance. It has lost caste and has forfeited the confidence of the public. The policy which prompted it has not been adopted generally in other cities in the Commonwealth. I am of the opinion, therefore, that the continued existence of the Boston Finance commission is not justified. I accordingly recommend the enactment of such legislation as may be necessary to terminate its existence.

Pre-Primary Convention

The pre-primary convention has failed to justify the opinion of its sponsors that it would be an improvement of the system of nominating candidates. In operation, the belief of its opponents as expressed in the minority report of the legislative committee has been born out, namely, that it constituted an abridgment of the rights of the voters in the nomination of candidates. Believing that the right of the individual citizen is paramount to the right of any political party, I respectfully recommend the enactment of legislation providing for the repeal of the Pre-Primary Convention act.

Police Commissioners

The right of municipalities to govern themselves by electing their own officers and adopting regulations for the conduct of their own local affairs has always been a cherished principle of this commonwealth. The departure from these principles in the creation by the Legislature of municipal commissions of police, and in authorizing the Governor to appoint police commissioners in some of our cities, has not in my opinion produced more efficient police protection and has been a source of irritation. I accordingly recommend the repeal of the existing laws authorizing the appointment of police commissioners by the Governor in any of our cities and the adoption of such legislation as may be necessary to authorize any municipalities to choose their own police officials where they now have not that right.

Municipal Elections

There is general agreement that legislation which has weakened the principle of party government and party responsibility has not improved the conduct of governmental affairs nor the quality of public service. I am of the opinion that the experiment of non-partisan elections in cities of this commonwealth has been a failure. I therefore recommend the adoption of such legislation as may be necessary to restore the party system in the election of our municipal officers.

Real Estate Speculators

A prolific source of loss to the state and the sub-divisions of the state is possible of prevention through the enactment of legislation that would circumvent the activity of real estate speculators in the unloading at exorbitant prices of real estate acquired in anticipation of necessary public improvements. I accordingly recommend the adoption of legislation which will end this vicious custom, by the imposition of a tax of 75 per cent of gains accruing to a speculator who purchases property within one year of a taking by eminent domain.

State NRA Act

The success of the National Recovery Act is dependent upon the co-operation of the states of the Union. Up to the present time 18 states have adopted State Recovery Acts in conformity with the provisions of the National Recovery Act, and it is desirable that Massachusetts be included. It is my purpose to submit a draft of a state Recovery Act the provisions of which will make enforceable the decrees as set forth in the National Recovery Act.

Judiciary

The District courts of the commonwealth have become a most important factor in the administration of justice. The structure of these courts and the method of their administration have remained practically unchanged. These courts should be so organized and constituted as to effectively bear a substantial burden of civil litigation that is now congesting the dockets of the Superior court. It is necessary to bring about substantial changes in the organization. If it is necesary the judges of these courts should be made full-time judges.

The administration of the lower courts has long been a subject of well-founded criticism and complaint. The custom of permitting associate justices or special justices of these courts to act as counsel in the particular court where it is customary for them to serve in the capacity of judge is both inexcusable and reprehensible, and destroys respect for the authority of the courts themselves. It is common knowledge that in many of our District courts not only is favoritism practiced but not infrequently attorneys appearing as counsel are members of the same legal firm as the justice who sits on the bench.

I recommend legislation to prohibit the practicing in his own court by any justice of a District court, and to prohibit **all members of the judiciary from participating in political campaigns, either as candidates for public office or by publicly espousing the cause of a candidate or candidates.**

I urge also the establishment of the District courts on a circuit or rotating basis, similar to the present organization of the Superior court.

Superior Court Appeliate Division

To the end that the Supreme Judicial court of the commonwealth may be relieved of part of its present volume of work, I recommend that you consider the establishment of an appellate division in the Superior court to sit at various times and places in the commonwealth for the more prompt determination of law questions arising in the Superior court, exclusive of such law questions as are involved in capital cases or those relating to the interpretation of federal or state constitutional provisions.

Penal Institutions

The coddling of criminals and the abuses of the pardoning power in the case of persons under sentence for the commission of crimes of an atrocious character today constitutes a menace to organized society. The system, unless rigorously and speedily checked, must inevitably tend to a breaking down of the morale of the judiciary, and in addition destroy the fear upon the part of the criminal that he will be required to undergo the full penalty for the crime which he commits. A courageous and just judge discharging the duties of his office in conformity with law and conscience should not be held up to contumely through a review, retrial and release by a body which has not sat in court and heard the evidence, and which is without judicial authority.

Prisons

The State prison at Charlestown is overcrowded, and from the standpoint of the requirements of a modern prison is utterly inadequate. I recommend that adequate facilities be provided to house and maintain juvenile and first offenders apart from hardened criminals; that the State prison at Charlestown be abandoned, the buildings razed, and that the site be utilized as a receiving station for the more serious offenders, or otherwise as the Legislature may determine; and that appropriate legislation be adopted to accomplish these purposes, and in addition provide suitable prison quarters at Norfolk for persons convicted of felonies.

Taxation

The special legislative commission on taxation of 1927-1929 in its report stated:

"In the last 10 years the taxes paid locally on real estate and tangible personal property have increased from approximately $122,000,000 to approximately $205,000,000, an increase of 67 per cent.

"At the same time, intangible property has been rapidly increasing until this class is probably five times as great as all the real estate and machinery. This class of property has been paying less and less of the total tax, until now real estate and machinery, constituting perhaps a fifth or a sixth of the entire wealth of the state, pay about two-thirds of the entire tax; while intangibles, representing perhaps five-sixths of the entire wealth, pay less than one-tenth of the tax."

In 1916, when the present law for tax incomes went into effect, the average tax rate upon real estate was approximately $18 per thousand. At that time it was determined by the Legislature that the rates of taxation for incomes, which would compare favorably with the existing real estate tax of $18 per thousand, should be as follows: 6 per cent on income from taxable intangibles, partnerships, etc.; 1½ per cent on incomes from professions, employments, annuities, etc.; and 3 per cent on gains from the purchase and sale of stocks and bonds.

Says High Tax Is Unjust

Since 1916, the tax rate on real estate has steadily increased until in 1934 the average tax rate throughout the state was about $34 per thousand.

The home owner today pays nearly twice as much as he paid in 1916, while the income taxpayer has been able to prevent any increase of the original 1916 rates.

This is manifest injustice and I ask you to give serious consideration to the increase of income tax rates to a level that will bring them into balance with the increase in real estate tax rates since 1916. In view of constantly increasing expenditures, one way in which tax relief can be secured for owners of real estate and for business and industrial enterprises is by a transfer of the tax burden from those who today are unfairly burdened to the owners of intangible personal property.

The investigation conducted by the Federal government in the cases of individuals and corporations guilty of tax evasions has been most startling, and leads me to believe that results similar to those which have been secured in the case of the Federal government are possible in the case of the Commonwealth.

I accordingly recommend that the required legislation be adopted making provision for the conduct of an investigation through the office of the attorney-general, and that sufficient funds be made available to cover the cost of the same.

Gasoline Tax

The enactment providing for an additional one cent tax on gasoline under the laws as enacted will expire in 1935 unless extended. The demands for the extension by the Commonwealth of money for the assistance of cities and towns for welfare relief in all probability will be equally as great during the coming year as in either of the past two years. I accordingly recommend the extension of the tax for one year from the date of expiration.

Recreational Development

I have recommended to the New England Governors the creation of a fund the purpose of which is to familiarize the public with the advantages and beauty and the desirability of New England as a Summer resort. It is conservatively estimated that the most important industry in the Commonwealth, second only to the textile industry, is that of recreation, which produces two hundred million dollars annually to the citizenship of Massachusetts.

It is not only important that we capitalize the investment made by the Federal government in the improvement and development of the Cape Cod section, but it is equally important that studies be made at an early date and the necessary appropriations be made available to end pollution of inland waters and for the conservation of public health through adequate water and sewerage facilities.

Fish and Game

It is likewise important that an appropriation in the sum of $10,000 be made available for the purpose of stocking the streams and reservoirs of the State with fish and game. The sum of approximately $100,000 is now received from the license fees of sportsmen, and this is used to defray the cost of the State Division of Fisheries and Game. Inasmuch as 70 per cent of the complaints made of violations of the fish and game laws have to do with the destruction of insectivorous birds, which are indispensable value to the farming industry, I believe that it is unfair to place the burden of supporting this Division entirely upon sportsmen, who form only one group among those benefited by the work of the Division. An appropriation of $100,000 for carrying on the functions of the Fish and Game Division would allow the receipts from hunting and fishing licenses to be expended directly for propagation of wild life, stocking of streams and ponds, and otherwise assisting in the important work of making Massachusetts attractive to the great throng of sportsmen who visit New England annually.

War Memorials

A memorial to the veterans of wars in which America has been engaged and in which citizens of Massachusetts have participated has long been a subject of consideration and discussion without action. The mere erection of a monument or the dedication of a highway or even a park will not serve the purpose other than from the esthetic standpoint. It is desirable that the esthetic and the utilitarian ommend for the consideration of be combined, and I accordingly recyour Honorable Body the erection of a structure to commemorate the service of Massachusetts citizens in all wars in which the nation has been engaged, with suitable halls for the veterans of each war, and with a hall that may be utilized not only by the veterans, but, when occasion arises, for the holding of conventions.

CAMBRIDGE CHILD OF 5 DESCRIBES CRASH OF EAMERS

CRIED FOR HER FATHER WHEN TAKEN TO SAFETY

New Englanders Who Were on Lexington Tell of Scenes Following Accident in New York Harbor—Two Girls Save Coats

NEW YORK, Jan. 3 (AP)—The ramming of the liner Lexington by the tramp freighter Jane Christenson was a "crash like a boom" to Blanche Grossman, 5, of Cambridge, Mass.

The little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Mac Grossman described with remarkable clarity for one of her age events following the crash. With her parents she was a passenger on the ill-fated steamer. She said she had been eating a sandwich with mustard on it at the moment of the collision.

"I got mustard all over my face when there was a crash like a boom," she said.

"The noise was terrible and I beat mamma to the window (porthole) and what do you think I saw? A big wide ship sticking right into us. Mamma wouldn't let me look any more and pulled me away and we ran to the deck.

Father Helped Two Victims

"I got a life belt, mamma got a life belt, but papa didn't get any. Papa told us to stop running. 'It's nothing,' he said, but we didn't pay any attention to him and kept on running. Then papa ran, too. But he wasn't runnning after us; he was running away from us. He was going to help two old ladies that fell down.

"Then we went down some steps and found a boat right along where the water was coming in and they lifted us into a tug and then I looked up and saw the big boat topple over just like a table. That's just like it was.

"Then I cried because I thought daddy was drowned and mama got hysterical. Then they put us ashore and a policeman asked us a lot of questions and we found out that daddy wasn't drowned after all. A lot of women were running around crying, but none of them were hysterical.

Captain is Praised

"I never thought I'd see Boston again, but I'm glad it happened, because I always wanted to get my name in the paper."

Edward Barrow, 38, of Marblehead, Mass., praised Capt. William Pendleton of the Lexington for his quick thinking in telling the captain of the Jane Christenson to keep the bow in the hole it had made. If the bow had been withdrawn, Barrow said, the Lexington would have sunk immediately and many lives would have been lost.

Two students from the Durfee High school, Fall River, Mass., were more concerned about their fur coats than anything else, they said after they had been landed safely. The girls, Barbara Parkman and Marian Helfanbein, said they were sitting in the ballroom when the crash came.

"The crash knocked us to the floor," said Miss Parkman. "We got up and ran to the stateroom for our coats. Somehow that was what we both thought about—to get our coats. We got them and ran back to the deck and tried to get life preservers, but a man said we didn't need them. He picked us up and dropped us on a tug.

Wanted Life Preserver

"I told my girl friend 'Well, we got our coats anyhow,' and she said, 'Yes, I'm glad we got our coats'."

John R. Cave, Jr., senior engineering student at Brown university, Providence, had a little trouble when he wanted to walk off pier 11 with a life preserver after he had been rescued.

"Listen," he told employes of the Colonial line, who stopped him, "I lost everything. I lost my baggage and I'm going to get something out of this." But he was forced to leave the life preserver behind.

Mrs. Ralph Bunker of Lynn, Mass., said she was thrown through a glass panel in a door by the collision and was worried at first for fear she would have to pay for it.

Wedding Ring Lost

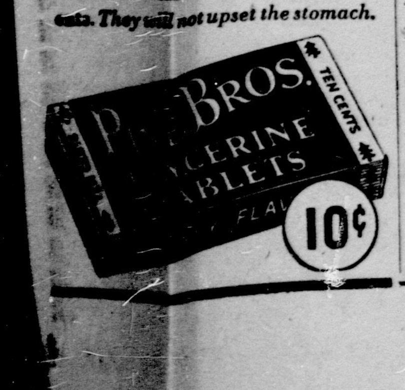
Mrs. Pasquale Ranone of Providence bemoaned the loss of her wedding ring. She and her husband were married Monday at the Municipal building here and were on their wedding trip.

Mrs. Frances Cohen of Dorchester, Mass., said she was in the saloon listening to the orchestra when suddenly the people facing her were thrown from their seats. She fainted, she said, and didn't remember anything until she was on a tugboat taking her to safety.

Ashley Trope, 19, of New York, a student at Harvard, said he jumped easily from the top deck of the Lexington, ordinarily about 22 feet above the waterline, to the deck of the tug Patience because the settling of the Lexington had brought the decks to the same level.

QUOTA CLUB TO ELECT

Worcester Quota club will elect officers and discuss new policies for the year at a supper meeting Monday at 6.30 at the Bancroft hotel. Miss Edith M. Gates will preside.


RELIEVE THE COUGH

-BUT *don't* UPSET YOUR STOMACH

Pine Bros. Glycerine Tablets are the quick, SAFE help in relieving coughs, hoarseness and throat irritations caused by colds, smoking or excessive use of the voice. That's because they contain pure glycerine combined with other pure ingredients. *They will not upset the stomach.*

Plane Breaks Record

CHICAGO, Jan. 3 (INS)—A new airliner speed record between California and Chicago was on record today.

Covering the 2030 miles from San Francisco to the Chicago airport at 206 miles an hour, a United Air Line plane set a new record of nine hours and 55 minutes for the flight yesterday.

DECIDEDLY TWINNY TWINS MAKE COURT SEE DOUBLE

Edwin B. and Earl W. Shaw Identical Except for Charges—Complaining Police Guesses Right—Judge Riley Fines Pair Who Enter Appeals

District court saw double today. The defendants were 19-year-old twins, Edwin B. and Earl W. Shaw, 42 Charlotte street. They were decidedly twinny twins. They were identical except for the charges against them.

Earl was charged with negligent operation of an automobile and driving without having his license or registration with him, Edwin was charged with using indecent and abusive language in addressing an officer. Patrolman Lewis H. Brotherton, traffic squad, was the officer.

Patrolman Brotherton in court today admitted he couldn't tell which Shaw was which. The night of the offenses, Dec. 23, they were dressed differently. Today they were dressed in duplicate, even to such articles as collar pins, ties and pocket kerchiefs.

Officer Guesses Right

He guessed right, however, pointing to Earl as the driver of the machine which drove by several automobiles, including Officer Brotherton's on Main street, between Wellington street and Ionic avenue, at 40 miles an hour.

Officer Brotherton said when he approached Earl Shaw in the post office and asked for his license and registration, Edwin remarked it was too bad policemen couldn't mind their own business. Edwin had just mailed his Christmas packages.

Edwin said Officer Brotherton was in civilian clothes and didn't look like a policeman, until he showed his badge.

Earl said Officer Brotherton used the abusive language in dismissing his twin brother. Edwin had his license and showed it. The twins each own half of the machine.

Edwin admitted he was provoked by the officer and also admitted that a few minutes later when the Shaw and Brotherton automobiles came abreast at a Front street red light he, in cross-open window conversation invited Officer Brotherton "up an alley" to get the stuffing, or something, kicked out of him.

Twins Are Fined

Edwin was fined $10. Earl was fined twice $3 for not having driving credentials and $20 for negligent driving.

It was then, apparently, for the first time in the 40-minute hearing that defense counsel, James J. Hurley, discovered Earl was charged with operating so as to endanger.

"Do you mean to tell me there is an operating so as to endanger charges here?" he asked Judge Riley.

All Fines Appealed

Judge Riley meant to tell him there was and did. All fines were appealed. Defendants were held in $50 bond on each count, a total of $200.

Mr. Hurley requested the court to impound the hand-written document from which Officer Brotherton read his testimony. The court didn't.

Officer Brotherton admitted he wrote the document at a friend's house the same night.

BATTLE OVER $5,000,000 ESTATE IS RESUMED

Legal Tilt at Newport Over Will of Fanny Foster

NEWPORT, R. I., Jan. 3 (INS)—With $5,000,000 as the stake, a brilliant array of legal talent today continued the Superior court battle over the will of the late Fanny Foster, member of two old Boston families.

Mayor Mortimer A. Sullivan, representing 30 relatives of Miss Foster who were cut off without a cent, charged the mind of Miss Foster was dominated by Mrs. Mary Sheffield Moriarty, society woman and grandmother of Lilias Moriarty Snow Johnson, Boston aviatrix. Mrs. Moriarty was left a $90,000 bequest in the will, with a codicil later which turned the sum over to her son, G. Andrews Moriarty. The balance of the huge estate was left to charitable and historical institutions.

Alfred Bullit, employ in the Foster household for 16 years, testified that keys in the house were always being lost, locks changed because they were tampered with, and that wine, laundry supplies, and even sugar and salt were kept under lock and key.

OPTIMISM IS VOICED FOR BUSINESS IN N. E.

BOSTON, Jan. 3 (INS)—An optimistic outlook for business in New England during 1935 was envisioned today by Winthrop L. Carter, newly elected president of the New England Council.

Declaring the council's index of business activity in this section was pointing upward, Carter said: "1935 should be the year of our greatest advance since 1929."

HUB POLICE ASK HUNT FOR JEWELRY BANDITS

BOSTON, Jan. 3 (INS)—Equipped with but meagre descriptions, police of cities and towns within a 100-mile radius today were asked to be on the lookout for three bandits who staged the $15,000 daylight robbery of a Tremont street jewelry store.

A dozen witnesses viewed the Boston police rogues gallery, but none was able to identify any of the pictures.

"SLEEPING BEAUTY" REGAINING MEMORY

CHICAGO, Jan. 3 (AP)—Miss Patricia Maguire, the "sleeping beauty" of suburban Oak Park, is showing signs of a steady improvement, her mother Mrs. Peter Miley, reported today.

The young woman, who has been suffering from sleeping sickness since Feb. 15, 1932, shook her head regretfully yesterday when informed her stepfather, an iron worker, was in a hospital suffering from an eye infection.

"She's beginning to remember things," Mrs. Miley said, "we're all hoping and believing she'll soon be with us fully again soon."

What's Going On Tonight

Poli's Palace — Continuous pictures; feature, "Forsaking All Others."

Elm Street — Continuous pictures; features, "Peck's Bad Boy" and "Jealousy."

Warner — Continuous pictures: features, "Sweet Adeline" and "I Am a Thief."

Capitol — Continuous pictures; features, "Here Is My Heart" and "Home on the Range."

Regent — Continuous pictures; features, "The St. Louis Kid" and "Down to Their Last Yacht."

Royal—Continuous pictures; features, "Eleanor Norton" and "Housewife."

Olympia — Continuous pictures; features, "Gift of Gab" and "Girl in Danger."

Plymouth—Continuous pictures and vaudeville; feature picture, "Wake Up and Dream."

Bancroft hotel, 6.30—Meeting of Harmony club.

Day building, 8—Meetings of Clan Scott, O. S. C., Thistle lodge and Massasoit tribe, I. O. R. M.

LaSalle hall, 8—Meeting of St. Jean Baptiste society.

Levana club, 8—Installation of officers of Immaculate Conception branch, L. C. B. A.

K. of C. building, 8—Installation of officers of Ascension branch, L. C. B. A.

Giblin studios, 8—Meeting of Worcester Women's Democratic council.

Legion rooms, 8 — Meeting of the executive board of the American Legion auxiliary followed by an auxiliary meeting at 8.15.

Odd Fellows' hall, 6.30—Supper and degree ceremony of Queen Esther Rebekah lodge.

18 Hampden street, home of Mrs. Laura Downey, 6—Supper and meeting of Past Officers club of Fidelity council, S. and D. of L.

22 Oliver street, home of Mrs. Lydia Allard, 8—Meeting of Villa Ste. Therese de l'Enfant Jesus.

Lincoln Square Baptist church, 8 — Meeting of Co-Weds' club.

All Saints' Episcopal church, 8—Supper of church school teachers.

Central Congregational church, 7.30 and 8—Meeting of Worcester Central association joint committees.

Salem Square Congregational church, 8—Annual church meeting.

Quinsigamond Lutheran church, 8—Meeting of church board.

89 Lincoln street, 8—Installation of officers of Flora lodge, V. O.

Emanuel Lutheran church, 8—Meeting of official board.

Federal building, 7.30 — Meeting of Quartermaster Reserve Officers, room 434.

Our Lady of Angels church hall, 8.15—Parish whist party.

WOULD GIVE BABY CHEESE AND BEER

Wisconsin Specialist Speaks of Vitamins and Nerves

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 3 (AP)—If your baby shows nervousness by crying easily, jumping at strange noises and sleeping badly, give him a piece of cheese and a sip of beer, says Dr. H. Curtis Johnson.

A leading child specialist, Dr. Johnson said American cheese, fresh and mild, is exceedingly beneficial in nervous cases. Beer, he added is rich in vitamin B and the anti-neurotic vitamin contained in yeast.

"Lack of calcium in the blood often causes nervousness in babies and adults," Dr. Johnson said, "and cheese is an excellent source of the needed mineral."

Dr. Johnson said two of the minerals in the blood, sodium and potassium, were irritating and two others, magnesium and calcium, were sedative. It is necessary, he said, that the latter balance the former to soothe the nerves.

Babies more than adults are deficient in calcium, he explained.

"Cheese is rich in vitamin A and a good preventive for colds in young and old," the doctor said. "Naturally, all types of nervousness don't respond to the cheese treatment, but it's worth a try, anyhow, as it can't do any harm."

SPURNED SUITOR KILLS GIRL, TAKES OWN LIFE

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Jan. 3 (INS)—Because his love had been spurned, authorities learned today, Owen E. Ward, 25, railroad worker, shot and killed Marjory Hutst, 25, and then committed suicide last night at the girl's home.

The affair had been one-sided, relatives told police. Miss Hutst had left the city to avoid the attentions of Ward.

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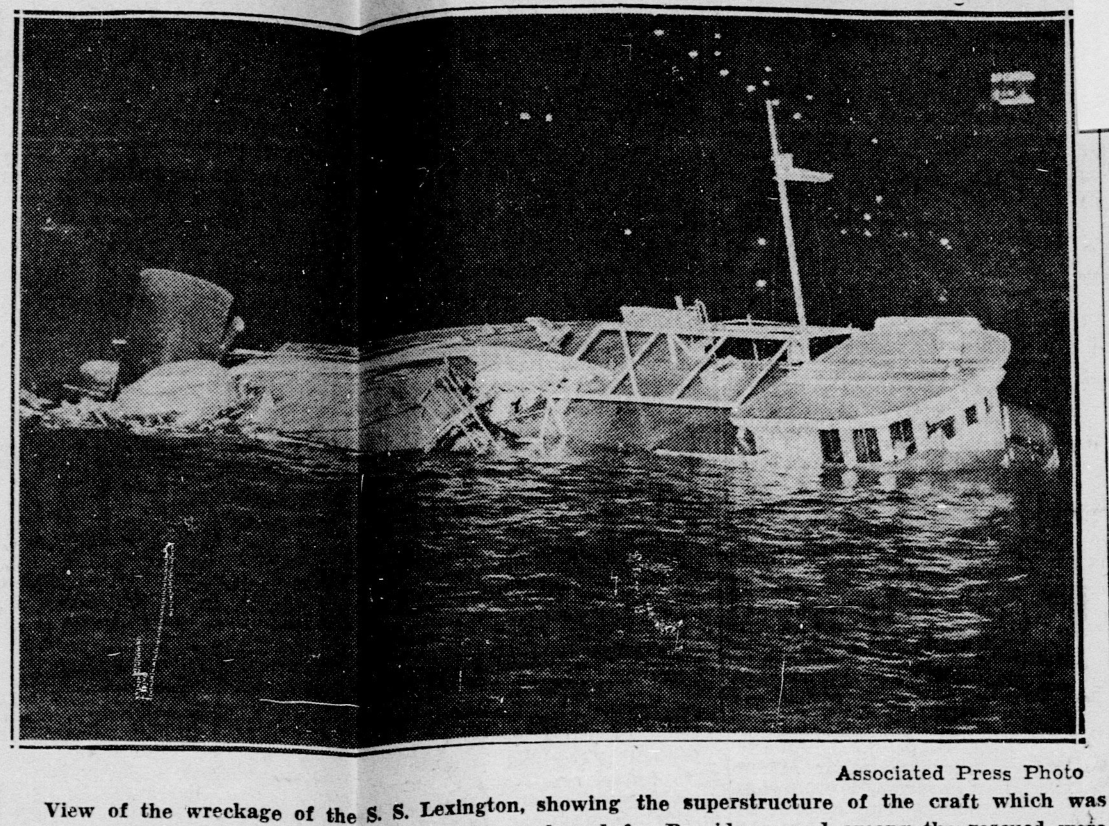
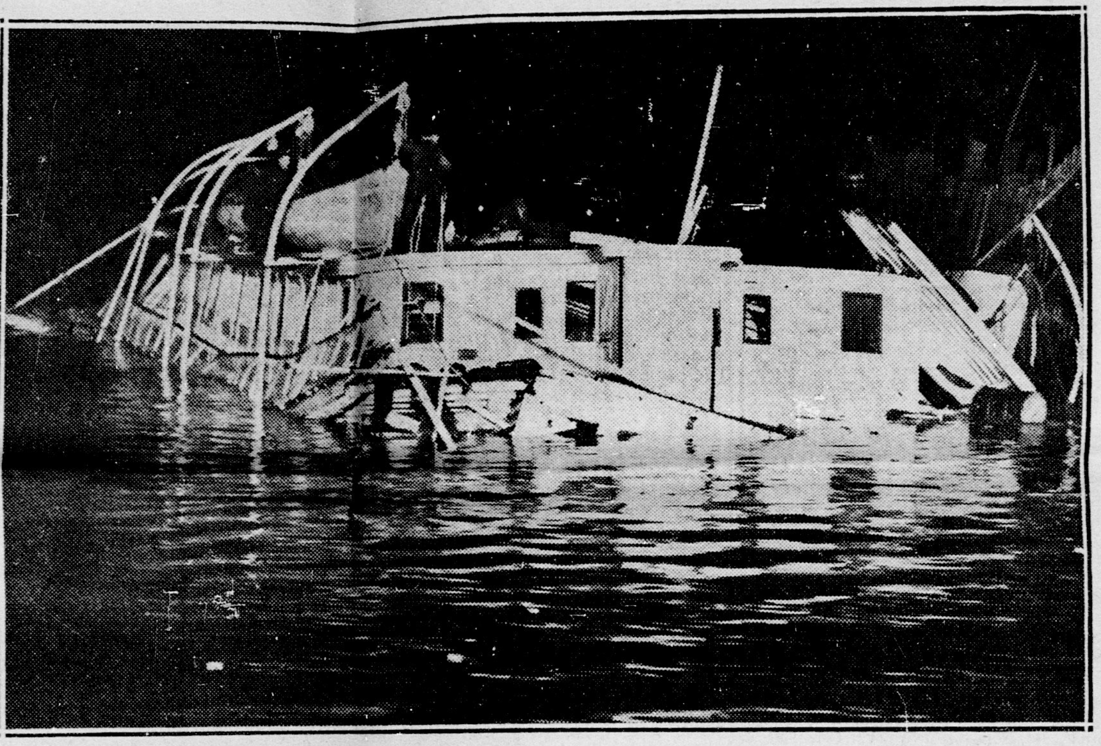
CHILDREN 15c
Free Hair Tonic With Every Hair Cut—By EXPERT, REGISTERED BARBERS—5 Chairs, No Waiting. Clean Shop. You Can Also Learn the Barber Trade Here.
165 GREEN ST.

Wreckage of Steamship Lexington



Associated Press Photo

View of the wreckage of the S. S. Lexington, showing the superstructure of the craft which was rammed in the East river last night. The boat was bound for Providence and among the rescued were Mr. and Mrs. Bella J. Jackola of Worcester, who were married yesterday in New York.



Associated Press Photo

Wreckage of the S. S. Lexington which was rammed and cut in two in the East river, New York, last night. Mr. and Mrs. Bella J. Jackola, a honeymoon couple of Worcester, were among those rescued.

Ship's Sinking Described

(Continued From Page One)

experience on a sinking ship, but, he revealed, twice before ships on which he had planned to sail were sunk.

Mrs. Jackola, who before her marriage in New York yesterday was Miss Marie Wirtanen, said she did not like the looks of the steamer in the first place and spoke to her newly-acquired husband about it. "Are you taking me on another shipwreck trip," she said she asked him.

However, they went aboard and were just getting settled on their cabin for the trip to Providence when the tramp steamer crashed into the side of the Lexington.

Mrs. Jakola was among the last of the women to leave the ship, concern for her husband's safety keeping her aboard until she was certain he would be saved. "I was more concerned about him than about myself," she said. "I didn't want to leave until I was absolutely certain he would be taken off the boat."

Both escaped injury in the crash and returned to Worcester this morning by bus.

FOUR OF CREW BELIEVED LOST IN SHIP CRASH

NEW YORK, Jan. 3 (INS)—Officials of the Colonial line announced today all but four of the crew of the Providence steamer Lexington, which sank after a collision last night under Brooklyn bridge, had been accounted for and they were confident all passengers, who numbered 126, had been taken off safely.

One of the most thrilling rescue scenes ever enacted in New York harbor was witnessed by thousands from East River bridges and the shore as tugs took some 170 persons, passengers and crew, off the Lexington, which sank 10 minutes after it was almost cut in two by the freighter Jane Christensen.

Names of the four crew members missing were given this morning by J. B. Dunbaugh, vice-president of the line, as S. Rasmussen, sailor; J. Fernandez, oiler; B. Zarreiro, fireman, and J. Parr, coal pasesr.

Divers Searching Vessel

Divers were lowered into the icy depths of East River this morning to search the shattered hull of the 44-year-old vessel for bodies.

Because Sound steamers make no passenger list, except for those registering for staterooms, there was no certainty all passengers had been rescued.

Capt. George Fried, former master of the President Roosevelt and the America, on which he directed several epic rescues, took over investigation of the accident today. Captain Fried is supervising investigator of the Bureau of Navigation and Steamboat Inspection.

First among witnesses he will call will be Capt. John A. Wikman, master of the Jane Christensen, and Capt. William Pendleton, master of the Lexington.

A check of hospitals this morning indicated none of the 22 persons in their care had been seriously injured.

The ship, a passenger and freight carrier, was cut in two when it was rammed amidships by the larger Jane Christensen of the Arrow line. The Lexington was bound for Providence.

Confusion followed the collision. Spectators on the Christensen and on the shore reported the two parts of the Lexington sank within 10 minutes.

When officers of the Lexington saw the larger ship bearing down on them, they sounded blasts of distress and a small fleet of tugs in the river rushed to their assistance. Aided by members of the crew, the Lexington's passengers were put on the tugs, climbing in some cases from water nearly to their waists as the ship settled.

Many of the pasesngers leaped into the river and were hauled aboard the remaining tugs.

Officers praised members of the Negro steward's crew for their work in aiding passengers. They are said to have hoisted scores of men and women to safety on their shoulders.

DIFFERENT ACCOUNTS GIVEN OF SHIP'S SIGNALS

NEW YORK, Jan. 3 (AP)—Different accounts concerning the exchange of whistle signals between the freighter Jane Christensen and the steamer Lexington before they crashed were attributed to the captains of the two ships by Assistant District Attorney Sylvester Cosantino today.

He questioned both Capt. John A. Wikman, master of the Jane Christensen, and Capt. William Pendleton, master of the Lexington.

The assistant district attorney said Captain Wikman told him as the two ships approached he blew one blast, which meant he wished to pass to port and received two blasts in reply, which means pass to starboard. Captain Wikman said he then blew three blasts, indicating he would put full speed to stern and try to stop and that he then heard four blasts from the Lexington, meaning danger. Then came the crash.

Cosantino said earlier Captain Pendleton had told him as the two vessels neared each other he blew two blasts, indicating he would pass to starboard. He quoted the Lexington's master as saying there was no response from the Jane Christenson and that he then blew the alarm signal, followed by two blasts. Captain Pendleton said the freighter rammed the Lexington three-quarters up from the stern.

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SPECIAL
ONE-DAY SERVICE ON ALL DENTAL WORK
For people who are employed and cannot be without teeth.
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The natural beauty of this plate banishes all dread of artificial teeth. If you are having dissatisfaction with your plates, don't be discouraged. Comfort and efficiency await you here. We guarantee a fit on all our plates. We extract your teeth carefully and skillfully. According to the new law which has been called "The Secrecy Bill," it is prohibited to give the public, through the papers, prices of dentistry. They must be kept in ignorance so that they will not know whether they are being quoted fair prices or not, but our LOW Prices on Fillings, Extractions, Bridge Work, Crowns, Plates, and all dentistry will not be changed but remain low as they have been.

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DO SOMETHING
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GREYHOUND Lines

1911—First postal savings bank opened in U. S.

TALK BY FRANK L. DAVIS

of Central District court, will speak before the Women's Republican club of Ward 7, tonight at 8 o'clock, at the home of Mrs. Bertha J. Garbutt, 4 Winchester avenue. His subject will be "Juvenile Delinquency."

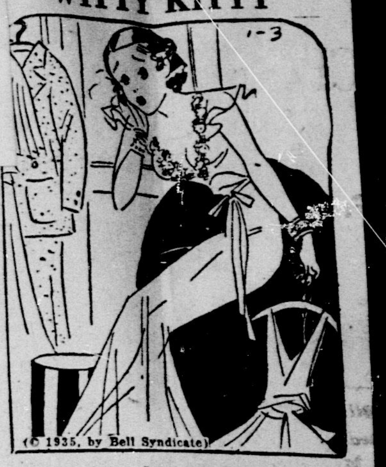
MISS GOLDSTEIN ENGAGED

Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Goldstein of 169 Providence street announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Ada Goldstein, to David Mades of Boston. No date has been set for the wedding.

SPONSORS BRIDGE PARTY

The Ladies' auxiliary of the Sons of Abraham synagogue will sponsor a bridge party Monday at 7.30 p. m. at 240 Main street. Mrs. Arnold Gould and Mrs. Israel H. Levenson will be in charge of refreshments. The auxiliary met last night at the synagogue. Mrs. Levenson and Mrs. Louis Riversman were hostesses.

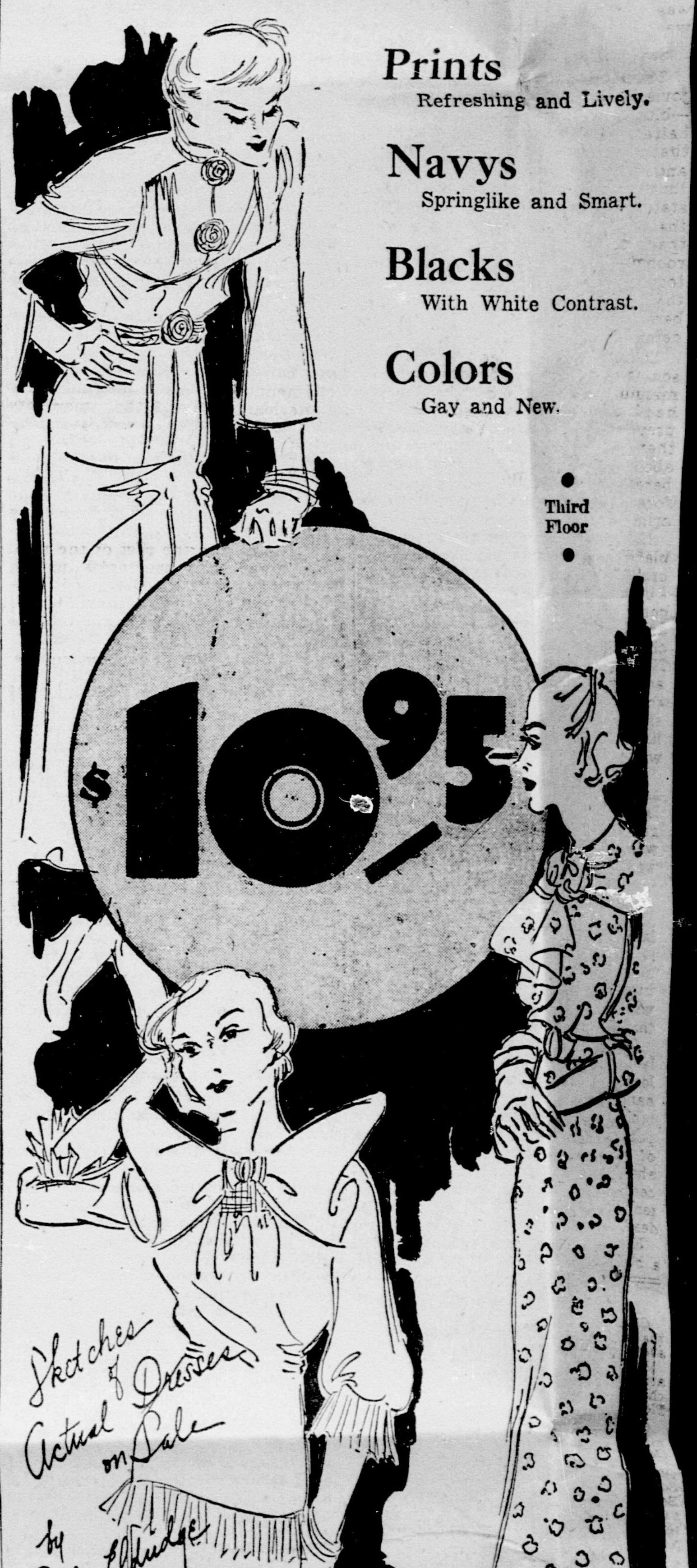
WITTY KITTY



The girl chum says plenty of women will admit their age, but none ever admitted having too large a wardrobe.

BROWN ALUMNAE EVENT

The Brown University Alumnae club of Worcester county will meet Saturday at 3 p. m. at the home of Mrs. David L. Michelson, 24 Carlyle street. Students home from Pembroke college in Brown university will be special guests. A costume playlet will be given.


MacINNES
Brand *NEW*
Dresses
With a Jaunty Spring Accent

Prints
Refreshing and Lively.

Navys
Springlike and Smart.

Blacks
With White Contrast.

Colors
Gay and New.

Third Floor

$10.95
Sketches of Actual Dresses on Sale by Polly Elfridge

"On with the new!" Start the year right with a smart new frock—something entirely different—something with a touch of Spring about it.

"Prints" again capture the fashion headlines, and the vogue will be for more colorful prints. Flattering multi-color designs, as well as two-tone patterns.

Navys are fresh and new-looking in crepes, and sheer materials, set off with accents of white. Black also is well represented.

These are just the dresses to freshen up your mid-season wardrobe. Although of a lively and refreshing character for under Winter-coat wear, they are still not too summery.

Dozens and Dozens of New Styles
Misses', Women's, Little Women's, Junior Sizes

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2 Park Square
BOSTON MASS.

TRANSCRIPT
Holyoke, Mass.

JAN 3 1935

Gov. Curley Inaugural

Gov. Curley's first inaugural message closes with a prayer that God Almighty "may guide us in our deliberations to the end that the service rendered by us will be in keeping with the best traditions of the Commonwealth." The entire message runs in that measure. It is a long message. It opens with a dedication to the "work and wages" program with which the Governor won both his nomination and his election. And here he notes that "public participation in affairs of government will be greater than in the past," and therefore he advises a study of the elements of economics in our public schools. This is one of the sanest things proposed in a message of this order for a long time.

If the people really knew the basic essentials of economics and could be separated from some of their human weaknesses such as the taste for gambling, we could avoid these terrible economic catastrophes. And Gov. Curley is wholly right when he says: "To convert an economic chaos into a contented and orderly social program requires more than mere leadership by a few great minds, rather does it demand the intelligent co-operation of the entire people."

The Governor objects to the mounting costs of public welfare for the very solid reason that if continued unchecked it will destroy not only the self-respect but the self-reliance of the people transforming a large element of the population into the mendicant class. That would be inevitable.

There is something other than social philosophy in the message. Discussing our great industries the Governor says: "The failure to recognize the evolution from cotton undergarments to rayon silk was unquestionably one of the most severe blows experienced by the textile industries in the Commonwealth." Which of course is true, but not often said in a governor's message.

The labor program suggests that a workman's wage be saved from attachment. That would be a blow to the credit the workingman has been able to get for instalment buying and that's good economics, too.

The governor would have Massachusetts join in the other states in the administration of FERA. He thinks the automobile insurance is all right but that the fault is with the investigation of accidents. True enough, but the great revenue that has come to hitherto briefless lawyers in such cases has made the law costly and here the human and gain side comes in.

Perhaps if the state named the lawyers it might help. Probably not. ably not.

The governor advocates the reduction of rates for home mortgages to five per cent which has already been ordered from Washington. He wants better law enforcement and he thinks the laws for the sale of liquor ought at least to be as decent as they were before prohibition.

The Governor wants a constitutional convention to change some things. He wants to get rid of the Governor's Council, which he calls a relic of the days of royalty. He has said that many times. He wants biennial sessions of the Legislature, as do millions of very serious voters in the state. He wants to cut down the forces on Beacon Hill, so that there would be but 120 members of the House and 20 in the Senate. That's the Norris idea in Nebraska. With this rural Massachusetts will disagree and with good reason. Such a division would permit very few country members The cities of which we have more than any other state, by their preponderance would put the rural representation out of business. Most exciting, the governor wants to get rid of the counties. That has been debated for years and Gov. Cox especially tried to cut down county jails and court houses.

Naturally the Governor wants the Boston Finance Commission abolished and there is a good kick in the direction of the State Board of Tax Appeals. Also, and naturally, Gov. Curley would have the non-partisan election of city governments repealed. When you are in power you want to do all you can for your party and by getting rid of the counties, and of non-partisan elections and reducing the size of the Legislature, the cities would have more power and Massachusetts cities are now of the Governor's party.

Also, the Governor would get rid of the pre-primary convention. He didn't get very kind treatment at the initial convention and although he would have full power with the next one, he prefers the direct primary.

Public Utilities has attention. Lower rates on electricity and a side blow at the telephone rates are included.

Summed up Gov. Curley's first message is in the tradition of the Commonwealth, and contains much that is progressive and constructive.

Hitler's New Year's pronounce-

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2 Park Square
BOSTON MASS.

GAZETTE
Northampton, Mass.

JAN 3 1935

Hampshire Gazette

Established in 1786

Issued every day, except Sunday, at 3.00 p. m.

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THURSDAY, JAN. 3, 1935.

GOV. CURLEY'S MESSAGE

The address of Gov. James H. Curley to the Massachusetts Legislature today contains so many proposals for drastic changes in the machinery of state government as to make it truly sensational. Among these suggestions is one that the membership of the legislature be reduced by one-half, with 120 members in the House and 20 in the Senate, and with sessions held biennially. The adoption of this system, the governor says, should result in a saving conservatively estimated at about $1,000,000 during a two-year period.

Another controversial suggestion is that the present system of county government is "wasteful and inefficient, and that it ought to be abolished." Gov. Curley contends that county government as at present constituted represents duplication and waste. He makes even stronger accusations against the governor's council, terming it "a relic of the days of royalty" which has "long since ceased to serve the purpose for which it was created." As now constituted, he declares, the council "serves today as an obstructive force in making it difficult if not impossible personal responsibility upon the part of the individual elected as chief executive of the commonwealth, regardless of the particular political party which he is chosen to represent. It is an expensive and unnecessary institution, the abolition of which would be a contributing factor to the honest, efficient and economical administration of state government."

Gov. Curley attacks the perennial problem of compulsory automobile insurance from a new angle. Instead of proposing a merit system, by which good drivers would pay a lower premium or motorists with a bad accident record a higher premium, he suggests that the number of zones be reduced, and that all non-fatal accidents be investigated, just as now is done with fatal crashes. He finds that more than 5,746 non-fatal accidents were not investigated in 1933, due to lack of investigators who might have been assigned to this work, and urges that every auto crash be investigated, to "reduce the dishonest and false claims that have added so greatly to the losses which are charged to the owners of automobiles."

Most drastic of all his recommendations, perhaps, is one having to do with highway safety. Pointing out that there were 769 persons killed and 48,249 reported as injured in auto accidents in this state during 1933, the governor proposes that "persons convicted of drunken and reckless driving be permanently barred from the use of motor vehicles upon the highway, and that the practice of fixing cases no longer be permitted." He believes that a rigid enforcement of the laws, plus the appointment of such additional inspectors as may be necessary for prompt investigation and report upon all accident cases, should prove most beneficial. And without question he is right. But what a chorus of protests would greet the enactment and enforcement of a law which automatically barred every person convicted of drunken or reckless driving from ever operating a motor vehicle again in Massachusetts! If the law were passed and invoked impartially, it probably would put a stop to drunken driving in a few months. One possibility which should not be overlooked, however, is that juries might be more reluctant to convict a person charged with "wet" driving, if a conviction meant he never would be allowed to drive again.

The governor "goes along" with the Roosevelt administration in recommending that Massachusetts co-operate with the federal government in administering the Federal Emergency Relief Act and in the matter of housing projects. He also urges a reduction in the rates of gas and electricity, and creation of a sliding scale system for determining equitable rates for electricity, with representatives of the public participating in the management of these public utilities. This proposal certainly will be opposed by the gas and electric companies of the state, and by many of their stockholders.

Raising the compulsory school attendance age to 16, which the governor favors, would, as he says, result in the removal of children from industry, "thereby increasing the opportunities for the employment of adults and permitting the mental and physical development of children until they are able in some reasonable measure to undertake the battle of life." But it likewise would place an added burden on the educational facilities of the commonwealth. Youths of 14 and 15, when they are not interested in what the schools have to offer, may become a serious problem, disrupting discipline and creating a difficult problem for teachers and other school officials. It is a debatable question how far the state should go toward forcing boys and girls over 14 to continue in school, when they have no desire to remain there, and when many communities are finding it hard to meet the cost of educating younger pupils who really want an education.

ALL ABOUT IT

The average newspaper reader who is interested in every detail of the Hauptmann trial can obtain a far better picture of the

e Abolition

ntinued from Page 1.]

by what was at one time the major political party in Massachusetts, serves today as an obstructive force in making difficult if not impossible personal responsibility upon the part of the individual elected as chief executive of the Commonwealth, regardless of the particular political party which he is chosen to represent.

Would Retire Judges

To make the "functioning of our judicial system. . .as alert and efficient as that of the executive department of the government," Curley recommended a compulsory retirement law for judges at the age of 70.

"It is idle to talk of private capital furnishing work to the vast ary of unemplayed in America whose unemployment may be properly traced to agencies beyond the control of the individual worker," he said.

Certain lines of activity long had been regarded as solely the property of Massachusetts. These are textiles, leather, wool, boots and shoes, and fish. Competition and improved methods of transportation make it imperative, he pointed out, that a state planning board be created to cope with the situation.

"The workmen's compensation act as at present administered, too frequently deprives injured men and women of their just rights," the Governor declared. "The vicious practice of consigning permanently disabled workers and elderly workers to the charity rolls or the poorhouse could in my opinion be prevented thru the establishment of a state fund for workmen's compensation.

"The excessive premiums now charged in thousands of cases are beyond the ability of the employer to maintain, with the result that as a protective measure only the young and strong are permitted opportunity for work.

"The Department of Labor and Industries could be materially strengthened and its scope for usefulness increased thru the transfer of the industrial accident board to the Department of Labor and Industries, there to be administered as a division of that department."

He said compulsory attendance of minors at school until the age of 16 would result in removal of children from industry, thereby increasing opportunities for employment of adults.

The Finance Commission

He also urged abolition of the Boston Finance Commission and the appointment of police commissioners by the Governor. In this connection, it was recalled that the principal causes of his bitter differences with Ely and the council resulted from appointment of Joseph J. Leonard as Boston police commissioner after the resignation of Eugene C. Hultman to accept chairmanship of the Metropolitan district commission.

The Finance Commission continually harassed Curley during his gubernatorial campaign.

"During 12 years of the existence of the finance commission it has been my privilege to serve as mayor of the city of Boston," Curley said, "and notwithstanding destructive criticism from time to time, entirely at variance with the intent and purpose for which the commission was created, it has been possible, thru honest, efficient and economical administration, to establish for the city of Boston the highest financial standing of any major American city...

"The commission has degenerated into a political nuisance. It has lost caste and has forfeited the confidence of the people. The policy prompted it has not been adopted generally in other cities in the commonwealth."

The principles of the state in allowing municipalities to govern themselves was violated by authorization of the governor to appoint police commissioners. He asserted, and has not "in my opinion produced more efficient police protection."

Electricity and Gas

He said a change in the method of distribution and determination of cost of electricity and gas was imperative and advised a sliding scale rate system. Representatives of the people should participate in the management of public utilities, according to Curley.

"Electricity," he said, "is no longer a luxury and therefore should be reasonably accessible to all classes, that the full benefits and blessings of modern science may contribute to their comfort as well as to the relief from domestic drudgery that past generations have endured.

There is no justification for the present schedule on rates on electricity and gas, since it is predicated on the discarded theory of limited sales volume and large profits. The present-day theory is large sales volume and small profits, and a reduction in the rates both of gas and electricity should be established at once by the Public Utilities commission."

The system under which public utilities commissioners' salaries are borne partly by public service corporations should end at once, the new governor declared, and the entire amount be paid by the commonwealth.

Failure of the State Department of Public Utilities to act in regard to telephone rates makes it appear advisable that some other governmental agency, probably the attorney general's department, "secure justice for the users of telephone service," he said.

Curley pointed out that Chicago and Washington recently had been awarded $20,000,000 and $1,000,000, respectively, by the courts, in suits for refunds from telephone companies.

Views On Pre-Primary

Curley, who defeated General Charles H. Cole in the primary after Cole had been nominated at the Democratic convention at Worcester, charged that the pre-primary convention was an "abridgement of the rights of the voters in the nomination of candidates."

"Believing that the right of the inndividual citizen is paramount to the right of any political party, I respectfully recommend the enactment of legislation providing for the repeal of the pre-primary convention act," he said.

Insurance Rates a Burden

The chief executive said the dissatisfaction with the present automobile insurance law was due principally to failure to make complete investigation of accidents.

"The high insurance rates are not only a burden to the owners of automobiles," he said, "but they constitute a tremendous sales resistance on one of our greatest industries.

"Under the present law all fatal accidents must be investigated at the discretion of the registrar of motor vehicles. In 1933 there were 727 fatal accidents investigated, but in 40,216 non-fatal accidents there was no investigation made in the 34,470 cases which were reported. Due to the failure to investigate this enormous number of accidents there was an increase in the ranks of the careless and reckless drivers, with the result that dishonest and exaggerated claims were permitted to multiply, with a corresponding increase in the injury claims."

State Department of Justice

Creation of a state department of justice molded on federal lines for the suppression of organized crime was advanced by Curley.

"Recent outrages and almost daily acts of banditry and gangsterism call for vigorous and immediate action," the governor explained. "The federal government, through tis Department of Justice, has demonstrated in recent months its efficiency in the warfare on criminal gangs. Within a few weeks at a conference held in Washington, Under the auspices of the Department of Justice, the President of the United States recommended a closer coordination of state and federal agencies.

"I am in full sympathy with the President's recommendation.

"The attorney general should have general supervision over the enforcement of the criminal law of the Commonwealth. It is very likely that he now has under existing law full authority to control criminal prosecution in any district of the Commonwealth, and to exercise supervision over the administration of their offices by district attorneys. I believe it would be advisable to place direct responsibility upon the attorney general, and to give him any necessary power to organize his department as a Department of Justice comparable to that of the United States."

Favors Old-Time Liquor Laws

He pointed out abuses of existing liquor laws and requested enactment of corrective measures modeled on those in force before adoption of the prohibition amendment. These included limiting sales in public places other than by innholders and licensed clubs, until 11 p. m., and with no sale permitted on Sundays, holidays and election days.

The Home Owner

Home owners today pay nearly twice as much as in 1916, while the income taxpayer has been able to prevent any increase of the original 1916 rates, Curley said.

"This is a manifest injustice and I ask you to give serious consideration to the increase of income tax rates to a level that will bring them into balance with the increase in real estate tax rates since 1916.

"In view of constantly increasing expenditures, one way in which tax relief can be secured for owners of real estate and for business and industrial enterprises is by a transfer of the tax burden from those who today are unfairly burdened to the owners of intangible personal property who now escape a just share of the taxes required for the conduct of government."

Raps Tax Appeals Board

The State Board of Tax Appeals has shown "an utter disregard for the values deemed equitable by the boards of assessors in the cities and towns and should be abolished, according to the Governor.

"Since its organization the board has been dominated and dictated to in its decisions by wealthy owners of property interested in shifting the burden of the cost of government to the less powerful and influential elements of each community, namely, the small house owners," Curley declared.

The statute giving the State Commission on Administration and Finance power to further on retard any program initiated by elected officials should be abolished, the Governor recommended.

"The State Auditor of the Commonwealth is elected by and answerable to the people of the Commonwealth," he said. It is essential that he should have direct control and supervision of receipts and expenditures. . . . a board charged with the responsibility for the preparation of the annual budget and the purchase of such materials as may be required by the Commonwealth should, in my opinion, be subject to the direct control by the auditor of the Commonwealth."

Curley requested legislation "which would permit appointment by the Governor of a chairman of the commission on administration and finance, a budget commissioner, a purchasing agent and a comptroller, to serve under and be subject to such rules and regulations as the State Auditor may promulgate."

Reorganization of District Courts

Relative to reorganization of district courts the Governor said:

"The district courts of the Commonwealth have become a most important factor in the administration of justice. While at one time they were concerned chiefly with the handling of minor cases, their jurisdiction has been enlarged from time to time until at the present time they have concurrent jurisdiction with the superior court in civil actions ...These courts should be so organized and constituted as to effectively bear a substantial burden of civil litigation that is now congesting the dockets of the superior court..... It is necessary the judges of these courts should be made full-time judges, with adequate compensation for such service.

"I recommend legislation to prohibit the practising in his own court by any justice of a district court, and to prohibit all members of the judiciary from participating in political campaigns, either as candidates for public office or by publicly espousing the cause of a candidate or candidates."

Mortgage Interest Rates

Mortgage interest rates should be reduced from a 6 to 5 per cent maximum; industrial banking shoulud come under full supervision of the State banking commissioner; and the law permitting to the chief executive.

"It is likewise important for the protection of persons engaged in business that the practice of industriminate attachments and improper use of the trustee process for real or false claims should no longer be permitted," he said.

"For the protection of business I recommend the enactment of legislation which will require the filing of a bond, with adequate securities, with the clerk of court, obligating the real or false creditor to indemnify the debtor for all losses resulting from the attachment in the event that the creditor fails to sustain his case."

An Echo of Clash With Ely

An echo of the recent clash between the governor and the retiring chief executive regarding Ely's and the Executive Council's wholesale appointments at the close of their tenure of office was seen in Curley's demand that heads of State departments shall be named by each succeeding governor to serve during his term.

"The present system, alleged to be based upon the theory of retaining in office competent career men, is in reality based on the desire to perpetuate political control," Curley said.

"Under any system elected officials would consider it both a duty and a privilege to retain in office men and women who could actually qualify as career officials.

"Under the existing system the executive is denied direct responsibility, and is subject to the machinations and not infrequently the incompetence of men as heads of departments whose continuance in such capacity prevents the Chief Executive from carrying out his policies or conducting his administration, from the standpoint of efficiency and economy, as he deems best for the interest of the people."

Discussing industrial and economic problems facing the state, Curley stressed the need for immediate action regarding the financial plight of New England railroads.

. Public Works

Of public works, Federal relief and housing, the Governor said in part:

"During the year that has passed, the policy has been to extend Federal financial aid to assist in meeting public welfare costs and in anticipation of the substitution of a public works program. I have requested the officials of the municipalities of the commonwealth and the officials of the state to draft a program anticipating their requirements based upon a 50 per cent contribution of the Federal government. I anticipate that this program may represent a total of $100,000,000 for the commonwealth and the municipalities of the state and to the present time request s have been submitted totaling in excess of $60,000,000.

"At the present time 45 states of the union, the exceptions being Massachusetts, North Dakota, and Oklahoma, are administering the Federal Emergency Relief Act in cooperation with and under the direction of Federal authorities. In my opinion it is important that Massachusetts join with the other states of the union in aiding the President of the United States in the conduct of this important work....

"According to recent government statistics, the present shortage of housing is unprecedented in the history of this country. Under the Massachusetts Homestead act.....The Commonwealth is authorized to engage in a housing project. In my opinion, this work can be put into operation in a period of 30 days."

He said State lands near Fall River should be used for homesteads.

Criticizes Wholesale Pardoning

Wholesale pardoning by his predecessor were indirectly criticized by the chief executive, who advised a complete reorganization of the Massachusetts penal system.

"The coddling of criminals and the abuses of the pardoning power in the case of persons under sentence for the commission of crimes of an atrocious character today," he said, "constitutes a menace to organized society. The system, unless rigorously and speedily checked, must inevitably tend to a breaking down of the morale of the judiciary, and in addition destroy the fear upon the part of the criminal that he will be required to undergo the full penalty for the crime which he commits.

Razing of State Prison Urged

He advocated immediately razing of the State prison at Charlestown as "utterly inadequate."

The Governor requested an appropriation of $100,000 for stocking streams and forest preserves with fish and game and another fund for development of the recreational facilities of Massachusetts.

Desirability of erecting a suitable structure to commemorate the service of Massachusetts citizens in all wars, "with suitable halls for the veterans of each war,.., which also might be utilized for conventions also was brought to the attention of the Legislature by the Governor.

Other Recommendations

His address also contained many other recommendations. These ir cluded continuation of the State ga oline tax; enactment of a State r covery act which would make e forcable the decrees set forth in t National recovery act; creation an appellate division of the sup ior court to expediate administ tion of justice and relieve the St supreme court docket of less imp tant cases; abandonment of non-pa isan elections; a 75 per cent tax gains of real estate speculators purchase property within a yea the taking by eminent domain; pointment of a commission for st and revision of State public he laws; more rigid enforcement highway laws to reduce motor v cle fatalities; and enactment o measure to insure cooperation the Federal government in pressing the narcotic traffic.

33-YEAR-OLD MAN NAMED PRESIDENT OF ROCHESTER UN

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 3— University of Rochester selecte 33-year-old man having no doct degree to become its fourth pr dent. He is Alan Chester Va tine, athlete, former Rh scholar, graduate of Swarthm and now master of Pierson coll at Yale university.

In selecting the new execut the university followed the tre set a few years ago by the Ur versity of Chicago in naming youthful president, Dr. Robert Hutchins. Trustees and facu members, who conferred with selection committee, expressed isfaction with the choice.

The fourth president of the year-old university will succeed Rush Rhees, whose resignation 70 remained unaccepted for a y by the board of trustees while special committee surveyed the e cational field to find a succes examining the qualifications of men.

State Trooper George H. "Ni Carter, of the Northampton racks, has been appointed corp and has been assigned to h charge at the sub-station in S burne Falls. Carter was tran red to the Shelburne Falls su tion about six months ago.

TRANSCRIPT
Holyoke, Mass.
JAN 3 1935

WHOLESALE ABOLITION OF STATE OFFICES AND BODIES URGED BY GOV. CURLEY

New Chief Executive Outlines Daring Plan To Bring New Deal To Massachusetts—Recommends Reorganization Reforms In Nearly Every Branch Of State Government.

BOSTON, Jan. 3—Revolutionary reorganization and reforms in nearly every branch of the State government were recommended to the Legislature today by Governor James Michael Curley in his inaugural address.

In what was believed the longest inaugural ever given in the history of the Commonwealth, the new Chief Executive outlined a bold and sweeping plan to bring a new deal to Massachusetts.

The former Mayor of Boston and "Original Roosevelt man in Massachusetts," who was swept into office on an unprecedented landslide, displayed a vast and detailed knowledge of the mechanics of the State government in his 12,000-word speech, which ran to 58 printed pages.

Adhering to his campaign platform of "Work and Wages," Curley urged wholesale abolition of many state offices and bodies, creation of others, drastic reforms in the judicial and legislative branches, and measures for the betterment of working conditions.

Salient points in his recommendations were:

1. Reduction from the present membership of the House and Senate to a number half as great, of 120 state representatives and 20 state senators.
2. Biennial instead of annual sessions of the legislature.
3. Abrogation of the present system of county government.
4. Creation of a state department of justice.
5. Compulsory retirement of judges at the age of 70.
6. Abolition of the Governor's council, the state board of tax appeals, the Boston finance commission, and the pre-primary convention.
7. Establishment of a state fund for workmen's compensation.
8. Reduction of utility rates and participation of the public in management of utilities.

An Industrial War

"The depression of the past five years has been so devastating in character as to be more properly characterized as an industrial war," the Governor told the Senate and House in joint session in presenting his sweeping plans.

"The ordinary methods which in the past have served admirably were found totally inadequate and the necessity for new and definite methods of procedure was recognized, not only to overcome the conditions resulting from industrial warfare, but to prevent a recurrence.

"That a new deal nationally was necessary is accepted by every forward-looking American, and that its acceptance and operation, nationally, of necessity requires the development of New Deal methods in the states and the subdivisions of the states of the Union is recognized by all. . .

"There has been but one answer from the beginning of the Christian ERA for unemployment, namely, work and wages, and that Massachusetts, ever a leader, may continue to hold the proud position it has ever occupied, I comment. . .not only cooperation with federal authorities in the development of the New Deal, but the adoption of a program which will result in the substitution of work and wages for public welfare allotments."

Cutting the Legislature

Regarding reduction in membership of the Legislature, the Governor said:

"When the present legislation system, consisting of 240 members of the House of Representatives and 40 members of the State Senate, was established, conditions in a measure made necessary such a setup, but the tremendous strides that have been made in recent years in the matter of transportation and communication no longer require a continuance of bodies with a membership as large numerically as at present."

He said the adoption of the system should result in a saving of $1,00,000 to taxpayers during a two-year period.

"The Governor's Council is a relic of the days of royalty and has long since ceased to serve the purpose for which in the main it was created, namely an opportunity for social aggrandizement of favorites of the ruling power.

"The council as at present constituted, thanks to the unconscionable system of gerrymandering created to obtain and retain control

[Continued on Page 3]

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event that the creditor fails to sustain his case."

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BOSTON, Jan. 3—The Senate, members of which were unable to attend the Governor's inaugural because of a Democratic filibuster, recessed until 3 p. m.

When the Senate reconvened this morning the filibuster which ended at 2.30 a. m. continued. Senator Burke (D) Boston, resumed the argument for reconsideration of the vote by which the Senate sustained the ruling of the chair in rejecting Senator Langone's motion to authorize the temporary president to appoint a committee to select the membership and chairmen of the various committees.

Burke scored Republicans for refusal to accede to demands of the minority for greater recognition on committees.

Burke yielded the floor to a fellow-Democrat, Senator Sullivan, Worcester. Sullivan criticized Republicans for continuing to hold out against the "mandate of the people."

Although continually interrupted by Republican members on points of order, Democratic senators continued to speak as the inaugural ceremonies drew nearer and nearer.

Senator Goodwin (R.) Melrose, was yielded the floor on a question of personal privilege.

He pointed out that in accordance with tradition, the Governor should be inaugurated before a convention of the two branches of the legislature.

"I believe it is my privilege as a duly-elected member of this body to attend that ceremony as that I may listen to the inaugural message and take part in that ancient ceermonial," he said. "I therefore move that the Senate proceed to the election of a president."

Senator Venroy, (D.) Fall River, who had yielded the floor, immediately assailed the tactics of the "clever and astute lawyer," and continued his argument.

Senator McCarthy (D.) Lowell. charged that Rep. Hayes, (R.) Boston, who had entered the chamber a few minutes before was responsible for the move to bring about the election of the president.

A motion to recess until 2.30 p. m. was killed by a roll call vote of 17 to 20.

A committee of the House reported the lower branch was organized. They were told the Senate would be ready as soon as possible.

Senator Moyse (R.) Waltham, reminded the chair that the question was on reconsideration. The point was ruled well taken.

Differences started almost immediately after the Senate convened at 11 A. M. yesterday and the deadlock continued until 2.30 A. M., when the Senate recessed until 10 A. M. today.

Democrats, outnumbered, 21 to 19, filibustered because of alleged refusal of Erland F. Fish, R., Brookline, prospective president, to promise them any committee chairmanships.

One Democratic senator, Francis M. McKeown, Springfield, was absent because of illness, but was expected to be at the State House today. Meanwhile, Senator James G. Moran, R., Mansfield, temporary president, who announced he would be a candidate for the Senate presidency if he could get enough Democratic and Republican votes, had swung his support to the Democrats in the ineffectual effort to organize the upper House in time for the inauguration.

Highlights
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TRANSCRIPT
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JAN 3 1935

Joseph B. Ely Walks Down the Stairs

The most dramatic thing that happens on Beacon Hill on inauguration day is not the taking of the oath of office by the new governor, surrounded by gold lace and uniforms and with the solemnity that derives from royal days. It is the retirement of the out-going governor, out thru the back door of his office, down stairs that are sacred to the man who is giving up title to the great office of the governorship of Massachusetts. The sacred stairway leads to the great stairs of the Capitol and down those stairs the retiring governor must walk alone. It is a cruel picture.

Even Calvin Coolidge, marching down, knowing that he was on the way to Washington, felt the solemn departure of it. Hundreds may see the new governor inaugurated. Thousands and thousands see the retiring governor go into private life.

When Joseph B. Ely walked down those steps today he may have felt in his soul that he was well thru with a hard task. He may not have had time to think about it at all. But he has had plenty of time to think. A full year ago the task seemed to him hardly worth the tremendous demands made upon him. He did work hard for his second election. But the salt of his office soon thereafter lost its savor. He has publicly yearned for a return to the practice of the profession that he so loves. He has been weary of his own task and deeply disturbed with the progress of the party of his ancestors away from the traditions in which he was bred. He was able to strike one powerful blow for his own principle by his public declarations against the price fixing principles of NRA, and the submergence of the small industry in the grip of the powerful. He seems to have won that fight. If he hasn't he will go out and fight the battle again.

The last days of Gov .Ely have been made hard for him thru the battle over appointments, the most thankless of all the prerogatives of a public official.

The history of Massachusetts is going to speak highly of the administration of Gov. Ely. He, himself, is his own most severe critic, in that he hasn't been able to make true the high dreams he had for the use of the power that was entrusted to him by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

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Highlights [illegible] Curley's Inaugural Address

"In my opinion the affairs of the Commonwealth could be conducted more expeditiously and with greater safety and benefit to the public by a reduction from the present number (of the Legislature) to a number one half as great, or 120 members in the House of Representatives and 20 members in the Senate, and with the sessions held biennially."

—o—

"The Governor's Council is a relic of the days of royalty and has long since ceased to serve the purpose for which . . . it was created."

—o—

"County government as at present constituted in Massachusetts represents duplication and waste."

—o—

"I believe that judges should be retired at 70 years of age."

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"That personal responsibility may be placed more directly upon the chief executive . . . I recommend . . . Amendment of existing laws as shall enable the chief executive to appoint the commissioners and heads of departments . . . to serve during his term of his office."

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"The experiment of non-partisan elections in the cities of this Commonwealth has been a failure."

—o—

"The vicious practice of consigning permanently disabled workers and elderly workers to the charity rolls or the poorhouse could . . . be prevented thru the establishment of a State fund for workmen's compensation."

—o—

"The coddling of criminals and the abuses of the pardoning power in the case of persons under sentence for the commission of crimes of an atrocious character today constitutes a menace to organized society."

TRANSCRIPT
Holyoke, Mass.
JAN 3 1935

Joseph B. Ely Walks Down the Stairs

The most dramatic thing that happens on Beacon Hill on inauguration day is not the taking of the oath of office by the new governor, surrounded by gold lace and uniforms and with the solemnity that derives from royal days. It is the retirement of the out-going governor, out thru the back door of his office, down stairs that are sacred to the man who is giving up title to the great office of the governorship of Massachusetts. The sacred stairway leads to the great stairs of the Capitol and down those stairs the retiring governor must walk alone. It is a cruel picture.

Even Calvin Coolidge, marching down, knowing that he was on the way to Washington, felt the solemn departure of it. Hundreds may see the new governor inaugurated. Thousands and thousands see the retiring governor go into private life.

When Joseph B. Ely walked down those steps today he may have felt in his soul that he was well thru with a hard task. He may not have had time to think about it at all. But he has had plenty of time to think. A full year ago the task seemed to him hardly worth the tremendous demands made upon him. He did work hard for his second election. But the salt of his office soon thereafter lost its savor. He has publicly yearned for a return to the practice of the profession that he so loves. He has been weary of his own task and deeply disturbed with the progress of the party of his ancestors away from the traditions in which he was bred. He was able to strike one powerful blow for his own principle by his public declarations against the price fixing principles of NRA, and the submergence of the small industry in the grip of the powerful. He seems to have won that fight. If he hasn't he will go out and fight the battle again.

The last days of Gov .Ely have been made hard for him thru the battle over appointments, the most thankless of all the prerogatives of a public official.

The history of Massachusetts is going to speak highly of the administration of Gov. Ely. He, himself, is his own most severe critic, in that he hasn't been able to make true the high dreams he had for the use of the power that was entrusted to him by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

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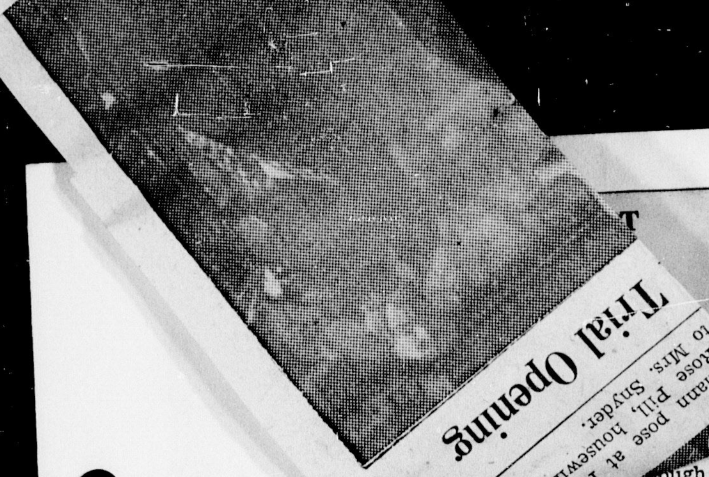
While the first words of the oath of fealty to the constitution were being intoned in the otherwise silent chamber, a man on the State House roof wigwagged a signal to a battery of artillery set up on historic Boston Common, and there followed a booming of cannon in a 19-gun salute to the new governor.

The giant gun's echo over Beacon Hill served as a traditional signal for Governor Joseph B. Ely to leave the executive chamber which he has occupied for the past four years and begin his solitary march down the long flight of stone steps from the Capitol and back to the relative obscurity of private life.

Ironically, the cannon roar saluting the new governor was a bitter climax to the political career of

[Continued on Page 3]



Trial Opening

uptmann pose at Fleming
Rose Pill, housewife; Mrs.
to Mrs. Snyder.

hough an em- like his successor, en personal and political ny.

The feud actually grew out of the 1932 Democratic national convention when Ely, in a brilliant address, nominated former Governor Alfred E. Smith of New York for the presidency of the United States after Curley, then mayor of Boston, swung to Mr. Roosevelt. Curley, at the time, was seated as a delegate from Puerto Rico, thru the courtesy of the Puerto Rican delegation.

Just as President Roosevelt's popularity increased, so did Curley's and last fall, despite Ely's stern opposition, the new Governor was triumphant by sweeping majorities in both the primary and state election.

His inauguration embodies the vivid success story of a youth who rose from the humble position of grocer's order-clerk to the highest honor the voters of Masachusetts can bestow upon an individual.

Politically active for 38 of his 60 years, Governor Curley rose successively from member of the Common Council, Board of Aldermen and City Council, to State representative, was thrice mayor of Boston, a former congressman and in April, 1933, was appointed U. S. Ambassador to Poland by President Roosevelt—an honor which he declined.

The colorful ceremony marking Curley's induction into office was witnessed by a vast crowd that taxed the generous capacity of the House chamber, where, according to Massachusetts tradition, each new governor takes the oath.

Scores of state notables were included in the audience, one of the largest ever to attend an inaugural ceremony in Massachusetts. James Roosevelt, eldest son of the President, was one of the invited guests.

After members of both branches of the General Court had assembled in joint session in the crowded House chamber, committees were dispatched to notify the overnor-elect that the Legislature was prepared to administer the oath of office to him, to the lieutenant-governor-elect, and to the Councillors-elect.

Entering the chamber by the main door, the newly elected State officials marched to the Speaker's dais. Curley stood upon the dais and with right hand uplifted, swore allegiance to the constitution of the State and of the United States. He then subscribed to the oath upon the completion of which Secretary of State Frederic W. Cook issued his proclamation, terminating with the traditional "God save the Commonwealth of Massachusetts."

The oath then was administered to Lieutenant-Governor Joseph L. Hurley of Fall River, a Democrat.

Massachusetts, lover of tradition, continues to surround her gubernatorial inauguration ceremonies with pomp and panoply—pageantry which was more or less meaningless to the 3050 20th century citizens who crowded the State House today.

During the inaugural program, n extremely dignified sergeant-at-arms, elaborately attired in frock coat and high hat decorated with a cockade and bearing a mace with a seal of the Commonwealth, led various delegations through the Capitol corridors, notifying dignitaries that certain sections of the ceremony were about to begin.

Witnessing of the inauguration at first hand was limited by available space to a few hundred persons, but amplifiers carried the program to more hundreds gathered in Gardner auditorium and the State House halls and to thousands of others over a radio network.

Delivery of the new governor's 12,000-word inaugural address—believed the longest ever given in the history of the State—followed.

In his address, Governor Curley recommended revolutionary reorganization in nearly every branch of the State government, urging wholesale abolition of many State offices and bodies, creation of others, drastic reforms in the judicial and legislative branches and measures for the betterment of working conditions.

Miss Mary Curley, the new governor's oldest daughter, who today became the State's First Lady, had been allotted the Speaker's gallery for the accommodation of her guests and many of her friends. The Governor's wife, Mrs. Mary Herlihy Curley, died in 1929, and since then, Miss Curley has been her father's constant companion in his political triumphs.

The Legislature with which the new Democratic governor will carry on his administration for the next two years is Republican by a narrow majority, with 21 Republicans and 19 Democrats in the Senate and 123 Republicans and 117 Democrats in the House.

Military aides, preceded by a motorcade of police, escorted the new governor and Miss Curley from their Jamaica Way home to the State House.

There, he was serenaded by the Greater Boston ERA chorus of 100 voices.

He then proceeded to the Governor's office where Governor Ely will turn over to him the keys of the office and the Bible, a tradition dating from the days of Governor Ben Butler.

The grand procession from the Governor's office to the House chamber was led by Governor-elect Curley and Adjutant-General John H. Agnew, accompanied by Lieutenant-Governor-elect Hurley, mayor of Fall River. They were the only newly elected State officials to take office today.

Others in the procession included members of the new executive council, the new governor's four sons, Paul, Leo, George and Francis Curley; ex-governors of the Commonwealth and mayors of the 39 Massachusetts cities.

Following the inauguration, Governor Curley and his daughter and Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. Hurley and the new military staff held a reception in the Hall of Flags, then went to the Copley-Plaza hotel where the Governor was the luncheon guest of his staff.

Tonight, Governor Curley and his daughter will be dinner guests of the First Corps Cadets at the Algonquin Club, after which the Governor will hold a reception to his guests at the colorful military ball at the cadet armory.

WANT TO LOOK YOUNG?

TRANSCRIPT
Holyoke, Mass.
JAN 3 1935

Curley Sees Dream Come True As He Takes Oath

Former Mayor of Boston Becomes 53d Chief Executive of Massachusetts—Cook Administers Oath

BOSTON, Jan. 3—Amid the glamorous pageantry of a tradition-loving commonwealth, James Michael Curley today became governor of Massachusetts—the second successive Democrat to assume that office in the past four years.

Gov. James M. Curley

The forceful former Boston mayor and original Roosevelt man in Massachusetts saw his political dream come true at high noon when he was sworn in as the 53rd chief executive of the Commonwealth in the Chamber of the House of Representatives. The Senate, still deadlocked by a Democratic filibuster, was not present at the inauguration.

One tradition was broken of necessity when Secretary of State Frederic W. Cook administered the oath. Ordinarily, the new governor of the Commonwealth is sworn in by president of the Senate, but members of the upper house, in filibuster since yesterday, had not let elected a president when inauguration ceremonies began.

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GAZETTE
Northampton, Mass.

JAN 3 1935

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THURSDAY, JAN 3, 1935.

GOV. CURLEY'S MESSAGE

The address of Gov. James H. Curley to the Massachusetts Legislature today contains so many proposals for drastic changes in the machinery of state government as to make it truly sensational. Among these suggestions is one that the membership of the legislature be reduced by one-half, with 120 members in the House and 20 in the Senate, and with sessions held biennially. The adoption of this system, the governor says, should result in a saving conservatively estimated at about $1,000,000 during a two-year period.

Another controversial suggestion is that the present system of county government is "wasteful and inefficient, and that it ought to be abolished." Gov. Curley contends that county government as at present constituted represents duplication and waste. He makes even stronger accusations against the governor's council, terming it "a relic of the days of royalty" which has "long since ceased to serve the purpose for which it was created." As now constituted, he declares, the council "serves today as an obstructive force in making it difficult if not impossible personal responsibility upon the part of the individual elected as chief executive of the commonwealth, regardless of the particular political party which he is chosen to represent. It is an expensive and unnecessary institution, the abolition of which would be a contributing factor to the honest, efficient and economical administration of state government."

Gov. Curley attacks the perennial problem of compulsory automobile insurance from a new angle. Instead of proposing a merit system, by which good drivers would pay a lower premium or motorists with a bad accident record a higher premium, he suggests that the number of zones be reduced, and that all non-fatal accidents be investigated, just as now is done with fatal crashes. He finds that more than 5,746 non-fatal accidents were not investigated in 1933, due to lack of investigators who might have been assigned to this work, and urges that every auto crash be investigated, to "reduce the dishonest and false claims that have added so greatly to the losses which are charged to the owners of automobiles."

Most drastic of all his recommendations, perhaps, is one having to do with highway safety. Pointing out that there were 769 persons killed and 48,249 reported as injured in auto accidents in this state during 1933, the governor proposes that "persons convicted of drunken and reckless driving be permanently barred from the use of motor vehicles upon the highway, and that the practice of fixing cases no longer be permitted." He believes that a rigid enforcement of the laws, plus the appointment of such additional inspectors as may be necessary for prompt investigation and report upon all accident cases, should prove most beneficial. And without question he is right. But what a chorus of protests would greet the enactment and enforcement of a law which automatically barred every person convicted of drunken or reckless driving from ever operating a motor vehicle again in Massachusetts! If the law were passed and invoked impartially, it probably would put a stop to drunken driving in a few months. One possibility which should not be overlooked, however, is that juries might be more reluctant to convict a person charged with "wet" driving, if a conviction meant he never would be allowed to drive again.

The governor "goes along" with the Roosevelt administration in recommending that Massachusetts co-operate with the federal government in administering the Federal Emergency Relief Act and in the matter of housing projects. He also urges a reduction in the rates of gas and electricity, and creation of a sliding scale system for determining equitable rates for electricity, with representatives of the public participating in the management of these public utilities. This proposal certainly will be opposed by the gas and electric companies of the state, and by many of their stockholders.

Raising the compulsory school attendance age to 16, which the governor favors, would, as he says, result in the removal of children from industry, "thereby increasing the opportunities for the employment of adults and permitting the mental and physical development of children until they are able in some reasonable measure to undertake the battle of life." But it likewise would place an added burden on the educational facilities of the commonwealth. Youths of 14 and 15, when they are not interested in what the schools have to offer, may become a serious problem, disrupting discipline and creating a difficult problem for teachers and other school officials. It is a debatable question how far the state should go toward forcing boys and girls over 14 to continue in school, when they have no desire to remain there, and when many communities are finding it hard to meet the cost of educating younger pupils who really want an education.

GAZETTE
Northampton, Mass.

JAN 3 1935

78 Main Street, Nonotuck Bank

CURLEY PLANS TO TAKE OATH

Will Be Inaugurated in Spite of Filibuster in the Senate

Boston, Jan. 3 — (AP) — The president-less senate may wrangle and filibuster to its heart's content—Gov.-elect James M. Curley plans to be inaugurated at noon today.

The weary members of the upper house recessed at 2.30 this morning after more than 15 hours of wrangling, recessing and filibustering. The recess ends at 10 a. m. and many believed that by that time the Republican and Democratic members could get together on a candidate.

Gov.-elect Curley said last night they might wrangle just as long as they pleased, but they hadn't a chance of interfering with his plans to be inaugurated this noon.

"Chief Justice Arthur P. Rugg of the supreme court is competent to administer the oath of office, if the senate has not at that time elected a president," the governor-elect said.

The all day and all night session of the senate yesterday was a series of caucuses, recesses and filibusters.

The Democrats were determined to prevent organization and election of a president until they had been promised a share of the committee chairmanships.

Their Republican rivals were as determined to keep the senate in session until the filibuster was broken.

Then, Senator William A. Davenport, Republican, of Greenfield, said he was too tired to continue and he voted with the Democrats to recess. The vote on the recess was 20 to 19.

The house, meanwhile, went through its organization without a hitch.

GAZETTE
Northampton, Mass.
JAN 3 1935

Takes the Oath as Governor

GOV. JAMES M. CURLEY

HARVARD STUDENT IS

CURLEY FOR CUTTING LEGISLATURE IN HALF, ABOLISHING COUNCIL

New Governor Also Asks Abolition of Present Form of County Government—Proposes Creation of a District Circuit Court, With Retirement of Judges at 70—Demands Cut in Public Utility Rates and Favors a State Department of Justice—Senate Continues Filibuster

(By Tom Horgan, Associated Press Staff Writer)

BOSTON, Jan. 3.—(AP)—James M. Curley, stormy petrel of Massachusetts politics, today took the oath of office as the state's 53rd governor.

A Democrat and the "original Roosevelt" supporter in the Bay State, the three-time mayor of Boston went into office today as the successor of his bitterest political enemy, another Democrat, Joseph B. Ely, who retired to private life after two terms in the gubernatorial chair.

In the characteristic fashion that has marked his career through many spectacular city campaigns, Curley, in his inaugural address, called for reduction in the size of the state legislature and abolishment of the executive council, an elective advisory board of eight, the state board of tax appeals, the Boston finance commission and the present form of county government.

Ely Leaves State House

As he launched his inaugural speech, his predecessor, against whom he fought unsuccessfully for a place in the Democratic national convention, which nominated Franklin Roosevelt for the presidency, and who later fought bitterly against Curley's nomination and election as governor, left the state house to return to his home in Westfield, Mass. It was Ely who led the Massachusetts Democrats in their unyielding support of Alfred E. Smith for the nomination which Roosevelt won.

The traditional ceremony by which the outgoing governor passes on to his successor certain symbols of office—a Bible, keys and other articles—was carried out and in making the presentation Ely expressed to Curley a wish for "every success in your public undertakings and contentment in your social and private life."

Curley interrupted to call attention to the omission of any reference to "political" life and Ely said he left out the word because he did not wish "to bestow anything impossible."

The incoming governor said: "We are now entering an era of industrial activity which will be different from what we have known in the past. We hope it will be a progress in which spiritual life will be mixed."

Cook Administers Oath

Due to the senate filibuster which held up the election of a president of that body, who ordinarily administers the oath to the incoming governor, Secretary of State Frederic W. Cook performed that task.

Curley called upon the members of the state house of representatives and senate to launch legislation that would reduce the membership of the general assembly by half, in the interests of efficiency and economy.

He asked the legislature to form an organization similar to the federal department of justice with a detective branch under the state attorney general.

He did not refer directly to his predecessor, who before leaving office filled several important state posts with avowed foes of Curley, but he did ask the legislature to change the law to prevent such a situation in the future.

"That personal responsibility may be placed more directly upon the chief executive in the conduct of the duties of his office," he said. "I recommend such legislation for amendment to the existing laws as shall enable the chief executive to appoint the commissioners and heads of departments, other than the constitutional departments, to serve during his term of office."

"Under the existing system," said Gov. Curley, "the executive is denied direct responsibility, and is subject to the machinations and not infrequently the incompetence of men as heads of departments whose continuance in such capacity prevents the chief executive from carrying out his policies or conducting his administration, from the standpoint of efficiency and economy, as he deems best for the interests of the people."

He demanded that district court judges be prohibited from practicing in their own courts and from participating in politics and proposed creation of a district circuit court. Judges should be retired at the age of 70, he declared.

He urged that there be no "coddling" for criminals and that the pardoning power be not abused.

Much of Curley's address dealt with labor and kindred subjects. Some of his proposals follow:

Development of "new deal methods" for Massachusetts.

Creation of a state planning board.

Liberalization and strengthening of labor laws.

Increasing of the compulsory school age from 14 to 16.

Reduction of the cost of workmen's compensation insurance; liberalization of payments under it and reposing its administration in the department of labor and industries.

Exemption of wages from attachment prior to a court judgment.

Reduction of working hours in state institutions to 44 hours a week and increase of pay.

Administration of federal relief in Massachusetts by the state government.

Housing projects by the state and by communities, with particular attention to a tract of state land near Fall River.

Revision of state health laws.

Adoption of a state National Recovery Administration act.

$100,000 for Fish and Game

The governor urged that the state's recreational advantages be developed and proposed that $100,000 be spent stocking the state with fish and game. He advocated erection of a great auditorium as a war memorial.

The new governor demanded reduction in public utility rates and the possible election of members of the public utilities commission. He also advocated reduction of mortgage interest rates from 6 to 5 per cent, if it could

(Continued on Page 6)

[illegible] biennially.

"The adoption of this system should result in a saving conservatively estimated during a two-year period of about $1,000,000."

Filibuster Resumed This Morning

Boston, Jan. 3—(AP)—A Democratic filibuster, which held the newly-convened Massachusetts senate in deadlock until 2 o'clock this morning, was resumed at 10 a. m. today, as the senate reconvened and as crowds flocked into the state house for the inauguration of Gov. James M. Curley.

Irked by the refusal of Republicans, who hold the balance of power, to promise a share in committee chairmanships, Democratic senators again took the floor, one after another, and refused to yield to their Republican colleagues. The continued filibuster put off the selection of a president of the senate, who, by law, should swear the new governor into office.

Senator Thomas Burke, (D.,) of Boston, was the first speaker recognized by the temporary presiding officer, Senator James Moran (R.,) of Mansfield.

Burke scored the Republicans for refusing to hear the demands of the minority membership for greater committee recognition. He declined to yield the floor to a Republican senator, but later gave way to Senator John S. Sullivan, (D.,) of Worcester.

Sullivan said the attitude of the Republicans showed conclusively "they are still the old standpatters."

"The longer the filibuster continues," he added, "the more readily will the people be convinced we are fighting for a just cause and truly representing the masses of the people of the commonwealth."

Sullivan yielded the floor to Senator Walter Considine, (D.,) of New Bedford, who reminded the senate it was functioning under a government for the many and not for the few.

Senator Angier L. Goodwin (R.) of Melrose gained the floor on a point of personal privilege, asserted he desired to hear the inaugural address and moved the senate proceed to elect a president.

Senator William S. Conroy (D.) of Fall River, promptly assailed Goodwin as "a clever and astute lawyer," and Goodwin, seeking recognition, was refused it by Moran.

While Goodwin pleaded in vain, Conroy continued his argument and above the din could be heard Senator Joseph Langone of Boston, another Democrat, shouting for Goodwin to "sit down."

Conroy declared the Republicans could not elect their candidate president "because two members of the majority party have agreed to go along with us on a secret ballot."

The Fall River senator said the *minority would not give up an inch and would refuse recess motions and continue arguments.*

He relinquished the floor to Senator William F. Madden (D) of Boston, who asserted the Democrats would continue the fight until they won their point. He told his Democratic colleagues they could attend the inauguration if they desired and that, meantime, he would continue the arguments on the senate floor.

Others to take part in the filibuster were Senators Charles McAree (D.), Haverhill, Edward C. Carroll (D). of Boston and P. Eugene Casey (D) of Milford. Casey said there were 17 or 18 votes which could be delivered to Senator Moran, Republican, for president.

Madden talked for several minutes before yielding the floor to Senator William McCarthy (D.) of Lowell.

Shortly before noon an attempt was made to put through a motion for recess, but it was killed on voice vote and then on roll call.

A committee of the house entered the senate chamber and reported the house organized and ready for its work. Moran told the committee the senate would be ready as soon as possible.

Senator Burke assailed the Republican members for "preventing" the senators from participating in the inaugural and said they would answer to their constituents.

LINDBERGH AT MURDER TRIAL

Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, the famous aviator whose infant son was kidnapped the night of March 1, 1932, and later found dead, was an unobtrusive spectator as the trial of Bruno Hauptmann opened at Flemington, N. J. The picture shows the colonel in a corridor just outside the Hunterdon county court room.
(Associated Press Photo)

Meeting the New Year

As THE old year draws to its close it would sometimes seem as though some good friend were leaving, and whether or not it has brought one all the wished-for happiness, how often as it slips away is there a trace of sadness! Not always is genuine joy expressed in meeting the New Year. But since God, Truth, is always the same, need there be any dismay, or sadness, or regret in looking to the future? One should, instead, look carefully that he takes to the New Year that which he wishes the New Year to send back to him, and be mindful of the quality of his thoughts. What better way is there of meeting the New Year than to be conscious of God's unchangeable goodness?

Christian Science teaches that God, good, is infinite and omnipresent; that man is spiritual, the child of God; and that therefore there is nothing to fear. Mary Baker Eddy asks in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 130), "If thought is startled at the strong claim of Science for the supremacy of God, or Truth, and doubts the supremacy of good, ought we not, contrariwise, to be astounded at the vigorous claims of evil and doubt them, and no longer think it natural to love sin and unnatural to forsake it,—no longer imagine evil to be ever-present and good absent?"

Years may be likened to friends. Each one has its place and purpose; each one brings its lessons and its blessings. Strange as this may sound, in final analysis meeting new friends and new years is somewhat similar, for one must take something good to each one if he wishes to find the best in each one. A well-known writer said of the portrait of Whistler's "Mother," "You have to bring something to it, else 'twill not reveal itself." Some may ask anxiously, But how can I meet the New Year in this way when its prospects for me seem so uncertain and it promises so little of good? The answer is that no one can do so unless he looks to God. A correct understanding of God brings also a correct understanding of man's relation to Him.

One must learn that all discord is due to a mistaken sense of things, and that, like mistakes in mathematics, it has no reality. Why should burdens of misunderstanding, strife, indifference, grief, resentment, be carried on? There are many happier things to be had in the New Year. The true understanding of God makes one aware of one's countless blessings. As these are remembered day by day, gratitude will go out to God not only for the abundant proof of Love's presence and power in the past year, but for all the good that will be experienced day by day in the New Year.

When preparing to meet the New Year everyone should count his blessings and list them as valuable assets. Then the problems—everything that has seemed a liability—should be gleaned for their lessons and blessings. Strength, courage, humility, mercy, patience, forgiveness, endurance—any and all of these valuable qualities—can be utilized when life's vicissitudes are seen as opportunities to prove God's omnipresence and omnipotence.

Sometimes a new year may seem to be a veritable Red Sea experience. Changes may bring a separation which forebodes sorrow or loss. Time's pretenses of old age, lost opportunities, wasted advantages, would cloud one's vision, deaden one's hope, argue for defeat, if accepted and believed. When Moses led the Israelites out of Egypt and the Red Sea seemed to be an impassable obstacle, a way through was found when the Israelites were willing to go forward. When we see that the promised land of glorious liberty is at hand, and we trust God to guide us through triumphantly we are enabled to drop our fears and go forward meeting the New Year with assurance.

If there seems to be any uncertainty about tomorrow, any doubt in one's heart as to the needed ability, strength, or wisdom, it will be well to ask oneself upon whose shoulders the government really rests, to stop doubting the "supremacy of good" and "no longer imagine evil to be ever-present and good absent." The Psalmist sang, "The Lord is my shepherd; I shall not want." Neither shall anyone want when he understands himself to be God-protected, God-directed, and God-governed. Need anyone fear any tomorrow when he realizes that he can prove God's government in the working out of every detail of his daily work?

Thus, instead of meeting the New Year with any regret or hesitation, we should take stock of all the good things. We should meet it with the resolve to claim all the good it holds for us, to make the best of each day and to take only the best out of each day. "We must look where we would walk, and we must act as possessing all power from Him in whom we have our being" (*ibid.*, p. 264). If one really wishes to live in the New Year, one will walk in it also—not walk in memory's paths with a sense of loss, but "as possessing all power" from God. What a glorious privilege this, meeting the New Year with the consciousness of man's God-given dominion!

—*The Christian Science Monitor.*

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Takes t
as Gov

He fa placing of industria banking under the bank commis sioner and the placing of the stat commission on administration an finance under the state auditor He asked the legislature to "giv earnest attention to the increas of income tax rates to a level tha will bring them into balance wit the increase in real estate ta rates since 1916."

Gov. Curley also said he favored retention of the third cent of the gasoline tax for another year. The tax will expire this year unless extended. He also favored increase in the tax on intangibles.

More thorough investigation of automobile accidents and better enforcement of highway laws were advocated as steps to reduce automobile insurance rates.

Would Consolidate N. E. Railroads

In advocating consolidation of New England railroads, Gov. Curley said:

"Providing consolidation can be agreed upon, with adequate provision for the retention of control that would safeguard the interests of New England, improve the transportation system, and aid in the development of New England industries and resources, thereby increasing the number of employers, there is no way to justify a failure to act."

To curb speculation in lands in anticipation of public improvements, Gov. Curley advocated a 75 per cent tax on profits made in such transactions if the land had been acquired by the speculator less than a year before being taken over by the state.

The governor spoke against non-partisan municipal elections and favored return to the party system. He favored appointment of police commissioners by mayors, instead of by the governor.

State hospitals and other institutions should be modernized, the governor told the legislature. He urged the state cooperate with the federal government in combating the narcotic evil.

The governor asked that a constitutional convention be called to effect various changes, declaring:

"The necessity for less politics and a more business-like method of conducting certain state and county activities is generally accepted. The ordinary method of procedure under the Constitution, through the medium of initiative petition, is both cumbersome and slow. Apparently the most satisfactory and expeditious method of changing the system of conducting governmental activities in the state, counties, and cities and towns is through a constitutional convention."

Raps Governor's Council

He referred to the governor's council as "a relic of the days of royalty."

"The council as at present constituted," he said, "thanks to gerrymandering created to obtain and retain control by what was at one time the major political party in Massachusetts, serves today as an obstructive force in making difficult if not impossible personal responsibility upon the part of the individual elected as chief executive of the commonwealth, regardless of the particular political party which he is chosen to represent. It is an expensive and unnecessary institution, the abolition of which would be a contributing factor to the honest, efficient and economical administration of state government."

In advocating reduction in membership in the legislature, Gov. Curley said:

"In my opinion the affairs of the commonwealth could be conducted more expeditiously and with greater safety and benefit to the public, with more direct responsibility and more economically, by a reduction from the present number to a number one half as great, or to 120 members in the house of representatives and 20 members in the senate, and with sessions held biennially.

"The adoption of this system should result in a saving conservatively estimated during a two-year period of about $1,000,000."

Filibuster Resumed This Morning

Boston, Jan. 3—(AP)—A Democratic filibuster, which held the newly - convened Massachusetts senate in deadlock until 2 o'clock this morning, was resumed at 10 a. m. today, as the senate reconvened and as crowds flocked into the state house for the inauguration of Gov. James M. Curley.

Irked by the refusal of Republicans, who hold the balance of power, to promise a share in committee chairmanships, Democratic senators again took the floor, one after another, and refused to yield to their Republican colleagues. The continued filibuster put off the selection of a president of the senate, who, by law, should swear the new governor into office.

Senator Thomas Burke, (D.,) of Boston, was the first speaker recognized by the temporary presiding officer, Senator James Moran, (R.,) of Mansfield.

Burke scored the Republicans for refusing to hear the demands of the minority membership for greater committee recognition. He declined to yield the floor to a Republican senator, but later gave way to Senator John S. Sullivan, (D.,) of Worcester.

Sullivan said the attitude of the Republicans showed conclusively "they are still the old standpatters."

"The longer the filibuster continues," he added, "the more readily will the people be convinced we are fighting for a just cause and truly representing the masses of the people of the commonwealth."

Sullivan yielded the floor to Senator Walter Considine, (D.,) of New Bedford, who reminded the senate it was functioning under a government for the many and not for the few.

Senator Angier L. Goodwin (R.) of Melrose gained the floor on a point of personal privilege, asserted he desired to hear the inaugural address and moved the senate proceed to elect a president.

Senator William S. Conroy (D.) of Fall River, promptly assailed Goodwin as "a clever and astute lawyer," and Goodwin, seeking recognition, was refused it by Moran.

While Goodwin pleaded in vain, Conroy continued his argument and above the din could be heard Senator Joseph Langone of Boston, another Democrat, shouting for Goodwin to "sit down."

Conroy declared the Republicans could not elect their candidate president "because two members of the majority party have agreed to go along with us on a secret ballot."

The Fall River senator said the minority would *not give up an inch and would refuse recess motions and continue arguments.*

He relinquished the floor to Senator William F. Madden (D) of Boston, who asserted the Democrats would continue the fight until they won their point. He told his Democratic colleagues they could attend the inauguration if they desired and that, meantime, he would continue the arguments on the senate floor.

Others to take part in the filibuster were Senators Charles McAree (D.), Haverhill, Edward C. Carroll (D). of Boston and P. Eugene Casey (D) of Milford. Casey said there were 17 or 18 votes which could be delivered to Senator Moran, Republican, for president.

Madden talked for several minutes before yielding the floor to Senator William McCarthy (D.) of Lowell.

Shortly before noon an attempt was made to put through a motion for recess, but it was killed on voice vote and then on roll call.

A committee of the house entered the senate chamber and reported the house organized and ready for its work. Moran told the committee the senate would be ready as soon as possible.

Senator Burke assailed the Republican members for "preventing" the senators from participating in the inaugural and said they would answer to their constituents.

LINDBERGH AT MURDER TRIAL

Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, the famous aviator whose infant son was kidnapped the night of March 1, 1932, and later found dead, was an unobtrusive spectator as the trial of Bruno Hauptmann opened at Flemington, N. J. The picture shows the colonel in a corridor just outside the Hunterdon county court room.

(Associated Press Photo)

Meeting the New Year

As THE old year draws to its close it would sometimes seem as though some good friend were leaving, and whether or not it has brought one all the wished-for happiness, how often as it slips away is there a trace of sadness! Not always is genuine joy expressed in meeting the New Year. But since God, Truth, is always the same, need there be any dismay, or sadness, or regret in looking to the future? One should, instead, look carefully that he takes to the New Year that which he wishes the New Year to send back to him, and be mindful of the quality of his thoughts. What better way is there of meeting the New Year than to be conscious of God's unchangeable goodness?

Christian Science teaches that God, good, is infinite and omnipresent; that man is spiritual, the child of God; and that therefore there is nothing to fear. Mary Baker Eddy asks in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 130), "If thought is startled at the strong claim of Science for the supremacy of God, or Truth, and doubts the supremacy of good, ought we not, contrariwise, to be astounded at the vigorous claims of evil and doubt them, and no longer think it natural to love sin and unnatural to forsake it,—no longer imagine evil to be ever-present and good absent?"

Years may be likened to friends. Each one has its place and purpose; each one brings its lessons and its blessings. Strange as this may sound, in final analysis meeting new friends and new years is somewhat similar, for one must take something good to each one if he wishes to find the best in each one. A well-known writer said of the portrait of Whistler's "Mother," "You have to bring something to it, else 'twill not reveal itself." Some may ask anxiously, But how can I meet the New Year in this way when its prospects for me seem so uncertain and it promises so little of good? The answer is that no one can do so unless he looks to God. A correct understanding of God brings also a correct understanding of man's relation to Him.

One must learn that all discord is due to a mistaken sense of things, and that, like mistakes in mathematics, it has no reality. Why should burdens of misunderstanding, strife, indifference, grief, resentment, be carried on? There are many happier things to be had in the New Year. The true understanding of God makes one aware of one's countless blessings. As these are remembered day by day, gratitude will go out to God not only for the abundant proof of Love's presence and power in the past year, but for all the good that will be experienced day by day in the New Year.

When preparing to meet the New Year everyone should count his blessings and list them as valuable assets. Then the problems—everything that has seemed a liability—should be gleaned for their lessons and blessings. Strength, courage, humility, mercy, patience, forgiveness, endurance—any and all of these valuable qualities—can be utilized when life's vicissitudes are seen as opportunities to prove God's omnipresence and omnipotence.

Sometimes a new year may seem to be a veritable Red Sea experience. Changes may bring a separation which forebodes sorrow or loss. Time's pretenses of old age, lost opportunities, wasted advantages, would cloud one's vision, deaden one's hope, argue for defeat, if accepted and believed. When Moses led the Israelites out of Egypt and the Red Sea seemed to be an impassable obstacle, a way through was found when the Israelites were willing to go forward. When we see that the promised land of glorious liberty is at hand, and we trust God to guide us through triumphantly we are enabled to drop our fears and go forward meeting the New Year with assurance.

If there seems to be any uncertainty about tomorrow, any doubt in one's heart as to the needed ability, strength, or wisdom, it will be well to ask oneself upon whose shoulders the government really rests, to stop doubting the "supremacy of good" and "no longer imagine evil to be ever-present and good absent." The Psalmist sang, "The Lord is my shepherd; I shall not want." Neither shall anyone want when he understands himself to be God-protected, God-directed, and God-governed. Need anyone fear any tomorrow when he realizes that he can prove God's government in the working out of every detail of his daily work?

Thus, instead of meeting the New Year with any regret or hesitation, we should take stock of all the good things. We should meet it with the resolve to claim all the good it holds for us, to make the best of each day and to take only the best out of each day. "We must look where we would walk, and we must act as possessing all power from Him in whom we have our being" (*ibid.*, p. 264). If one really wishes to live in the New Year, one will walk in it also—not walk in memory's paths with a sense of loss, but "as possessing all power" from God. What a glorious privilege this, meeting the New Year with the consciousness of man's God-given dominion!

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NEWS
Gardner, Mass.

JAN 3 1935

CURLEY TAKES OATH OF OFFICE AS THE STATE'S 53D GOVERNOR

Former Boston Mayor, "Original Roosevelt Supporter" Begins His Term As Chief Executive in Characteristic Manner—Would Reduce Size of Legislature, Abolish Council, Tax Appeals Board, Hub Finance Commission, Present Form of County Government

BOSTON, Jan. 3 (AP)—James M. Curley, stormy petrel of Massachusetts politics, today took the oath of office as the state's 53d governor. A Democrat and the "original Roosevelt supporter" in the Bay State, the three-time mayor of Boston went into office today as the successor of his bitterest political enemy, another Democrat, Joseph B. Ely, who retired to private life after two terms in the gubernatorial chair.

In the characteristic fashion that has marked his career through many spectacular city campaigns, Curley in his inaugural address called for reduction in the size of the state legislature and abolishment of the executive council, an elective advisory board of eight; the state board of tax appeals, the Boston finance commission and the present form of county government.

As he launched his speech, his predecessor against whom he fought unsuccessfully for a place in the Democratic national convention which nominated Franklin Roosevelt for the presidency and who later fought bitterly against Curley's nomination and election as governor, left the state house to return to his home in Westfield. It was Ely who led the Massachusetts Democrats in their unyielding support of Alfred E. Smith for the nomination which Franklin Roosevelt won.

Curley called upon the members of the house of representatives and senate to launch legislation that would reduce the membership of the general assembly by half in the interest of efficiency and economy. He asked the legislature to form an organization similar to the federal department of justice with a detective branch under the state attorney general.

He did not refer directly to his predecessor who, before leaving office, filled several important state posts with avowed foes of Curley but he did ask the legislature to change the law to prevent such a situation in the future. Among the other drastic changes which he recommended was one to raise the standards and efficiency of the courts by prohibiting district court judges from practising in their own court and from taking part in politics. He called also for several measures dealing with labor, among them the development of "new deal" methods for the state.

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ENTERPRISE
Leominster, Mass.

JAN 3 1935

Y TAKES OATH AS GOVERNOR

UPHOLDS NEW DEAL, AND ASKS FOR MANY DRASTIC CHANGES IN STATE FORM OF GOVERNMENT

Would Abolish Governor's Council, Boston Finance Commission, and County Form of Government—Would Change Law to Prevent Last Hour Appointments By Governor—Asks for Size of Legislature to Be Reduced One-Half.

BOSTON, Jan. 3 (AP)—James M. Curley, stormy petrel of Massachusetts politics, today took the oath of office as the state's 53rd governor. A Democrat "and the original Roosevelt supporter," the three-time mayor of Boston went into office today as the successor of his bitterest political enemy, another Democrat, Joseph B. Ely, who retired to private life after two terms as governor.

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He called for measures dealing with labor, among them development of "new deal" methods for the state.

Gov. Curley said in part:

"To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives:

"The depression of the past five years has been so devastating in character as to be more properly characterized as an industrial war. The ordinary methods which in the past have served admirably were found totally inadequate and the necessity requires the development of ods of procedure was recognized, not only to overcome the conditions resulting from industrial warfare, but to prevent a recurrence. That a New Deal nationally was necessary is accepted by every forward-looking American, and that its acceptance and operation, nationally, of necessity reqires the development of New Deal methods in the States and the subdivisions of the States of the Union is recognized by all.

"The revolutionary strides in displacement of human labor, resulting from the adoption of automatic machinery, have imposed a burden beyond the capacity of the States and subdivisions of the States to meet without Federal aid. Federal authorities have been devising ways and means to chart a course over an uncharted sea, and while they have met with some measure of success, a definite and final program is still in the process of evolution. It is accepted by every forward-looking American that it would be unwise to give serious consideration to the scrapping of the highly developed agencies of production, but it is likewise recognized that a change in our economic system must be developed if automatic machinery is to serve the purpose intended, namely, to increase production, lower costs, minimize drudgery, and displace human labor.

LABOR

"Intelligent selfishness should have made it obvious to political as well as to industrial leaders, that if a mass production program was to succeed, the great masses of the people must have the buying power to purchase that which industry produces.

"For a long period of years representatives of organized labor have sought unsuccessfully to strengthen existing laws and to secure the enactment of additional laws having for their purpose the protection of the rights of workers. In view of the national movement for the adoption of more equitable relations between capital and labor it is important that Massachusetts occupy a commanding position in matters of legislation affecting the rights of workers in industry.

"I accordingly recommend for your consideration such perfecting amendments to existing laws and the enactment of such additional laws as may be necessary to conform to the requirements of the times. Among the laws which should be liberalized and strengthened are the Workmen's Compensation Act, the laws relating to injunctions in labor disputes, minimum wage, the employment of women and children in industry, complications arising from the establishment of so-called company unions, and evasion of the provisions of the N. R. A. code in matters affecting wages and hours of employment.

EMPLOYMENT OF MINORS

"The compulsory attendance of minors at school until they have reached the age of 16 years would result in the removal of children from industry, thereby increasing the opportunities for the employment of adults and permitting the mental and physical development of children until they are able in some reasonable measure to undertake the battle of life.

ATTACHMENT OF WAGES

"Massachusetts is one of the few States of the Union in which wages are not exempt from attachment. Failure to enact legislation that would safeguard the worker from the exactions of the money lender and the dealer in goods sold on installments represents a condition which should not longer be permitted. The families of workers depend upon the wages of the head of the household. I accordingly recommend the adoption of legislation which will exempt from attachment the wages of a debtor prior to a judgement by order of the court.

"It is likewise important for the protection of persons engaged in business that the practice of indiscriminate attachments and improper use of the trustee process for real or false claims should no longer be permitted. For the protection of business I recommend the enactment of legislation which will require the filing of a bond, with adequate securities, with the clerk of the court, obligating the real or false creditor to indemnify the debtor for all losses resulting from the attachment in the event that the creditor fails to sustain his case.

BOARD OF TAX APPEALS

"The State Board of Tax Appeals was created primarily for the purpose of establishing a more equitable system of tax values in the cities and towns of the Commonwealth. The Board since its operation has shown an utter disregard for the values deemed equitable by the boards of assessors in the cities and towns of the Commonwealth, and has practically usurped the powers of the local organizations. Since its organization the Board has been dominated and dictated to in its decisions by wealthy owners of property interested in shifting the burden of the cost of government to the less powerful and influential elements of each community, namely, the small home owners. As a

(Continued on Page 4)

CONGRESS MEETS IN DARK AS TO LEGISLATION

Joseph W. Byrns of Tennessee, in Chair As Speaker.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3 (AP)—Confronted by an array of grave national problems the strongest Democratic Congress in history convened today, still in the dark as to what impends in the new deal.

Overshadowing the usual formalities was a morbid curiosity over what legislation the President will recommend tomorrow and thereafter, on relief, N. R. A., the budget, banking and labor questions.

The ascent of Rep. Joseph W. Byrns of Tennessee to the speaker-

may be necessary to terminate its existence.

MORTGAGE INTEREST RATES

"The prevailing rate of six per cent upon mortgages, in view of the lowering of the interest rates upon savings deposits, makes it appear advisable as a matter of justice to establish at once a maximum five per cent rate on mortgages on homes, and were it not for the possibility of valid constitutional objections being raised I should unhesitatingly recommend the adoption of legislation providing for this maximum rate. It is my purpose, however, to confer at once with the officials of the banking institutions of Massachusetts with this end in view."

JANUARY 3, 1935.

ath
As Governor

inued from Page 1)

equence of the establishments values at a time when there was no market for realty, the assessing systems throughout the State have been in some cases destroyed. The percentage of equalization of assessments upon low-cost homes has been less than 3 per cent, and the reductions as approved by the State Board of Tax Appeals has rendered it necessary as a measure of self-defence for assessing boards to grant abatements in many cases unwarranted rather than permit action to be taken by the State Board of Tax Appeals. In the city of Boston during the past five years the abatements granted by the State Board of Tax Appeals and by the local assessors have been in excess of $400,000,000, out of a total of $1,960,000,000, and the requests for abatements now pending before the State Board of Tax Appeals and the local board of assessors represents at the present time a total in excess of $500,000,000 additional. The properties upon which a reduction in assessment is sought are owned by persons of means, who with attorneys and experts are practically permitted through the State Board of Tax Appeals to determine the tax that they shall be required to pay upon properties owned by themselves. The chief source of revenue of the municipalities of the Commonwealth is that which is derived from taxation upon real estate, and a wholesale system of granting abatements upon the more valuable properties in a municipality can have but one result—an exorbitant tax rate and the shifting of the burden of the cost of government from those best able to pay to those least able to pay. I accordingly recommend the adoption of legislation for the abolition of this pernicious and destructive board.

BOSTON FINANCE COMMISSION

"The Boston Finance Commission was created for the purpose of reporting on appropriations, loans and methods of administration in the conduct of the departments of the municipality of Boston. Since its establishment in 1909 there has been expended for this purpose upwards of $1,000,000, and provided the original intent had been observed a useful purpose would have been served.

"During 12 years of the existence of the Finance Commission it has been my privilege to serve as Mayor of the city of Boston, and notwithstanding destructive criticism from time to time, entirely at variance with the intent and purpose for which the commission was created, it has been possible, through honest, efficient and economical administration, to establish for the city of Boston the highest financial sanding of any major American city.

"Of late years both intent and purpose have been disregarded in the administration and conduct of the Finance Commission, and its chief use has been in smirching the reputation and character of the officials elected to conduct the affairs of the municipality.

"This commission has degenerated into a political nuisance. It has lost caste and has forfeited the confidence of the public. The policy which prompted it has not been adopted generally in other cities in the Commonwealth. I am of the opinion, therefore, that the continued existence of the Boston Finance Commission is not justified.

"I accordingly recommend the enactment of such legislation as

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—The will of the
Kelley has been allowed
Court. The estate goes to re

—The P. & B. will hold a wh
arty in Hillery hall, 19 Main street,
ver Newberry's store, tonight at 8.15
'clock. The public is invited.

—According to an inventory filed
n Probate Court, the late Dr. Clar-
nce S. Brigham left $32,169.89 in
ersonal property and real estate
alued at $33,650.

—Mrs. Lilla A. (Gilson) Drake, 87,
idow of Willie A. Drake and father
Mrs. Ethel L. McKenney of this
ty, died Tuesday at her in Fitch-
urg.

—Miss Lydia Laurence of this
ty, chairman of the state commit-
e of national defense, will have
harge of the roll call at the meet-
g of Fitchburg Chapter, D. A. R.,
ext Saturday afternoon.

—Leominster Grange, No. 198, will
gin their business meeting tomor-
w night at 7 o'clock. This will be
llowed by a semi-public installa-
on at 8 o'clock. The installing of-
er will be Malcolm C. Temple and
ite of Upton.

—The regular meeting of the Wil-
m Chute Auxiliary will be held to-
ght at 7.30 o'clock. Election of as-
tant guard and rehearsal of color
arers for the installation will take
ace.

—"Looking Up and Onward" will
the theme of the lecture at the
ew Year's preparatory service this
ening, delivered by Rev. Benja-
n A. Willmott at the family night
thering at Pilgrim Congregational
urch.

—At the mid-week service of the
ethodist Episcopal Church tonight
e pastor will speak in preparation
r the service of Holy Communion
next Sunday. Special music will
provided by Mrs. Ivy Evans, so-
st. Mrs. Pearl Vinal will be the
anist.

—The Worcester County League
Sportsmen's clubs, of which the
eominster Sportsmen's club is a
ember, will meet tomborrow night
the Jefferson club, Worcester, to
nsider several proposals regarding
les and regulations for fishing and
nting in 1935.

—A rally of the Fitchburg Local
nion of Christian Endeavor will be
ld in the West Townsend Baptist
urch Friday evening. The speak-
will be Miss Catherine C. Perry
Hobe College, Hobe, Japan. A bus
ll leave Pilgrim Congregational
urch at 7 o'clock.

—Word is received here of the
arriage Dec. 27, in Marshall, Mo.,
Dorothy Lorraine Reid of that
y, and Alfred Kenneth Ackerman,
o will be remembered as a pilot
r the Wachusett Airways and con-
ctor of an aviation school in this
y. Mr. and Mrs. Ackerman will
ake their home in Woodside, L. I.

—The Methodist Brotherhood will
eet in the social rooms of the
urch Friday evening at 7.30. Alex-
der MacPherson will preside. The
dress will be given by Arthur H.
aly who will speak on "Present-
y Conditions in Russia." A social
ur will be enjoyed with refresh-
ents served. All men are cordially
ited.

—A meeting of all who are en-
ged in the painting, paperhanging
d decorating business will be held
iday night at 7.30 o'clock in C. of
hall, Fitchburg. George H. Fish-
executive secretary of the Re-
nal Code Agency of Massachu-
ts, will speak on the code as it
rtains to this part of the con-
uction industry.

—The jury list for service at the
il session of Superior Court start-
at Worcester next Monday in-
des the following outside of Wor-
ter: Walter Aiken, Templeton;
muel Alexander, 75 Merriam ave-
e, Leominster; Samuel Cohen, 42
ington street, Leominster; Wil-
n DeForrest, Webster; William J.
kson, North Grafton; Paul E.
rell, Fitchburg; Frank W. Gar-
no, Athol.

Representatives
and

dren;
Spettigue,
Carleton, Har
were present
Dukeshire of Cape
was not able to be he
of illness. Gifts were pres
and a pleasant day was sp

FUNERALS

Funeral of Georgianna Bessette

The funeral of Georgianna Bessette, 1 Hale street, Fitchburg, was held this morning from the Simard Funeral Home. A solemn high mass was celebrated by Rev. A. A. Auge at 9 o'clock in St. Cecilia's Church.

The following members of the St. Anne Sodality, of which the deceased was a member, acted as honorary bearers: Mrs. Azeline Lyonnais, president; Mrs. Joseph Barriere Mrs. Rose Paquette, Mrs. Joseph Bourdeau, Mrs. Joseph St. Laurent and Mrs. Louis Mathieu. The active bearers were Roland and Normand Cote, Leon Laroche, Henry and James Ducharme and Frank Archambault.

Prof. Pamphile Langlois was at the organ. The soloists were Mrs. Joseph Hurtubise and Alyre Cormier. Burial was in the family lot in the parish cemetery. Rev. Alvin N. Gagnon read prayers at the grave.

Arrangements were in charge of M. A. Simard & Son, funeral directors.

Funeral of Lottie M. McCoy.

The funeral of Mrs. Lottie M. (Hazzard) McCoy of New York city was held yesterday afternoon at the Haws Memorial chapel, Rev. Roy M. Trafton of the First Baptist Church officiating. Mrs. Edith J. Morrison sang.

Burial was in Evergreen cemetery, relatives acting as bearers.

Funeral of Albert B. DeCamp

The funeral of Albert B. DeCamp was held yesterday afternoon at the Richardson Funeral home, Rev. Roy M. Trafton of the First Baptist Church officiating. Mrs. Edith J. Morrison sang.

Burial was in Evergreen cemetery, Odd Fellows acting as bearers.

CARD OF THANKS

Gratefully acknowledging and thanking you for your kind expressions of sympathy.

Mrs. Delia Bourgeois.
Mrs. William Cote.
Mrs. Theodore Marquis.
Mrs. Anna Allaire.

The Castle Arms
says—Thank You

To those who attended the opening of my new restaurant, 1123 South street, on New Year's Day, I wish to express my sincere gratitude.

I would also like to advise my friends, that the same delicious food, prepared by Chef DeCicco, and the same splendid liquors mixed by Jim McIntire, will continue to be offered for your approval.

We have done everything possible in the way of modern equipment, efficient personnel, and pleasant surroundings and we are sure we will continue to merit your patronage.

Ernest Secino, Proprietor.

BOSTON FISH CO.
21A Central St. Tel. 324
Haddock,

Y TAKES

ENTERPRISE
Leominster, Mass.

JAN 3 1935

DEADLOCK IN MASS. SENATE

Both Parties Refuse to Yield As Body Organizes.

BOSTON, Jan. 3 (AP)—A Democratic filibuster, holding the newly convened Massachusetts Senate deadlocked till 2 a. m., was resumed at 10 a. m. today as the Senate reconvened and as crowds flocked into the State House for the inauguration of Gov. Curley.

Stirred by the refusal of Republicans holding the balance of power to promise a share in committee chairmanships, Democratic senators took the floor, one after another, and refused to yield to their Republican colleagues. The continued filibuster cut off selection of a president of the Senate who, by law, should swear the new governor into office.

Sen. Thomas Burke, (Dem.), of Boston, was the first speaker recognized by the temporary presiding officer, Sen. James Moran, (Rep.), of Mansfield.

Burke scored the Republicans for refusing to hear the demands of minority membership for more committee recognition. He would not yield the floor to a Republican senator but later gave way to Sen. John S. Sullivan, (Dem.), of Worcester.

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Guns on Boston Common boomed a salute to the incoming governor, James M. Curley, after Secretary of State Frederic W. Cook had sworn him into office and Senator Frank Hurley of Holyoke began the reading of Curley's inaugural address before the deadlocked Senate, before the Senators decided to recess. Under Massachusetts law, the president of the Senate should swear in the governor, but Cook substituted when the Senate failed to select a president.

The long deadlock resulted with the refusal of Republican members, which are in the majority, to guarantee the Democrats any committee chairmanships.

There appeared no solution in sight when recess was taken until later in the afternoon.

NEWS
Springfield, Mass.

JAN 3 1935

Gov Curley and Ely Forget Their Political Differences

Clasp Hands in Executive Chamber, Starting Inauguration Ceremonies

Boston, Jan. 3—Political differences were forgotten today as incoming Gov James M. Curley and retiring Gov Joseph B. Ely clasped hands in the executive chamber, starting the inauguration ceremonies.

Cheers echoed through the corridors as the new chief executive walked into the office of Gov Joseph B. Ely, and conferred with him for half an hour.

When this was over, the two governors, together with former Gov Eugene N. Foss, and Francis J. O'Reilly of Cambridge, Grand Army veteran, posed for pictures, with Curley and Ely in the center shaking hands. Then they went into the council chamber, where a reception was given the incoming governor.

"It is the time-honored custom," said Gov Ely, "to pass the symbols of office from one governor to the next. In pursuance of that honorable custom of the commonwealth it is now my privilege and pleasure to transfer the Butler Bible and the book of laws, containing the signatures of the various governors, and the keys of the commonwealth."

As he handed over the keys, Gov Ely had a broad smile on his face which brought a chuckle from Curley, and Ely continued:—

"In performing this ceremony, I

Continued on Page Ten

"I left out the word political," said Ely smiling, "because in wishing political happiness I did not wish to bestow anything impossible."

Governor Curley then made a response to the presentation, in which he said:—

"Your excellency and friends, I am grateful for these words of kindness and guidance. I appreciate that the forthcoming two years may be less of a drain on the people than the years which have just passed. You have been through, I appreciate, not only two but five trying years. We are now entering an era of industrial activity which will be different from what we have known in the past. We hope it will be a progress in which spiritual life will be mixed."

The Gov Curley headed the procession to the House chamber to take the oath, while Ely waited at the executive offices, waiting to begin his walk alone down the front steps and out of the State House.

Former-Governor Foss shook hands with both incoming and outgoing governors. "I want to congratulate you both," he said, shaking hands with them as they stood in a receiving line near the governor's chair. "It's just 24 years ago today that I entered office."

"A truly democratic governor," said Curley of Foss when he invited the latter to pose with himself and Ely for photographs.

ENTERPRISE
Leominster, Mass.

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cut

floods and prevention of [illegible] on of its banks in the state of Massachusetts. This is the bill which calls for the appropriation to complete the work which will be authorized by reason of the survey made under the provisions of H. R. 8562 which was enacted into law during the 73d Congress.

For the relief of Walter C. Blake, $5000.

Pension to Edward Mark Dunphy.

GOV CURLEY AND

Continued from Page One

wish for you every success in your public undertakings and happiness and contentment in your social and private life."

Governor Curley reminded Ely that he had mentioned nothing about "political life."

"I left out the word political," said Ely smiling, "because in wishing political happiness I did not wish to bestow anything impossible."

Governor Curley then made a response to the presentation, in which he said:—

"Your excellency and friends, I am grateful for these words of kindness and guidance. I appreciate that the forthcoming two years may be less of a drain on the people than the years which have just passed. You have been through, I appreciate, not only two but five trying years. We are now entering an era of industrial activity which will be different from what we have known in the past. We hope it will be a progress in which spiritual life will be mixed."

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NEWS
Springfield, Mass.
JAN 3 1935

Cannon Roar Salute and Thousands Cheer as Curley Takes the Oath as Governor

Meanwhile Ex-Gov Joseph B. Ely Walks Down Long Stairs of Bluefinch Front Alone in Keeping With Tradition; Vast Throng Packs State House to Hear Message

Boston, Jan. 3—Cannon roared a 19-gun salute across snowcovered Boston Common and a throng of several thousand persons jammed the State House today as James M. Curley took the oath of office as 53d governor of Massachusetts. The oath was administered by Secretary of State Frederick W. Cook.

His predecessor, Joseph B. Ely, had just walked down the long stairs at the Bulfinch front of the capitol alone, in keeping with an old tradition. Before leaving, he had presented to the new governor, in accordance with a custom began in 1860, a copy of the general statutes of Massachusetts of that year, a time-worn Bible, and a key, bearing the tag "council chamber."

The House chamber, where both branches of the Legislature were in joint session, was crowded to its fullest capacity. From a vantage point high in the visitors' gallery, surrounded by her guests, Miss Mary Curley saw and heard her father sworn in as chief executive of Massachusetts for the next two years.

The governor-elect was surrounded by state officials, members of the executive council, and his military staff. Among the distinguished guests attending the inauguration ceremonies were James Roosevelt, eldest son of

Continued on Page Ten

unable to enter the House chamber.

Immediately after Governor-elect Curley was sworn into office, the oath of office was administered to Joseph L. Hurley of Fall River as lieutenant-governor. Newly elected members of the governor's council were also sworn into office.

Secretary of State F. W. Cook, State Treasurer Charles F. Hurley, State Auditor Thomas H. Buckley and Atty-Gen Paul A. Dever will not be sworn into office until Wednesday, the 16th.

Following the inauguration exercises, a reception was arranged in the Hall of Flags. Then the governor-elect, with his daughter, and Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs Joseph L. Hurley, go to the executive chambers. Gov-elect Curley was a luncheon guest of the adjutant-general and his staff at a downtown hotel where Miss Mary Curley presided at a luncheon for women guests.

In the evening Gov-elect Curley and Miss Curley will be dinner guests of the 1st corps cadets at the Algonquin club and will then proceed to the inaugural ball at Columbus- avenue armory.

Gov Curley headed the procession into the House chamber for the inaugural ceremonies. He was followed by the newly-elected members of the executive council.

His place on the rostrum was brilliantly lighted with a battery of electric lights, to facilitate the taking of pictures by newspaper photographers.

After Speaker Leverett Saltonstall read the law authorizing Secretary of State Cook to administer the oath of office, Cook stepped up and swore the new chief executive in. The new governor was applauded. Then followed a former proclamation by Saltonstall that Curley was the new governor. The same procedure was followed in swearing in Lieut-Gov Joseph L. Hurley of Fall River, and members of the executive council.

Saltonstall then delivered a brief speech, introducing Gov Curley. To the right of the rostrum, in a reserved section, sat the justices of the state supreme, superior and land courts. In front of them sat the foreign consular officials.

As the first gun boomed out the signal of the new governor's inaugural, Gov Ely this afternoon began his walk down the rear stairway from the governor's office back into private life.

Accompanied by only his messenger, Thomas Ray, the retiring governor walked slowly, stopping repeatedly to shake the hands of well-wishers.

As he put on his black coat, the retiring governor glanced down at the garment and remarked, "The first thing I'll get after I get out is a new overcoat." Looking at his hat, he added: "This has been roughed up considerably also during the past few years, I guess I'll get a new hat, too."

Walking down the stairway, the retiring governor was greeted by banked crowds who cheered him with cries of "Goodluck, Gov Ely." The former governor was met by his wife under the last archway. They embraced.

The governor and his wife, accompanied by his son, Richard, and daughter-in-law, then stepped into a waiting limousine. As the motor started up, Gov Ely bade goodby to the crowds with the parting salutation, "It's been a great day."

NEWS
Springfield, M
JAN

work this will
ough.

No accurate estimate of the amount
f damage done has been possible
et, because of impossibility of close
y examining the sewer while it still
ontained large quantities of gasoine.

CANNON ROAR

Continued from Page One

he President, and Dwight L. Hoopingarner, associate director of the federal housing administration. Governors from other states, judges, representatives of the federal government, and mayors of many cities were present.

Sound amplifiers carried the inauguration proceedings to packed corridors and to the Gardner auditorium filled to capactiy by those who were unable to enter the House chamber.

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UNION
Springfield, Mass.

JAN 3 1935

FILIBUSTER IN MASS. SENATE MAY BLOCK INAUGURATION TODAY

Democrats Cause Jam in Fight for Committee Jobs

Force Long Night Session in Determined Battle to Get Equal Distribution of Chairmanships.

NO PRESIDENT YET TO ADMINISTER OATH

Curley May Not Be Able to Take Office Today; McKeown's Absence Is Rapped by Langone.

By DONAL F. MacPHEE.

BOSTON, Jan. 2—The Massachusetts Senate tonight worked itself into a jam such as has never before occurred in the history of the Commonwealth. The determination of the Senate Democrats to force an equal distribution of committee chairmanships produced a filibuster this afternoon that may continue on through tonight and possibly prevent the inauguration tomorrow of James M. Curley as the 53d Governor of the Commonwealth under the Constitution.

President Gives Oath.

Under the Constitution the incoming Governor must be given the oath of office by the president of the Senate administered in the presence of the House and Senate in joint convention assembled.

Since noon today the Senate has been unable to organize. The makeup of the Senate is 21 Republicans and 19 Democrats. The Republicans have not been able to bring the question of electing a president to a vote. The Democrats have succeeded in starting a filibuster that places them in control of the situation.

Through an unforeseen error at the start of today's proceedings the rules and regulations of the Senate for 1933 to 1934 were not adopted at the start of the Senate session. This left the

[Continued on Eighth Page]

the oath of office might be administered by either the secretary of state

would be legal.

Senator James G. Moran, the presiding officer at today's session, could not administer the oath as he has no official standing as a Senate president, Mr. Dorman said.

Curley Not to Interfere.

Gov.-elect Curley has let it be known that he will not interfere in the extraordinary situation. He does not wish to be placed in the position of being a dictator. He is letting the Democratic senators go their own gait in their fight for an equal division of the committee chairmanships. That is what the row is all about.

The Democrats are willing to let Senator Fish be president if he will let them share in the control of legislative activity through a division of the committee chairmanships. He has so far refused to make this concession. Those acquainted with State House affairs think the whole business to be a silly row but the Democrats, given a nearly equal representation in the Senate for the first time in more than 30 years, are out to grab what honors they can and they are not particular how they accomplish their purpose.

Democrats Hold Reins.

The Democrats have been talking since early this afternoon, using an order to have a committee appointed to name the membership of legislative committees as their medium for debate. The committees are customarily named by the president of the Senate after his election.

This order, introduced by Senator Langone, Jr., of Boston, Democrat, was refused admittance by Acting President Moran on the ground that no such business could come before the Senate until it had formally organized. A point of order to this effect was raised and upheld by Senator Moran. The question before the Senate all afternoon and into the late hours tonight was the reconsideration of the vote approving that action.

This debate was conducted by the Democrats on a filibuster basis. The Republicans were not permitted to speak and thus force issues to a vote and thereby get to a consideration of the matter of a president. The Democrats kept on relinquishing the floor to their fellow Democrats, one after the other, under the guidance of Senator William F. Madden, self-constituted filibuster leader. The Republicans were not given any opportunity to speak.

Things came to a temporary head about 8.30 when Senator James C. Scanlon of Somerville, chosen by the Democrats as their leader, urged an adjournment until tomorrow morning. This was opposed by his fellows and a recess was ordered until 9 o'clock so that the Democrats could caucus on the question.

McKeown's Name Mentioned.

In the course of the evening, the name of Francis M. McKeown of Springfield, the new senator from the 1st Hampden district, was brought into the discussion. Senator Langone of Boston, in the course of a threat to seek an investigation of the election of a permanent president of the Senate, scored the "traitors" in his party and asked: "Where is the member from Springfield?" Senator McKeown was the only absent member from today's session and was badly needed by the Democrats to bolster up their voting strength to within two of the Republican majority.

Senator Longone informed the Senate that he called the Springfield member's home and was informed that he should get in touch with Senator McKeown's doctor for an explanation of the Springfield man's absence. Senator Langone said he wondered if the Republicans were responsible for the absence of Senator McKeown.

The Boston legislator was followed by Senator Scanlon of Somerville, designated by the Democrats as their candidate for President, who transferred the opportunity for debate to his opponent, Senator Fish, that the latter might make a statement. Senator Fish informed the upper branch the only question was whether the Democrats should be given committee chairmanships.

Speaking as the Republican nominee for President, he said he could not see how his party could give any chairmanships to Democrats. It had never been done when the Republicans were in the majority, he continued. He called attention to the fact that several caucuses had been held on this question and that there had been no indications that the Republicans would give in. His party members, he said, would be willing to sit and listen to the Democrats as long as they wanted to talk.

This caused Senator Scanlon to demand another recess so that the Democrats could go into a huddle once more. The recess was ordered and shortly before 11 o'clock, on reconvening, it was indicated that both groups intended to carry on and perhaps continue the filibuster throughout the night.

Committee Assignments.

In the matter of committee assignments, six of the House chairmanships went to Western Massachusetts representatives. Rep. Akeroyd of Lanesborough heads the Committee on Agriculture, Rep. Gunn of Montague is chairman of the Committee on Banks and Banking, Rep. Kirkpatrick of Holyoke is chairman of the Committee on Civil Service, Rep. Sisson of Pittsfield is chairman of the Committee on Mercantile Affairs, Rep. Stacy of Springfield is chairman of the Committee on Public Service and Rep. McCulloch of Adams is chairman of the Committee on Towns.

The announcement of the committee assignments found Rep. Andrew J. Coakley of Chicopee with reason to be grateful to Speaker Leverett Saltonstall. The Speaker assigned Rep. Coakley to places on the Municipal Finance and the Pensions Committees Rep. Coakley's father, long a power among House Democrats, held both committee posts for several years prior to his death.

The full list of committee assignments going to the 31 Western Massachusetts House members is as follows: Rules Committee, Kirkpatrick of Holyoke and Roach of North Adams; Ways and Means Committee, Sessions of Hampden; Committee on Agriculture, Akeroyd, Dole of Shelburne and Murphy of Westfield; Committee on Banks and Banking, G[illegible] of Montague and Cooke of Athol; Committee on Cities, Petersen of Springfield; Committee on Civil Service, Kirkpatrick of Holyoke and Harnisch of Chicopee; Committee on Counties, O'Brien of Easthampton and Smith of Palmer; Committee on Education, Brigham of Springfield; Committee on Election Laws, Cooke of Athol, MacDonald of Springfield, Sawyer of Ware and Markley of Springfield; Committee on Harbors and Public Lands, Dole of Shelburne and Harnisch of Chicopee; Committee on Committee on Public Welfare, Roach of North Adams; Committee on Taxation, Otis of Pittsfield, O'Connell of Springfield and Boland of Springfield; Committee on Towns, McCulloch of Adams and O'Brien of Easthampton; Committee on Water Supply, Sawyer of Ware.

Draw Lots for Seats.

After the reelection of Speaker Saltonstall for a fourth two-year term and the committee assignments, the House members drew lots for seats in the chamber and then the lower branch adjourned until tomorrow morning when a joint convention will be called for the purpose of inaugurating James M. Curley as the 53d Governor of the Commonwealth.

The election of Speaker Saltonstall was preceded by caucuses of the two parties. Saltonstall was the unanimous choice of the Republicans and Rep. Edward J. Kelley of Worcester was picked by the Democrats. Saltonstall won on a vote of 121 to 112 and Kelley automatically became minority floor leader, a post he held some years ago.

Speaker Saltonstall appointed Rep Martin Hays of Boston to be chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary and as such he becomes floor leader of the Republicans. Rep. Horace T. Cahill, floor leader last year, was appointed chairman of the Committee on Rules and automatically becomes House whip.

Speaker Saltonstall's Address.

The address of Speaker Saltonstall was as follows:

"Fellow Representatives:

"I appreciate the high honor you have again conferred upon me by choosing me as your presiding officer for the next two years. From previous experience, I am acquainted with the responsibilities that you have imposed upon me, and it shall be my aim to discharge those obligations honestly and fairly.

While the eyes of the Nation are focused on Washington more than ever before, the citizens of Massachusetts nevertheless, are watching us, hopeful that whatever we do here in this session will promote their happiness and prosperity.

"By discharging its duties with speed and dispatch, this House can greatly encourage our citizens. Legal and legislative requirements and restrictions necessarily impose a tremendous amount of work upon us. Our sacred right of free petition enables any citizen to offer a bill for our consideration. The clerk's records indicate a record number of proposals for us to consider this year.

"Considerable time will be saved if we make it a practise to work five full days each week, with full sessions on Monday afternoons and Friday mornings and committees working Monday mornings also. Chairmen should organize their committees as soon as possible. The first bulletin of legislative business is already in print. Bills not likely to be dupilcated should be given an early hearing. Other bills should be marked up for hearing as soon after Jan. 12 as possible. Bills involving further consideration by the committee on Ways and Means should be given prior consideration.

"I also respectfully call your attention to the House rule which provides that committees should report on all matters before the second Wednesday in March. Perhaps this year we may be obliged to enforce this rule more strictly. If we follow this procedure, I am confident that much of the criticism which has been directed against the Legislature each spring when the session begins to drag will be avoided.

"Our Commonweath ranks high among the States of the country because of the quality of legislation enacted by those who preceded us in this body. The credit of the Commonwealth is sound. The institutions of the Commonwealth are up to date and competently managed. No act of ours should affect them adversely.

"Recommendations and proposals should be examined in a spirit of cooperation. If there is merit in them, we should adopt them. If there is no merit, we should reject them, regardless of the politics involved.

"A great opportunity for service is ours. Let us not be found wanting."

East River.

Passenger's Account.

A graphic account of the scene aboard the Lexington was given by Gordon Hurrwitz of Arlington, Mass., a passenger returning to Boston.

"I was standing in the main lobby," he said, "when the crash occurred. Just a few minutes before, a boy had gone through announcing dinner. A few of the passengers went into the dining room and were being served when the collision came.

"It knocked them off their chairs and at first there was some screaming. The Lexington seemed to rise at the bow as if it were going to stand on its stern.

"It suddenly slipped backwards and then began settling. Water began to rush in the tremendous gap in the starboard side and the rush of the water made a great noise. By this time the passengers had scrambled up to the top decks as the crew had directed them to do.

"When I got up on the top deck, I saw the other ship had struck us. A tug was alongside by this time and all the women, about 40 or more as I understand, were put aboard. A second tug came along and the rest of the passengers, mostly men, got aboard that. Other tugs were coming in close by this time and managed to pick up the crew."

None of the women, Hurrwitz said, had to be carried off.

Admits He Was Engaged to Set Theater Afire

[Continued from First Page.]

ucket, R. I., were bombed with heavy damage.

Booked in Connection with Bombings.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 2—(AP) Two men were arrested tonight by New Haven detectives and booked on charges of idleness in connection with recent bombings of theaters in Boston and vicinity. They were held in bonds of $15,000 each.

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mous choice of the trustees' nominating committee after a year and one half's intensive search of the country's educational life. President Rhees, at the age of 73 in June, 1933, asked to be relieved on or before June, 1935. In its 84 years the University of Rochester has had but three presidents.

Rochester's fourth president was born at Glen Cove, N. Y., Feb. 23, 1901. He was graduated from Swarthmore in 1921. At Swarthmore he played on the football team for three years and held many undergraduate offices. He is a member of Phi Beta Kappa and Phi Kappa Psi.

He was elected a Rhodes scholar with assignment to Balliol College, Oxford, England. Before that he taught in Wharton School of Busi-

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signals is in the educational work that the lay committee plays an important part. It attempts, without unduly alarming the public, to call attention to the scourge of cancer as mankind's second fatal disease, and urges the people to periodically consult their family physician for any signs of symptoms of cancer or to attend a free clinic where thorough examinations are given without cost. The Commonwealth assists the local committee by providing a registered nurse and social worker whose duties are most effective, particularly in seeing that patients follow out the advice given them at the clinics.

Jam in Fight for Committee Jobs

[Continued from First Page.]

upper house of the Massachusetts Legislature without any rules to go by except those devised by Senator James G. Moran of Mansfield, Republican and senior member of the Senate, who is presiding as temporary president.

Senator Moran is off the Republican reservation and desirous of being elected permanent president. Senator Erland F. Fish, president for the last two years, is seeking reelection. He has all the Republican votes with the exception of Moran's for the first ballot. If it goes beyond one ballot it is anyone's fight.

Moran, although a Republican, is regarding his own interests as he guides the upper house through a situation that is unprecedented in the history of the State. Never before has the Senate been unable to organize.

May Delay Inauguration.

The situation is one that is filled with embarrassing possibilities, chief among which is the possibility that Mr. Curley may not be inaugurated tomorrow.

If the Senate should remain deadlocked over election of president at the inauguration hour tomorrow noon, Atty. Gen. Joseph E. Warner is of the opinion that the presiding officer of the Senate, at that time, could administer the oath of office.

The attorney general made this statement in response to queries from Democratic members of the Legislature. It was Mr. Warner's opinion that the man who is presiding officer of the Senate would come within the meaning of the word "president" in the State Constitution.

The Senate rules provide for a presiding officer. The presiding officer comes within the meaning of the word "president" and therefore would satisfy the meaning of the constitution, and therefore, be in a position to administer the oath.

However, there is no particular date set when the Governor is to be inaugurated. The constitution further provides that Gov. Ely would hold over until his successor is qualified.

Other opinions have been given Democratic legislators that in the event the Senate fails to organize by tomorrow noon the secretary of state or attorney general could qualify the incoming Governor.

In the event that the State Senate does not appoint a president, the oath of office can be administered to the new Governor by a temporary president of the Senate, William E. Dorman, counsel to the Senate, said this afternoon. Such a procedure, he feels, would be legal. Mr. Dorman is a Republican and is an authority on matters relating to legislation and the State Constitution.

In the event that no temporary president were chosen by the senators the oath of office might be administered by either the secretary of state or the attorney general, in the opinion of Mr. Dorman. While there would be some irregularity in the proceedings the acts of the new Governor would be legal.

Senator James G. Moran, the presiding officer at today's session, could not administer the oath as he has no official standing as a Senate president, Mr. Dorman said.

Curley Not to Interfere.

Gov.-elect Curley has let it be known that he will not interfere in the extraordinary situation. He does not wish to be placed in the position of being a dictator. He is letting the Democratic senators go their own gait in their fight for an equal division of the committee chairmanships. That is what the row is all about.

The Democrats are willing to let Senator Fish be president if he will let them share in the control of legislative activity through a division of the committee chairmanships. He has so far refused to make this concession. Those acquainted with State House affairs think the whole business to be a silly row but the Democrats, given a nearly equal representation in the Senate for the first time in more than 30 years, are out to grab what honors they can and they are not particular how they accomplish their purpose.

Democrats Hold Reins.

The Democrats have been talking since early this afternoon, using an order to have a committee appointed to name the membership of legislative committees as their medium for debate. The committees are customarily named by the president of the Senate after his election.

This order, introduced by Senator Langone, Jr., of Boston, Democrat, was refused admittance by Acting President Moran on the ground that no such business could come before the Senate until it had formally organized. A point of order to this effect was raised and upheld by Senator Moran. The question before the Senate all afternoon and into the late hours tonight was the reconsideration of the vote approving that action.

This debate was conducted by the Democrats on a filibuster basis. The Republicans were not permitted to speak and thus force issues to a vote and thereby get to a consideration of the matter of a president. The Democrats kept on relinquishing the floor to their fellow Democrats, one after the other, under the guidance of Senator William F. Madden, self-constituted filibuster leader. The Republicans were not given any opportunity to speak.

Things came to a temporary head about 8.30 when Senator James C. Scanlon of Somerville, chosen by the Democrats as their leader, urged an adjournment until tomorrow morning. This was opposed by his fellows and a recess was ordered until 9 o'clock so that the Democrats could caucus on the question.

McKeown's Name Mentioned.

In the course of the evening, the name of Francis M. McKeown of Springfield, the new senator from the 1st Hampden district, was brought into the discussion. Senator Langone of Boston, in the course of a threat to seek an investigation of the election of a permanent president of the Senate, scored the "traitors" in his party and asked: "Where is the member from Springfield?" Senator McKeown was the only absent member from today's session and was badly needed by the Democrats to bolster up their voting strength to within two of the Republican majority.

Senator Longone informed the Senate that he called the Springfield member's home and was informed that he should get in touch with Senator McKeown's doctor for an explanation of the Springfield man's absence. Senator Langone said he wondered if the Republicans were responsible for the absence of Senator McKeown.

The Boston legislator was followed by Senator Scanlon of Somerville, designated by the Democrats as their candidate for President, who transferred the opportunity for debate to his opponent, Senator Fish, that the latter might make a statement. Senator Fish informed the upper branch the only question was whether the Democrats should be given committee chairmanships.

Speaking as the Republican nominee for President, he said he could not see how his party could give any chairmanships to Democrats. It had never been done when the Republicans were in the majority, he continued. He called attention to the fact that several caucuses had been held on this question and that there had been no indications that the Republicans would give in. His party members, he said, would be willing to sit and listen to the Democrats as long as they wanted to talk.

This caused Senator Scanlon to demand another recess so that the Democrats could go into a huddle once more. The recess was ordered and shortly before 11 o'clock, on reconvening, it was indicated that both groups intended to carry on and perhaps continue the filibuster throughout the night.

Committee Assignments.

In the matter of committee assignments, six of the House chairmanships went to Western Massachusetts representatives. Rep. Akeroyd of Lanesborough heads the Committee on Agriculture, Rep. Gunn of Montague is chairman of the Committee on Banks and Banking, Rep. Kirkpatrick of Holyoke is chairman of the Committee on Civil Service, Rep. Sisson of Pittsfield is chairman of the Committee on Mercantile Affairs, Rep. Stacy of Springfield is chairman of the Committee on Public Service and Rep. McCulloch of Adams is chairman of the Committee on Towns.

The announcement of the committee assignments found Rep. Andrew J. Coakley of Chicopee with reason to be grateful to Speaker Leverett Saltonstall. The Speaker assigned Rep. Coakley to places on the Municipal Finance and the Pensions Committees. Rep. Coakley's father, long a power among House Democrats, held both committee posts for several years prior to his death.

The full list of committee assignments going to the 31 Western Massachusetts House members is as follows: Rules Committee, Kirkpatrick of Holyoke and Roach of North Adams; Ways and Means Committee, Sessions of Hampden; Committee on Agriculture, Akeroyd, Dole of Shelburne and Murphy of Westfield; Committee on Banks and Banking, Gunn of Montague and Cooke of Athol; Committee on Cities, Petersen of Springfield; Committee on Civil Service, Kirkpatrick of Holyoke and Harnisch of Chicopee; Committee on Counties, O'Brien of Easthampton and Smith of Palmer; Committee on Education, Brigham of Springfield; Committee on Election Laws, Cooke of Athol, MacDonald of Springfield, Sawyer of Ware and Markley of Springfield; Committee on Harbors and Public Lands, Dole of Shelburne and Harnisch of Chicopee; Committee on Highways and Motor Vehicles, Olander of Northampton; Committee on Insurance, Durant of Lee; Committee on Labor and Industries, Jones of Amherst; Committee on Legal Affairs, Clampit of Springfield; Committee on Mercantile Affairs, Sisson of Pittsfield, Petersen of Springfield and Jones of Amherst; Committee on Military Affairs, Otis of Pittsfield and Pierce of Greenfield; Committee on Municipal Finance, Brigham of Springfield and Coakley of Chicopee; Committee on Pensions, Coakley of Chicopee; Committee on Power and Light, Pierce of Greenfield, Markley of Springfield and Falvey of Holyoke; Committee on Public Health, Lunney of Holyoke; Committee on Public Service, Stacy of Springfield and Cande of Sheffield; Committee on Public Welfare, Roach of North Adams; Committee on Taxation, Otis of Pittsfield, O'Connell of Springfield and Boland of Springfield; Committee on Towns, McCulloch of Adams and O'Brien of Easthampton; Committee on Water Supply, Sawyer of Ware.

Draw Lots for Seats.

After the reelection of Speaker Saltonstall for a fourth two-year term and the committee assignments, the House members drew lots for seats in the chamber and then the lower branch adjourned until tomorrow morning when a joint convention will be called for the purpose of inaugurating James M. Curley as the 53d Governor of the Commonwealth.

The election of Speaker Saltonstall was preceded by caucuses of the two parties. Saltonstall was the unanimous choice of the Republicans and Rep. Edward J. Kelley of Worcester was picked by the Democrats. Saltonstall won on a vote of 121 to 112 and Kelley automatically became minority floor leader, a post he held some years ago.

Speaker Saltonstall appointed Rep. Martin Hays of Boston to be chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary and as such he becomes floor leader of the Republicans. Rep. Horace T. Cahill, floor leader last year, was appointed chairman of the Committee on Rules and automatically becomes House whip.

Speaker Saltonstall's Address.

The address of Speaker Saltonstall was as follows:

"Fellow Representatives:

"I appreciate the high honor you have again conferred upon me by choosing me as your presiding officer for the next two years. From previous experience, I am acquainted with the responsibilities that you have imposed upon me, and it shall be my aim to discharge those obligations honestly and fairly.

While the eyes of the Nation are focused on Washington more than ever before, the citizens of Massachusetts nevertheless, are watching us, hopeful that whatever we do here in this session will promote their happiness and prosperity.

"By discharging its duties with speed and dispatch, this House can greatly encourage our citizens. Legal and legislative requirements and restrictions necessarily impose a tremendous amount of work upon us. Our sacred right of free petition enables any citizen to offer a bill for our consideration. The clerk's records indicate a record number of proposals for us to consider this year.

"Considerable time will be saved if we make it a practise to work five full days each week, with full sessions on Monday afternoons and Friday mornings and committees working Monday mornings also. Chairmen should organize their committees as soon as possible. The first bulletin of legislative business is already in print. Bills not likely to be dupilcated should be given an early hearing. Other bills should be marked up for hearing as soon after Jan. 12 as possible. Bills involving further consideration by the committee on Ways and Means should be given prior consideration.

"I also respectfully call your attention to the House rule which provides that committees should report on all matters before the second Wednesday in March. Perhaps this year we may be obliged to enforce this rule more strictly. If we follow this procedure, I am confident that much of the criticism which has been directed against the Legislature each spring when the session begins to drag will be avoided.

"Our Commonweath ranks high among the States of the country because of the quality of legislation enacted by those who preceded us in this body. The credit of the Commonwealth is sound. The institutions of the Commonwealth are up to date and competently managed. No act of ours should affect them adversely.

"Recommendations and proposals should be examined in a spirit of cooperation. If there is merit in them, we should adopt them. If there is no merit, we should reject them, regardless of the politics involved.

"A great opportunity for service is ours. Let us not be found wanting."

NEWS
Springfield, Mass.

JAN 3 1935

Curley Demands D
Reforms For State

PLACES STATE SQUARELY BEHIND NEW DEAL IN HIS LENGTHY MESSAGE

Would Substitute Work and Wages for Welfare Allotments; Proposes Membership of Legislature Be Cut in Half and Urges Abolishment of Several Boards; Wants Lower Utilities Rates and Stronger Laws Favorable to Labor

(Special Dispatch to The Daily News)

Boston, Jan. 3—Rooseveltian ideas quite generally predominate the inaugural message of Gov James M. Curley, delivered to the Legislature and a large assemblage of public officials and citizens in the House chamber this afternoon. Many of the ideas advanced have been publicized before by the governor, while others are sufficiently new and drastic to merit great consideration by the Legislature.

Gov Curley makes substantially 60 recommendations for law changes or enactments, in his long message of more than 10,000 words, covering 58 pages, the longest gubernatorial inaugural speech in Massachusetts history.

In general, the proposals are framed to interest the "work and wages" element of the population, but there are numerous ideas that will, if put into law, work to the material advantage of the state. Others call for increased expenditures in state government, but are offset to some extent by recommendations for laws to increase the revenue of the commonwealth.

critical problem of production and distribution.

Against Welfare Doles

Municipal preparation for the new federal financial aid plan that is to come, Gov Curley says, is necessary to provide work instead of welfare doles. He recommends that Massachusetts join with 45 other states in cooperating with federal authorities in administration of the FERA, and would make such cooperation by Massachusetts compulsory if the attorney-general rules it can be done.

Another bit of cooperation with the federal government is recommended with respect to the program of housing. He urges the Legislature to enable municipalities to create housing authorities, to work in elimination of slums with NRA money. He urges, also, the use of the Massachusetts housing act to put the commonwealth behind the housing project, and the use of 4000 acres of the conservation department in Fall River as a homestead site.

Criminals are becoming too daring and clever and Gov Curley would modernize methods and equipment of the state to combat them. While he does not advocate police coordination in so many words, he does recommend selection, training and coordination of law enforcement units. He would give the attorney-general full power over enforcement of criminal laws of the state, and making him responsible therefor. He would transfer the detective branch of the state police to the attorney-general's department to enable him to develop a bureau of criminal investigation similar to the federal department of justice.

Change in Liquor Laws Proposed

The liquor control laws need correcting and recommendation is made that this be done, so that no public liquor selling places may sell liquor after 11 p. m. or on Sundays, as was the custom prior to prohibition.

Gov Curley also recommends adoption of narcotic drug legislation to enable cooperation with the federal government in eliminating this threat to organized society.

Improved transportation facilities by the railroads of New England are necessary if they are to survive, he says. A large sum must be spent for equipment and improvement of the roadbed. Legislators must act quickly to protect the banks, transportation system and railroad workers. Trunk line railroad service is necessary to New England, he declares, and the Legislature should act to be ready for the expected federal order for railroad consolidations.

Methods of appointing some of the state officials and providing for their tenure of office beyond the time of the inauguration of a new governor, due solely to desire to continue political power, are subject to the governor's analysis. He recommends a law to permit a new governor to appoint the commissioners and heads of departments, other than constitutional departments, to serve during the term of his office. This particular recommendation is odd, because, while the constitution says there shall not be more than 20 departments in the state government, it does not stipulate or name the departments. Thus, Gov Curley's recommendation could be construed as intended to permit a new governor to name all departmental heads.

Appointive Power Discussed

Another recommendation along this line is that the chairman of the commission on administration and finance, the budget commissioner, the purchasing agent, and the controller be appointed by the new governor to serve under the state auditor's department.

Then he takes a fling at the public utilities commissioners, recommending a change in the method of

Would Change Labor Laws

The labor laws need perfecting, Gov Curley believes. He would provide a 44-hour week for all state institutional employes, some of whom work practically twice that length of time now, and would increase their wages so that they would receive as much as they do at present. He would change the workmen's ~~compensation~~ act to provide permanent compensation to permanently disable~~d, instead~~ of limiting such payments to five years, as at the present. And would transfer the industrial accident board to the department of labor and industries, instead of having it a separate department. He would change the minimum wage law so it would be along the lines of the Norris-La Guardia act.

All wage-earners will welcome his recommendation to exempt wages from attachment until a court judgment has been obtained, and to require a bond obligating a creditor to indemnify a debtor for all losses in event the creditor fails to sustain his case.

Hits Mortgage Rates

Gov Curley believes 6 per cent is too high to charge as interest on mortgages; that 5 per cent would be more proper. He proposes to confer with banking authorities on this subject. He recommends legislation to place industrial banking under full supervision of the state bank commissioner.

Public safety on the highways receives consideration. He would have more investigators named to work on automobile accidents, thus to help bring down automobile liability insurance rates, which he says are too high. He favors more rigid law enforcement with respect to automobile law violators and the barring of the convicted drunken driver from the highways. Also the end of fixing of automobile law violators' cases, and more highway inspectors.

Standing forth is a statement that our Legislature is composed of unwieldy and cumbersome branches, he would reduce the House membership from 240 to 120 and the Senate from 40 to 20, and have biennial instead of annual sessions of the governing body, which, he says, would save the taxpayers $1,000,000 every two years.

He would eliminate the governor's council, which he calls expensive and unnecessary. Such abolition, he declares, would permit honest, efficient and economical government.

Would Abolish County Government

He takes a crack at the so-called county ring in politics by advocacy of abolition of county government, and in this connection, advocates a constitutional convention to bring the laws

Continued on Page Nine

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of the commonwealth ... eliminate certain state and ... tivities.

Gov Curley advocates abolition ... the "pernicious and destructive" board of tax appeals; abolition of the Boston finance commission; appointment of police department heads by municipalities, intended to permit the mayor to name the Boston police commissioner, and to do away with the Fall River police board.

He would repeal the preprimary convention act, and restore the party system in all municipal elections.

The courts come in for severe criticism and suggestions for drastic changes. First, he would provide a law to bring about compulsory retirement of judges at the age of 70. He would prohibit justices from practicing in their own courts, or of participating in political campaigns either as candidates or supportng candidates.

Recommendation is made for a circuit system for the district courts, the same as now used in superior court; and an appellate division of superior court to give it relief.

As to Coddling Criminals

Then, he flays the coddling of criminals and the abuse of the pardoning power. He recommends legislation to stop mingling the hardened criminal with the juvenile or first offender at Concord reformatory, by providing facilities to keep them apart. He recommends the abandonment of Charlestown state prison, the razing of the buildings there, and the construction there, or elsewhere, of a prisoners' receiving station. This would make Norfolk colony the state prison and he recommends provision for suitable quarters there for the prisoners convicted of felonies, which is interpreted to mean cell blocks, with the dormitories reserved for the less-hardened prisoners.

Taxes are dealth with and the governor declares that income tax rates should be increased to bring them into balance with the increase—from $16 to $34—of the real estate taxes since 1916. He recommends greater collection of taxes on intangible personal property, and would have the attorney-general authorized to investigate income tax returns for 10 years back, with a jail penalty for evaders.

The one-cent additional gasoline tax would end next year. Gov Curley would have it continued through 1936.

His campaign cry of "work and wages" creeps into the message. He declares for this method of relief instead of public welfare allotments. He would make economics a compulsory study in our public schools to prepare children better to meet the problems of life. He recommends a state planning board to devise a program for posterity. He calls for thought on the critical problem of production and distribution.

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Then he takes a fling at the public utilities commissioners, recommending a change in the method of distribution and determination of costs for use of electric power and gas, by creation of a sliding scale system for determination of rates, with participation by representatives of the public in management of public utilities. He recommends legislation to stop the payment of half the salaries of the public utilities commissioners by public service corporations, and declares that lack of courage and liberality on the part of the commissioners may make it necessary to elect them, rather than permit their appointment by the governor.

He recommends that the attorney-general act to secure justice for telephone users.

Land-grab grafters come in for their share of condemnation. Gov Curley would pass a law to prevent such "graft" by placing a 75 per cent tax on gains accruing to land speculators who buy within a year of a taking by eminent domain.

He recommends enabling legislation that he may appoint a commission to study and revise the public health laws and would end the pollution of inland waters and protect public health through adequate water and sewer facilities.

He recommends the instalation of sprinkler systems in all state institutions for the insane and provisions for outdoor recreational opportunities for them whenever possible.

Appropriation of money to advertise the recreational advantages of the state is urged. Likewise, an appropriation of $100,000 to use to stock fish and game, thus to take some of the burden off the sportsmen and permit their license fees to be used for propagation work.

Finally, he recommends a structural memorial to the Massachusetts veterans of all wars, with suitable halls for veterans of each war, and a large convention hall.

...1933, $379.70; the attachments, $281; dis- ...$441, plans, $281; dis- ...and attachments, $395.- Land registration receipts were $625.70 in 1934 and $784.09 in 1933.

UNABLE TO PAY FINE HE GOES TO JAIL

ERA Worker Pleads Guilty to Charge of Wet Driving

Being an ERA worker and unable to pay a substantial fine, Earl Reynolds, 27, of Alden street, Ludlow, was sentenced to one month in the house of correction on a charge of operating an automobile while under the influence of liquor in district court today. Reynolds pleaded guilty when arraigned yesterday. Additional complaints of drunkenness and driving without a license were continued from day to day for sentence.

Reynolds was arrested by Patrolman James Gordon of the Ludlow police department in that town Monday night after his automobile had crashed into a truck, injuring a woman, who was a passenger in his car. The woman was taken to Ludlow hospital, where she was at first thought to be seriously injured, but her condition has since greatly improved.

... J. Franklin Norcross is ... the fleet of cars that will ... entire city and its vicinity ... bundles of clothing. Warren F. Hoye has made arrangements to keep traffic around Stearns square moving quickly all the time so that there will be no congestion during the afternoon.

John C. Norsk has called out a group of Boy Scouts to help with the collection. One Scout will be assigned to each Rotarian driving a car and it will be his job to do the running, collecting the bundles at the homes and helping the driver carry the bundles in the clothing station after the driver has completed all the calls assigned to him. Other Scouts will be on duty at Stearns square carrying bundles from cars into the clothing station.

Another group of young people who are cooperating with the Share-Your-Clothes campaign includes 20 boys and girls, members of the American Youth council, who will come down Sunday afternoon to help with the sorting and arranging of clothing as it is received.

SOUTH-END BRIDGE TO BE CLOSED TOMORROW

Street department officials remind the public that the South-end bridge will be closed to traffic tomorrow. The bridge will remain closed for a period of from 10 days to two weeks while repairs are being made.

Helping millions to
END COLDS
SOONER
VICKS VAPORUB

No Cash Down
No Payment For 30 Days
After Delivery
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Order Your ...
Pay in 6 Small ...
Phone, Wri...
for Full ...
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NEWS
Springfield, Mass.

JAN 3 1935

Curley Demands Drastic Reforms For State Govt.

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workmen's compensation

REPUBLICAN
Springfield, Mass.
JAN 3 1935

Whiting's Boston Letter

By E. E. WHITING

Boston, Jan. 2—Today's offering might run under the title, "Fame." Essays beyond numbering have been written on fame; and as many more will come. It has been the delight of those seeking to make and upset definitions. Holy scripture has something to say about it, and counsel to give to those seeking it. It shines, glistens, glitters, blazes, dazzles, stirs and stimulates; and it grows sour and bitter, it flies, winged with tragedy.

Today we undertake no definition, and we leave the moralizing to the reader; but as we look on the passing show in Boston for the last week of the old year we see a strange and puzzling parade of fame and those who sought and won some measure of it. We reach into the past, take note of living issues and persons, and catch a glimpse of things to come.

On the day when the readers come upon this letter, at about noon a man who has won a considerable measure of fame will take part in what has always seemed to us one of the most moving and most dramatic features of our Massachusetts government. Its origin is far in the past. It is a sign and a symbol, a reminder truly along scriptural lines for him who will see it so. It is this:—

When the new governor, Mr Curley, takes his oath of office, and as the first gun of the mighty salute of 19 guns booms its roar from the Common beyond the State House, one man will walk, alone, down the private staircase from the executive chambers, through the front door, and down the long flight of stone steps, and thereafter wherever he may choose. As he treads the cushioned stairs he will hear behind him the bustle of the making of a new governor. He will see, as he makes his way to that stairway, the crowd of men and women come to do honor to the new governor, maybe having in their heart a generous admiration for him, maybe having a greed for favors to be sought. Every eye will be turned to the new figure, with whom goes power. Only a few will take a quick glance at the departing governor.

As he goes step by step down the hard stone stairs from the wide-swinging front door, out through the curving gateway, and onto Beacon street, he may look before him and see the Common, crowded with the ghosts of great days; but over his shoulder will come the distant sounds of the new government. The cannon on the Common will go on with their salute, and Mr Ely's ears will ring with the reverberations; but he will know they are not for him.

Who can be unmoved at this humble exit of a governor of the great old state of Massachusetts? It is the ancient custom that the outgoing governor shall take his departure in this manner. All the ceremony is for the incoming man. The one who goes must walk alone. He may not be attended by anyone. He would be a hardy violator of fine custom who ignored this tradition.

So we signalize in this ceremony as greatly as in any other item in our national life, the essential fact of our free government—that we have and can have no governing class, no caste of rulers. From the ranks of the people we recruit our lawmakers and our administrators and our executives. For a little time they wear the splendid robes of state, for a season they hold power, power to reward, power to punish, power to make or mar their own repute. Then they step back into the mass of Americans again, private citizens.

So it is that here in Massachusetts we have it that when the governor is a governor no more he is a private citizen, and as such he must make his exit from the offices and the building where for his time he was a power. It is a gesture to teach humbleness, to stir thoughts on humility, to drive into any but the blindest mind the mighty truths of our republic.

So on Thursday at noon Mr Ely will make his lonely way down those long stairs, and into the life which is to be his. He carries with him many memories, and they are of many kinds. Much of his work as governor he has liked; some he has not. He has not been always happy. No man of keen sensibilties can be evenly happy in any position of power. Mr Ely is steeped in the traditions of Massachusetts; and he has about him much that is essentially of Western Massachusetts, where the hills lift their high heads. Time and again through the four years past he has let it be known that he loves the western hills, that he has in him the heart of a small-town love for peace.

Yet it has not been possible for him to sit on Beacon hill as a kindly philosopher, not possible for him to sit in state and merely give wise counsel through the years of his governorship. He has been the governor; and he has been the leader of his political party. He has seen before him a wide and stirring field swarming with citizens who must be served to their best advantage; and he has felt about him the crowding demands of politics. We are a free people; but no man in public office is entirely that.

Mr Ely loves Western Massachusetts; but his lot is now cast in the East. Long sustaining a connection with a great Boston law firm, his four years here in the State House have built up about him a wall of opportunity—for opportunity is a wall as often as it is a gate—and so it comes that now he will establish himself here in partnership with several other lawyers, including his son, in a new law firm. Mr Ely of Westfield, former Gov Ely of the State House, will be to a larger degree than before a Bostonian, his professional interests here, his associates and associations twining him closer and closer to this ancient city.

He is not the first one to come to Boston, maybe with the thought that after certain work done, certain advantages made use of, certain experiences accumulated, he will go back to the old home town, where the houses stand white, green-shuttered, with wide lawns and deep yards, where folk are genuine and simple and kind and neighborly. So may run his thoughts. Yet, after a few years in Boston he is more than likely to find that he has taken root here, and that the return journey fades away as something dreamed of in a dimming past.

We know of no American city that can so grip the stranger who waits and works with his heart open as does this old town. A city of individuality, a city with character, a city altogether itself, so American that whatever racial stock comes here and sets its hearthstone the mark of Boston comes indelibly and ineradicably upon him.

So much for the fame of a governor; and what of the fame building up for his successor? It is curious, to one who knows Mr Curley, to come upon the strange and twisted understandings of him, or misunderstandings, across the state. We find many who appear to think he is a practical, self-seeking politician, and no more. Yet the facts do not warrant any such devastating condemnation. He is a man of amazing energy, a sharp and comprehensive brain, a real education self-obtained, and the power to attract almost fanatical support from his friends. Few men have sat in the governor's chair of Massachusetts with greater abilities than are his. We expect him to be a distinguished governor—though we do not expect to agree with all his policies.

Rather less political than many of the issues which will interest him, and on which we may expect to learn some interesting views and proposals in his inaugural message Thursday, is his plan for furthering the recreational welfare of the state. There is now likely to be a united New England effort to capitalize the exceptional vacation advantages of these states, and in this movement Mr Curley is likely to be a leader.

Into the maelstrom of bitter politics which has surrounded Gov Ely's 11th-hour appointments, and the council's action thereon, we shall not now plunge. Still clinging to the text of fame, we may take a glimpse at the new police commissioner of Boston, Joseph J. Leonard. When he was first informed of his appointment he was of course sought out by interviewers. He had little information to give, and no sensational views to express; which is in his favor. The one sentence that struck us was this:—

"In regard to my duties, I'm all at sea."

This recalled a visit we paid to Calvin Coolidge in his rooms at the Willard hotel, following his dramatic accession to the presidency on the death of President Harding. We found him sitting, almost crowding into the corner, on a pale blue upholstered bit of gold furniture—about as incongruous a setting for the President of the nation as one could imagine. These were, of course, his temporary quarters until the White House should be available for him on the departure of Mrs Harding. Presumably the suite was the best available at the time, but we shall not forget coming upon the new President snuggled up amid the gilt and satin of what looked like a bridal suite.

However, that is not the story. We paid our respects to him, and made the obvious and bromidic remark that his friends had great confidence in him and expected fine things from him as President. It was his remarkable reply to this commonplace greeting which is the story; for he said:—

"I guess I'll get along all right, if I can get some good advice."

There was the utterance of a man great in his modesty, modest in his position of greatness. It was not the complaint of a timid man; it was the honest statement of a man who knew the dimensions of his office, the vast reaches of its opportunities and its responsibilities; who knew the impossibility of any one man envisaging 120 millions of people, and serving them all as they must be served. More than that, however, it was a symbol of America, a nation mighty but without vainglory, a nation strong but without bluster, a nation seeking the common purpose of the common good by fusing together the common thought.

So may we rest these few observations on fame. The gallery has more figures in it than we have marshaled here. There is Cyrus Dallin, now along around 70 years old, and the flurry of interest tardily aroused in that equestrian statue of Paul Revere with which he won a prize half a century ago—and which never yet has been cast in bronze, as it should be, and now will be.

We might take note of the little group of men who met in Somerville a few days ago, at the convention of the Middlesex county Grand Army association. They numbered only five.

The Grand Army is marching slowly past, and the ranks are sadly thin. May their country not forget them, ever. But for them who knows what might have been the fate of this united republic, now united, courageous to meet its problems, one Union, strong and great.

C[illegible]RLE[illegible] WOULD ABOLISH COUNTY GOVERNMENT, REFORM COURTS

Governor Also Proposes Lower Mortgage Interest Rates, Gas Tax Continuance

Would Substitute Work and Wages for Welfare Allotments and Exempt Wages From Attachment Until Court Judgment Is Secured

Boston, Jan. 3—Following is the complete text of Gov James M. Curley's message to the Legislature:—

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives: The depression of the past five years has been so devastating in character as to be more properly characterized as an industrial war. The ordinary methods which in the past have served admirably were found totally inadequate and the necessity for new and definite methods of procedure was recognized, not only to overcome the conditions resulting from industrial warfare, but to prevent a recurrence. That a new deal nationally was necessary is accepted by every forward-looking American, and that its acceptance and operation, nationally, of necessity requires the development of new deal methods in the states and the subdivisions of the states of the Union is recognized by all.

The revolutionary strides in displacement of human labor, resulting from the adoption of automatic machinery, has imposed a burden beyond the capacity of the states and subdivisions of the states to meet without federal aid. Federal authorities have been devising ways and means to chart a course over an uncharted sea, and while they have met with some measure of success, a definite and final program is still in the process of evolution. It is accepted by every forward-looking American that it would be unwise to give serious consideration to the scrapping of the highly-developed agencies of production, but it is likewise recognized that a change in our economic system must be developed if automatic machinery is to serve the purpose intended, namely, to increase production, lower costs, minimize drudgery, and displace human labor. Society alone is responsible for the failure to develop an economic program for the absorption of men displaced by machinery in industry, and hence it is clearly the duty not only of the federal government, but of its subdivisions, state and municipal, to cooperate in the development of such programs as may be most helpful in the solution of this great problem.

There has been but one answer from the beginning of the Christian era for unemployment, namely, work and wages, and that Massachusetts, ever a leader, may continue to hold the proud position it has ever occupied, I commend to your serious consideration not only cooperation with federal authorities in the development of the New Deal, but the adoption of a program which will result in the substitution of work and wages for public welfare allotments.

State Has Not Cooperated

In the past Massachusetts has not cooperated to the degree that it was possible to cooperate. This duty should not longer be disregarded. The present plight of the nation should be rightly understood—that we are engaged in an economic warfare against depression and unemployment and in such a conflict there is no place on the side lines.

Enduring and worthwhile reforms are not a matter of overnight development, rather do they represent the concentrated thought and striving for betterment of the human family over a long period of years. In our educational system in the past, insufficient emphasis has been placed on the study of economics. Government today enters into substantially every channel not only of our national life but has an important bearing either for the good or ill of every citizen, and the indications are that in the conduct of governmental activities in the future more consideration will be given to economics and less to politics. There is every indication that through the improved means of transmission of information developed in recent years that public participation in affairs of government will be greater than in the past, and such being the case, it is important that opportunity for acquiring more than an elementary knowledge of economics be provided in our public schools, so that the men and women of America may be better equipped mentally to render that service to the nation and its people that is essential to the continued existence of the form of government under which we live.

More Distribution of Profits

Our present economic plight may be traced to the failure to recognize that national prosperity is dependent upon a more equitable distribution of the fruits of industry, or in other words, a larger distribution of the profits of industry to labor and a less generous return to capital. It is necessary for the consumption of goods produced by industry that the buying power of the workers be safeguarded through an equitable wage scale, otherwise mass production and the speeding up process cannot serve other than permanent injury to the economic life of the people. A workable program of economic security for all the people with a higher standard of living for the masses and a lowered cost of production represents a reform which is attainable provided we have the courage and the knowledge of economics necessary to essay the solution. Like every great reform it will not be a matter of days, rather will it be a question of years, but if the republic is to endure, a beginning must be made, and the time for such action is now. To convert an economic chaos into a contented and orderly social program requires more than mere leadership by a few great minds, rather does it demand the intelligent cooperation of the entire. We have for a quarter of a century been living in a machine civilization and yet the ills we suffer at the present hour are due almost wholly to our failure to make the machine our servant rather than to permit it to become, as it has, our master.

The control and the regulated distribution of the products created by the labor of the people is recognized as the most important essential to industrial prosperity and progress and its adoption would insure continuity of employment with a return sufficient to maintain in conformity with American standards the workers of America and their dependents. This measure of social justice, so highly desirable, is only possible of fruition through the united and intelligent action of the citizenship. It may not come overnight, yet it is a goal that must be attained and can best be achieved through the inclusion of economics as a complsory study in our educational system.

It is idle to talk of private capital furnishing work to the vast army of unemployed in America whose unemployment may properly be traced to agencies beyond the control of the individual worker. The mounting costs of public welfare not only threaten the financial security of the nation but if permitted to continue unchecked will destroy not only the self-respect but the self-reliance of the people, transforming a large element of the population into the mendicant class. It is idle to contend that our present problem is unsolvable and it is likewise futile and stupid to maintain that if left alone it will solve itself.

United States and the World

The area of the United States is but 5 6-10 per cent of the world area, while the population is but 6 per cent. The resources of America are enormous; namely, 14 per cent of the gold, 19 per cent of the wheat, 33 per cent of the railroad trackage, 33 per cent of the telegraph systems, 33 per cent of the used water power, an annual production of 38 per cent of the coal of the world, 47 per cent of the steel, 48 per cent of the copper, 52 per cent of the lumber, 56 per cent of the cotton, 58 per cent of the corn, 67 per cent of the petroleum, 86 per cent of the motor vehicles, 60 per cent of the telephone communication services, and 33 per cent of the wealth. Despite this tremendous productivity and these fabulous resources as contrasted with the population it is exceedingly difficult to understand why the conditions in evidence during the past five years have been permitted to develop to the point where they threaten the existence of our national life.

For the first time in the history of the American nation we have apparently been forced to recognize the necessity for the creation of a thinking machine to solve these problems. Our laxity in this respect is in striking contrast with the system that has obtained in other countries, and our failure to cooperate in the fullest measure with the present great leader of the nation has been responsible for the painfully slow progress that has marked our emergence from depression during the past 18 months. The program as recommended by President Roosevelt must of necessity be experimental in character and subject to perfecting changes to which the thought, talent and time of the entire people should be given.

How Errors Can Be Avoided

In this era of evolution costly errors can best be avoided through coordination of thought, not only by the legislative assembly, but by the best minds in the commonwealth, and it is my purpose to invite the cooperation by a group of the ablest leaders in their particular fields of activity to devise a program which will be of value to the entire people and to posterity.

It is difficult to understand the failure of the commonwealth to create a state planning board. The most successful business enterprises in America today number in their organization a planning division. Provided governmental agencies had created such an institution at some time during the past two decades, when, through scientific research and development of automatic machinery, there was a constant lessening of opportunities for a livelihood for the individual who had been displaced through the development of mechanical agencies, the severity of the present depression might either have been avoided or materially lessened.

The solution of the critical problem of production and distribution must speedily be solved if we are to end in the state and nation a condition in which great sections of the population are in want in the midst of plenty. Industrial prosperity is vital to Massachusetts, and the conservation of industries now located here and the development of new industries as a means of providing work and wages for the people are as essential a part of the work of the law-making body of the commonwealth and more important in its bearing upon the present and future than the endless measures of a trivial character to which time and energy have been devoted. Certain lines of activity have long been regarded as solely the property of the commonwealth and its people, namely, textiles, leather, wool, boots and shoes, and fish; yet the intensity of competition both at home and abroad plus the improved methods of transportation make these no longer the sole property of any community. Only by research and planning can we hope to retain a position of preeminence in these fields in the future.

The failure to recognize the evolution from cotton undergarments to rayon silk was unquestionably one of the most severe blows experienced by the textile industry in the Commonwealth. Provided a planning board had been operating and recognizing the trend, the calamity which so seriously affected the existence of large numbers of artisans skilled in this particular line of activity could have been prevented. We have been not only smugly complacent but we have been excessively politically minded rather than industrially alert.

Labor

Intelligent selfishness should have made it obvious to political as well as to industrial leaders, that if a mass production program was to succeed, the great masses of the people must have the buying power to purchase that which industry produces.

For a long period of years representatives of organized labor have sought unsuccessfully to strengthen existing laws and to secure the enactment of additional laws having for their purpose the protection of the rights of workers. In view of the national movement for adoption of more equitable relations between capital and labor it is important that Massachusetts occupy a commanding position in matters of legislation affecting the rights of workers in industry.

I accordingly recommend for your consideration such perfecting amendments to existing laws and the enactment of such additional laws as may be necessary to conform to the requirements of the times. Among the laws which should be liberalized and strengthened are the workmen's compensation act, the laws relating to injunctions in labor disputes, minimum wage, the employment of women and children in industry, complications arising from the establishment of so-called company unions, and evasion of the provisions of the NRA code in matters affecting wages and hours of employment.

Employment of Minors

The compulsory attendance of minors at school until they have reached the age of 16 years would result in the removal of children from industry, thereby increasing the opportunities for the employment of adults and permitting the mental and physical development of children until they are able in some reasonable measure to undertake the battle of life.

Workmen's Compensation

The workmen's compensation act as at present administered too frequently deprives injured men and women of their just rights. The vicious practice of consigning permanently disabled workers and elderly workers to the charity rolls or the poorhouse could in my opinion be prevented through the establishment of a state fund for workmen's compensation. The execessive premiums now charged in thousands of cases are beyond the ability of the employer to maintain, with the result that as a protective measure only the young and strong are permitted opportunity for work. The department of labor and industries could be materially strengthened and its scope for usefulness increased through the transfer of the industrial accident board to the department of labor and industries, there to be administered as a division of that department.

The present system of limiting the payment to women and men totally and permanently injured in industry to a period of approximately five years is a gross injustice. I accordingly recommend the adoption of such legislation as will permit the payment of permanent compensation to workers permanently incapacitated, rather than require the community to bear the burdens resulting from injuries received in industry. It is highly important that the term "average weekly wage" be more equitably defined for the protection of workers suffering serious injury in the discharge of their duties, since under existing law it is not uncommon to limit the payment made to a worker to a paltry sum each week.

The defects in chapter 308 of the acts of 1934 relative to minimum wage decrees should be corrected at once for the preservation of the constitutional and personal rights of wage earners in the matter of labor injunctions. I recommend for your consideration the adoption of the Norris-La Guardia act as a basis for the drafting of the required state legislation.

Attachment of Wages

Massachusetts is one of the few states of the Union in which wages are not exempt from attachment. Failure to enact legislation that would safeguard the worker from the exactions of the money lender and the dealer in goods sold on instalments represents a condition which should not longer be permitted. The families of workers depend upon the wages of the head of the household. I accordingly recommend the adoption of legislation which will exempt from attachment the wages of a debtor prior to a judgment by order of the court.

It is likewise important for the protection of persons engaged in business that the practice of indiscriminate attachments and improper use of the trustee process for real or false claims should no longer be permitted. For the protection of business I recommend the enactment of legislation which will require the filing of a bond, with adequate securities, with the clerk of the court, obligating the real or false creditor to indemnify the debtor for all losses resulting from the attachment in the event that the creditor fails to sustain his case.

Institutional Employment

The wage schedule at present in operation and the excessive hours of labor required in state institutions from low-salaried workers are not conducive to the character of kind and humane service that the unfortunate wards of the state should receive. It has been my observation that the character of service rendered by any individual is proportioned largely to the wage received and the number of hours the individual is required to labor. Just so long as the present wage scale and excessive hours of labor continue in force, harsh treatment, not infrequently accompanied by brutality, may be expected from overworked and underpaid employes.

I accordingly recommend the adoption not only of a 44-hour working week but increased wages for the employes of institutions in which wards of the state are confined.

New England Railroads

One of the most important problems which confront the people of the commonwealth is the financial plight of the New England railroads. The New England railroads represent a most important source of tax revenue, paying annually to state and local governments in Massachusetts over $5,000,000, in addition to providing employment to more than 40,000 persons. Due to diminishing revenues and higher costs of operation, notwithstanding a reduction in the number of employes and the introduction of reasonable economies, their credit is so impaired at the present time that to meet fixed charges it has been found necessary to seek financial assistance from the federal government. Public safety and progressive transportation requirements make necessary the expenditure at the present time of large sums of money for equipment and improvement of roadbed, which the financial standing of the New England railroads render it impossible for them to provide. The need of improved transportation facilities, if New England railroads are to survive and meet present-day competition, presents an economic situation which can no longer be disregarded and one which calls for early action.

From the standpoint of a transportation service which will make possible economical and expeditious transportation of New England-made goods to the great markets of the nation, and from those markets the raw materials and foodstuffs required by New England, cannot longer be disregarded from the standpoint of the financial security not only of New England investors but of our fiduciary institutions immediate action is imperative. Since the investment in railroad bonds and notes held by Massachusetts savings banks approximates the huge sum of $265,000,000 it is clearly the duty of the hour for the Legislature of Massachusetts to take such action as the needs of the situation demand for the protection of our banking institutions, our transportation system and the workers deriving a livelihood through the operation of New England railroads.

There is every indication that the destructive competitive practices which have been a contributing factor to the present plight of the railroads of the United States will shortly be ended by federal action, as a matter of economic necessity as well as of justice to the public. It is highly important for the best interests of Massachusetts that this action be anticipated. There is absolutely no possibility of a change in method of transportation or improvement of service while the railroads of New England remain in their present financial status. The demand for electrification, the abolition of grade crossings and improved equipment, and the development of Massachusetts industrially and commercially require trunk line service, regardless of sentimental objections based upon the fear that combination or consolidation may prove injurious to the interests of New England.

Provided consoldiation can be agreed upon, with adequate provision for the retention of control that would safeguard the interests of New England, improve the transportation system, and aid in the development of New England industries and resources, thereby increasing the number of employes, there is no way to justify a failure to act.

Public Works

The indications are that the federal government will adopt a new policy with reference to the extension of aid to the states and municipalities of the nation. During the year that has passed, the policy has been to extend federal financial aid to assist in meeting public welfare costs and in anticipation of the substitution of a public works program, I have requested the officials of the municipalities of the commonwealth and the officials of the state to draft a program anticipating their requirements based upon a 50 per cent contribution by the federal government. I anticipate that this program may represent a total of $100,000,000 for the commonwealth and the municipalities of the state, and to the present time requests have been submitted totaling in excess of $60,000,000. The data are being compiled for early presentation to the proper federal authorities in order that early action may be taken for the transfer from welfare rolls to pay rolls of the unemployed of the state.

Federal Relief

At the present time 45 states of the Union, the exceptions being Massachusetts, North Dakota and Oklahoma, are administering the federal emergency relief act in cooperation with and under the direction of federal authorities. In my opinion it is important that Massachusetts join with the other states of the Union in aiding the President of the United States in the conduct of this important work. Since chapter 344 of the acts of 1933 by its terms is not strictly mandatory, it is desirable that the attorney-general rule upon the question. In the event that under his ruling the required transfer from state to federal authority can be legally made, I recommend that the required steps be undertaken at once, to the end that Massachusetts cooperate to the fullest extent with the federal government in the administration of this work. Since it affects the very existence of the entire people of the nation, it should be conducted in conformity with the system that has proved both wise and effective in the case of the other 45 states.

For a period of four years municipal authorities and city planning boards have endeavored without success to secure the enactment of legislation which would permit the cities and towns of the commonwealth to cooperate with the federal government in the matter of housing projects, and it is essential that the necessary legislation be adopted at the earliest possible date.

Housing

According to recent government statistics, the present shortage of housing is unprecedented in the history of this country. In addition a recent survey of 640,000 existing homes in different sections shows that more than one-half of them are badly in need of repairs and many not fit to live in. More than one-half of all of our homes are more than 30 years old.

Economics has its many mysteries, but one of its simplicities is the wide expansion of the financial benefits of construction.. Less than one-half of the wages that go into putting up an ordinary house are spent on the site. Lumbermen in distant forests, miners, workers in factories and on railroads, truck drivers and bank clerks all feel the stir of fresh activity.

I therefore recommend legislation providing for the establishment, organization and operation of municipal housing authorities, in order to enable cities and towns to take the necessary steps to eliminate slums, to provide housing accommodations for persons of low income, and to receive the grants and loans available for these purposes to public agencies under the terms of the national industrial recovery act.

Reservations

The executives of the municipalities of Massachusetts recognize the necessity for more adequate and healthful housing, but are unanimous in the opinion that where this work is done it should consist of condemnation in congested areas of so-called substandard structures used as places of habitation. They are not in sympathy with work being done exclusively by the federal government.

Under the Massachusetts homestead act, adopted some 17 years ago, the commonwealth is authorized to engage in a housing project. In my opinion, this work can be put into operation in a period of 30 days, and should serve as an incentive for similar construction program by private capital.

The Massachusetts department of conservation has the ownership of some 4000 acres of land in the vicinity of Fall River that could be utilized for suburban homesteads, making available at a minimum cost sufficient land for a home and for the development of a flower and vegetable garden. Indications are that this land will not be required for many years for park purposes and its utilization at the present time for the development of a homestead site is desirable. I recommend such action with reference to such a development.

Mortgage Interest Rates

The prevailing rate of [illegible] per cent upon mortgages, in view of the lowering of the interest rates upon savings deposits, makes it appear advisable as a matter of justice to establish at once a maximum [illegible] per cent rate on mortgages on homes, and were it not for the possibility of valid constitutional objections being raised I should unhesitatingly recommend the adoption of legislation providing for this maximum rate. It is my purpose, however, to confer at once with the officials of the banking institutions of Massachusetts with this end in view.

Industrial Banking

Industrial banking in Massachusetts today represents an investment of sufficent importance to justify placing this class of business under the full supervision of the state banking commissioner. The necessity for safeguarding funds by the public in these institutions has been recognized in a majority of states of the Union. It is desirable that similar protection be afforded in the commonwealth. I accordingly recommend the adoption of such legislation as may be necessary to accomplish this result.

Automobile Insurance

There is great dissatisfaction with the present compulsory automobile insurance law, but I believe a principal fault is failure to make complete investigation of accidents. Such investigation would effectually reduce the dishonest and false claims that have added so greatly to the losses which are charged to the owners of automobiles.

The high insurance rates are not only a burden to the owners of automobiles but they constitute a tremendous sales resistance in one of our greatest industries.

Between 1927 and 1934 the number of premium zones was increased from three to twenty-one, with an advance in the rate ranging from $20 to $77. The first classification of rates adopted in 1927, when there were but three zones, was $16 in one; $22 in another; and $29 in the third. The number of zones should be reduced.

Under the present law all fatal accidents must be investigated at the discretion of the registrar of motor vehicles. In 1933 there were 727 fatal accidents investigated, but in 40,216 nonfatal accidents there was no investigation made in the 34,470 cases which were reported. The failure to investigate more than 5746 out of a total of 40,216 nonfatal accidents was unquestionably due to the lack of investigators who might have been assigned to this work. Due to the failure to investigate this enormous number of accidents there was an increase in the ranks of the careless and reckless drivers, with the result that dishonest and exaggerated claims were permitted to multiply, with a corresponding increase in the injury claims.

Law Enforcement

The prevalence of organized crime is a menace to the stability, peace and good order of the commonwealth. The number of major crimes committed in this commonwealth within recent years which have gone unsolved and unpunished is little short of appalling.

The Legislature of 1933, recognizing these conditions, requested the governor to appoint a commission to investigate the causes for failure to apprehend, convict and punish "gangs, gangsters, racketeers and other persistent violators of the law, persons engaged in the operation of pools and lotteries, slot machines . . . and other illegal practices."

A commission was appointed whose report amply justified the declaration by the Legislature of the existence of serious defects in our law enforcement agencies. Many recommendations were made by the commission for remedial legislation, but practically nothing has been done, and no substantial progress has been made in combating the threat of organized crime.

Recent outrages and almost daily acts of banditry and gangsterism call for vigorous and immediate action. The federal government, through its department of justice, has demonstrated in recent months its efficiency in the warfare on criminal gangs. Within a few weeks at a conference held in Washington, under the auspices of the department of justice, the President of the United States recommended a closer coordination of state and federal agencies.

I am in full sympathy with the President's recommendation.

There can be no effectual repression of crime until we recognize that methods and equipment which may have been adequate 50 or 100 years ago are entirely inadequate in this day.

Our law-enforcing agencies must be brought up to a standard of equipment in all respects which at least approximate that of the organized criminal.

If criminals can afford to organize and launch their brutal attacks upon the public, the public can afford to organize for its own protection. This organization can be effected only by the adoption of proper methods of selection, training and coordination of units.

State Department of Justice

The attorney-general should have general supervision over the enforcement of the criminal law of the commonwealth. It is very likely that he now has under existing law full authority to control criminal prosecution in any district of the commonwealth, and to exercise supervision over the administration of their offices by district-attorneys. I believe it would be advisable to place direct responsibility upon the attorney-general, and to give him any necessary power to organize his department as a department of justice comparable to that of the United States. To this end I recommend that the detective branch of the police be transferred to the department of the attorney-general, to enable him to develop an adequate bureau of criminal investigation along the lines of that in the federal department of justice. If there is to be effective cooperation among our several agencies and between those of the commonwealth and those of the federal government, the powers necessary to bring about such coöperation should be lodged in the hands of the attorney-general.

I urge the adoption of such legislation as may be necessary to expand the powers of the attorney-general and the functions of his department to put into effect the foregoing recommendations.

Liquor Law

The repeal of the 18th amendment was intended to end conditions destructive to the moral standards of youth, the diversion of revenue to the criminal element would should accrue to the government, and the disrespect for law which had been fostered by inability of the government to enforce an obnoxious statute. These advantages are seriously menaced by abuses of the existing law as enforced at present.

Under the licensing system which obtained prior to the adoption of the 18th amendment the custom of limiting the sale in public places, other than by innholders and licensed clubs, until 11 p. m., and with no sale permitted on Sundays and holidays and election days, is in striking contrast with the system under which this business is permitted to operate today.

Political expediency upon a question of this character suggests silence or negation; but that possible advantages may be conserved, the call of duty leaves no course open for me or the Legislature other than the adoption of corrective measures essential to the welfare of the public.

Narcotic Drugs

The increase in the use of narcotic drugs and of narcotic drug addicts has resulted in the adoption of federal legislation for the protection of both users and nonusers. There is serious danger that this essential legislation may fail of its purpose unless every state in the Union cooperates in the enactment of legislation that will make possible united action in combating this insidious and menacing threat to organized society. The Massachusetts Legislature in 1934 for apparently no valid reason rejected legislation which would have permitted cooperation by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts in this great and necessary national movement for public protection. I accordingly urge the enactment of such legislation as will make possible the fullest measure of cooperation by the commonwealth with the federal government in this work.

Highway Safety

The tragic record of accidents due to the operation of motor vehicles could be materially reduced provided the law is rigidly adhered to and enforced by the courts having jurisdiction over cases coming before them. In 1933 there were 769 persons killed and 48,249 reported as injured on the highways of Massachusetts, as a result of the operation of motor vehicles. During the year 1934 the number that died as a consequence of motor vehicle accidents reached the appalling total of 921 and the number of injured showed a substantial increase over former years.

Since 1928 the number of killed and injured has remained practically the same each year until 1934, when the increase was so great as to demand immediate and drastic action. The life and safety of our citizens are jeopardized by misplaced sympathy or leniency for violators of the law, and the protection of the life of our citizenship requires that persons convicted of drunken and reckless driving be permanently barred from the use of motor vehicles upon the highway, and that the practice of fixing cases no longer be permitted. A rigid enforcement of the laws by law-enforcement officers, plus the appointment of such additional inspectors as may be necessary for prompt investigation and report upon all accident cases, should prove most beneficial.

Constitutional Convention

The necessity for less politics and a more business-like method of conducting certain state and county activities is generally accepted. The ordinary method of procedure under the Constitution, through the medium of initiative petition, is both cumbersome and slow. Apparently the cost satisfactory and expeditious method of changing the system of conducting governmental activities in the state, counties and cities and towns is through a constitutional convention.

The Legislature

When the present legislative system, consisting of 240 members of the House of Representatives and 40 members of the state Senate was established, conditions in a measure made necessary such a setup, but the tremendous strides that have been made in recent years in the matter of transportation and communication no longer require a continuance of bodies with a membership as large numerically as at present. In my opinion the affairs of the commonwealth could be conducted more expeditiously and with greater safety and benefit to the public, with more direct responsibility and more economically, by a reduction from the present number to a number one-half as great, or to 120 members in the House of Representatives and 20 members in the Senate, and with sessions held biennially. The adoption of this system should result in a saving conservatively estimated during a two-year period of about $1,000,000 to the taxpayers.

Governor's Council

The governor's council is a relic of the days of royalty and has long since ceased to serve the purpose for which in the main it was created, namely, an opportunity for social aggrandizement of favorites of the ruling power. The council as at present constituted, thanks to the unconscionable system of gerrymandering created to obtain and retain control by what was at one time the major political party in Massachusetts, serves today as an obstructive force in making difficult if not impossible personal responsibility upon the part of the individual elected as chief executive of the commonwealth, regardless of the particular political party which he is chosen to represent. It is an expensive and unnecessary institution, the abolition of which would be a contributing factor to the honest, efficient and economical administration of state government.

County Government

County government as at present constituted in Massachusetts represents duplication and waste, the elimination of which is necessary not only as a means of reducing the cost of government but as a means of affording officials charged with the administration of county affairs opportunity to occasionally think in terms other than political expediency. I believe that the present system of county government is wasteful and inefficient, and that it ought to be abolished.

Retirement of Judges

Under the existing law, many of our administrative officials are retired at the age of 70 years. It is as important that the functioning of our judicial system shall be as alert and efficient as that of the executive department of the government. While judges may be retired for disability, experience has demonstrated that disability retirement is not effectual. Personal considerations too frequently hamper the operation of the present law. I believe a compulsory retirement law, based upon the attainment of a given age and not based upon personal qualities, is more equitable and works better in the long run. I believe that judges should be retired at 70 years of age. This question ought to receive attention and consideration in a constitutional convention, inasmuch as it concerns the tenure of the justices of the supreme judicial court, established by the Constitution of the commonwealth.

The tenure of state officials renders it impossible during the term of a governor to make such changes in administrative offices as may from time to time be necessary for the proper conduct of state departments. The present system, alleged to be based upon the theory of retaining in office competent career men, is in reality based on the desire to perpetuate political control. Under any system elected officials would consider it both a duty and a privilege to retain in office men and women who could actually qualify as career officials. Under the existing system the executive is denied direct responsibility and is subject to the machinations and not infrequently the incompetence of men as heads of departments whose continuance in such capacity prevents the chief executive from carrying out his policies of conducting his administration, from the standpoint of efficiency and economy, as he deems best for the interests of the people.

That personal responsibility may be placed more directly upon the chief executive in the conduct of the duties of his office, I recommend such legislation for amendment to the existing laws as shall enable the chief executive to appoint the commissioners and heads of departments, other than the constitutional departments, to serve during his term of office.

Public Utilities

Public service corporations receive large benefits from the public in special rights and privileges, such as the use of our highways and protection from competition, as well as the authority to exercise the right of eminent domain. It is little enough, therefore, to expect in exchange that the public from whom such companies derive their sustenance and profit should be secure against extortion or financial exploitation by selfish banking interests or greedy holding companies.

Electricity is no longer a luxury, and therefore should be reasonably accessible to all classes, that the full benefits and blessings of modern science may contribute to their comfort as well as to the relief from domestic drudgery that past generations have endured.

There is no justification for the present schedule of rates on electricity and gas, since it is predicated on the discarded theory of limited sales volume and large profits. The present-day theory is large sales volume and small profits, and a reduction in the rates both of gas and electricity should be established at once by the Public Utilities commission. The adoption of a lower rate schedule would unquestionably result in increased consumption, increased revenue, and increased benefits to the public.

The demand for a reduction in the rates charged for gas and electricity at the present time should not be necessary since conditions have justified a reduction during the past year other than the character of reduction made by the commission, the evident purpose of which was to penalize the users rather than to aid them. Apparently there is little hope of relief for the public under the present system of operation, and I am firmly of the opinion that the time has arrived for a change in the method of distribution and the determination of costs for the use of electric power and gas. I accordingly recommend the consideration by your honorable body of the adoption of such legislation as will permit of the creating of a sliding scale system for the determination of equitable rates for electricity, with participation by the representatives of the public in the management of these public utilities.

The state department of public utilities was created for the purpose of adjudicating equitably matters in dispute between the public utilities corporations and the consumers of their products, but this has proved in nearly every case purely an assumption, and it is difficult to understand how it could be otherwise in view of the fact that even to the present time one-half of the salaries paid to the public utilities commissioners is contributed by the public service corporations. This system should end at once, and the entire cost be borne by the state.

Theoretic principles of government are of less moment than the effective protection of the rights of the public. Failure by the public utilities commission to adopt a more courageous and liberal policy upon questions coming before them for consideration may ultimately make necessary election by the people rather than appointment by the governor of members of the public utilities commission.

The failure of the state department of public utilities to recognize the decisions made in the case of the city of Chicago against the American Bell Telephone, or in the more recent case of the city of Washington against the telephone company (in the case of the former some $20,000,000 has been refunded to the people and in the case of the latter $1,000,000), would make it appear advisable that some other agency of government, probably the attorney general's department, take the necessary steps to secure justice for the users of telephone service in the commonwealth.

Administration and Finance

The state auditor of the commonwealth is elected by and answerable to the people of the commonwealth. It is essential that he should have direct control and supervision of receipts and expenditures. The commission on administration and finance as at present constituted is clothed with extraordinary powers. So far as I have been able to ascertain, it is not subject to advice, direction or control of any lawfully constituted authority other than such rules and regulations as it sees fit to adopt. It is within the power of this board either to further or retard any program that the duly elected officials of the commonwealth may see fit to initiate. The power of appointment and removal is such that a complete change in the personnel of the board is not possible within a single term of duly elected state officials. A board charged with the responsibility for the preparation of the annual budget and the purchase of such materials as may be required by the commonwealth should, in my opinion, be subject to direct control by the auditor of the commonwealth. I accordingly recommend the repeal of the existing law and the enactment of legislation which would permit appointment by the governor of a chairman of the commission on administration and finance, a budget commissioner, a

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Curley's Message Proves Innovation, Contains an Index

Boston, Jan. 3—Gov Curley's printed message contained an innovation—an index. It divides the message into 12 categories—introduction; labor; industrial and economic; law enforcement; constitutional convention; administration; judiciary, penal institutions; taxation;; recreational development; war memorials; conclusion—giving the page numbers on which the various subjects are treated.

Urges Legislative Reforms

GOV JAMES M. CURLEY

Curley Condemns Action Resulting From Tax Appeals

(Special Dispatch to The Daily News)

Boston, Jan. 3 — Springfield, which has received such favorable treatment in respect to appeals from its board of assessors from the state board of tax appeals, will be interested in Gov Curley's condemnation thereof. He says, in his message, in part:—

"The board since its operation has shown an utter disregard for the values deemed equitable by the boards of assessors in the cities and towns of the commonwealth, and has practically usurped the powers of the local organizations. Since its organization the board has been dominated and dictated to in its decisions by wealthy owners of property interested in shifting the burden of the cost of government to the less powerful and influential elements of each community, namely, the small home owners . . from those best able to pay to those least able to pay. I accordingly recommend the adoption of legislation for the abolition of this pernicious and destructive board."

Western Massachusetts has two members on this board, Richard P. Stapleton of Holyoke and Paul E. Tierney, formerly of Westfield, who is the new board chairman.

Little Pleasure For County Officials In Curley's Proposals

(Special Dispatch to The Daily News)

Boston, Jan. 3—County officials will get little pleasure in reading Gov Curley's condemnation of county government. As at present constituted in Massachusetts, "it represents duplication and waste," he says, "the elimination of which is necessary not only as a means of reducing the cost of government but as a means of affording officials charged with the administration of county affairs an opportunity to occasionally think in terms other than political expediency. I believe the present system of county government is wasteful and inefficient, and that it ought to be abolished"

Governor Alarmed Over Welfare Costs

(Special Dispatch to The Daily News)

Boston, Jan. 3—Gov Curley's alarm over the mounting costs of public welfare relief is clearly shown in the following passages from his message, delivered today:—

"The mounting costs of public welfare not only threaten the financial security of the nation but if permitted to continue unchecked will destroy not only the self-respect but the self-reliance of the people, transforming a large element of the population into the mendicant class. It is idle to contend that our present problem is unsolvable and it is likewise futile and stupid to maintain that if left alone it will solve itself."

Curley Would Keep Children in School To Relieve Jobless

(Special Dispatch to The Daily News)

Boston, Jan. 3—Like some of his predecessors, Gov Curley believes unemployment would be relieved by making the child go to school longer. This idea has been attempted for years in the Massachusetts Legislature but has been repeatedly killed by opposition from workers in industrial centers, chiefly textile cities. Here's what the governor says on the subject:—

"The compulsory attendance of minors at school until they have reached the age of 16 years would result in the removal of children from industry, thereby increasing the opportunities for the employment of adults and permitting the mental and physical development of children until they are able in some reasonable measure to undertake the battle of life."

Dealing with the subject of loss of industries by Massachusetts, Gov Curley says: "The failure to recognize the evolution from cotton undergarments to rayon silk was unquestionably one of the most severe blows experienced by the textile industry in the commonwealth."

WRITING PAPER COMPANY'S BILL ON MILL POWER LEASES IS CUT

Owes Holyoke Water Power Company $20,887 Instead of $32,034

(Special Dispatch to The Daily News)

Boston, Jan. 3—The American Writing Paper company of Holyoke owes the Holyoke Water Power company of Holyoke $20,887 for gold bullion rental of mill power leases, and not $32,034 as contended by the power company, Judge Elisha H. Brewster ruled in an opinion handed down in the federal court here today.

The suit to recover the higher sum was based on the sudden upward fluctuation in the price of gold in 1933, following the congressional act ordering gold off the market and into the coffers of the United States treasury. Each water power rental was to be paid, by contract, in "a quantity of gold equal in amount to $1500 of the gold coin of the United States, of the standard of weight and fineness of the year 1894, or the equivalent of this commodity in currency."

Payment in gold, the court finds at the outset, was made impossible by the 1933 act of Congress, and, the court states, the sole remaining question is as to the value of the "equivalent" in currency. This the court fixes at $20.67 per ounce of gold, or $20,887 in total at the time when the bill was due, refusing to accept the arguments of the power company that the value of gold in January, 1934, was $22.57 per ounce.

The verdict for the lesser sum is ordered, plus interest and costs.

EAST SPRINGFIELD

MOTHER-DAUGHTER BANQUET TO BE HELD ON MONDAY NIGHT

East Springfield, Jan. 3—It is expected that more than 75 members and guests of the East Springfield Women's club will attend the second annual mother-daughter banquet which is scheduled for Monday night at 6 at East Church community house. The Women's guild of East church will serve as caterers, and the menu will include creamed chicken on homemade biscuits, potato chips, salad, dessert, coffee and milk. All reservations for the banquet must be made by today with Mrs Charles Roberts, general chairman of the event, or with Mrs Edward J. Fogarty, chairman of the general committee, who has been taking charge of ticket sales. Members of the club are permitted to invite their mothers or daughters, and invitations have also been extended to the Junior Women's division and their mothers. Mrs Fogarty has been assisted with ticket sales by Mrs P. E. Richard, Mrs John J. Donlin, Mrs Roberts, Mrs C. F. Adams, Mrs Wilmore Williams and Mrs J. T. Gilman.

Mrs Margaret Davison, a charter member of the club, will act as toastmaster and toasts will be given and responded to by Miss Helen Strong, Miss Anne Yarnell and Mrs C. F. Cody. Entertainment will include community singing with Miss Strong at the piano and a program of magic by Donald McKeen. The latter part of the evening will be devoted to playing bridge.

Other members of the committee assisting Mrs Roberts are Mrs George Carter and Mrs Hugh Parker who are caring for decorations and favors; entertainment, Mrs Everett Colwell; cards, Mrs Cowell and Mrs Charles Ross.

BOWLING SCORES IN COMMERCIAL LEAGUE

East Springfield, Jan. 3—Scores of the Commercial league bowlers at the WBZ alleys last night are as follows:

JACK'S PARKING PLACE—2			
R. Morisi	103	102	84
Tesoro	81	103	88
Cotti	94	92	74
Gavoni	114	96	103
Nan	81	81	117
	473	474	466

ZEO'S FIVE—1			
Scafidi	92	103	82
Zeo	86	106	80
Trombley	88	74	77
Keating	85	114	101
Serafino	98	96	77
	437	492	417

MORISI'S—3			
V. Morisi	89	98	89
Roux	105	79	117
Atwood	101	93	81
A. Morisi	85	107	105
Chaput	98	100	92
	478	477	484

MARTINELLI'S FIVE—0			
Connors	97	95	114
Bontempo	77	97	82
Courtnotes	84	85	109
Perrotti	83	83	74
Martinelli	102	76	77
	443	456	456

PAT'S FIVE—3			
Ceasar	93	98	88
A. Brandoli	101	106	80
Buldrini	89	76	112
P. Morisi	95	99	105
Am. Brandoli	91	101	83
	469	480	468

INTERNATIONAL—1			
Marino	105	99	87
Dumas	74	85	92
Scagnini	76	92	86
Amadori	81	79	96
Limotti	80	84	99
	416	439	460

CATHOLIC MEN'S CLUB TO HAVE CARD PARTY

East Springfield, Jan. 3—A regular business meeting of the East Springfield Catholic Men's association was held last night at Union hall. Final arrangements were made for a public bridge and whist party which is being staged Friday night, the 18th, at Central hall. The entertainment committee is in charge and Paul Korman, general chairman, has appointed James F. Gloster as chairman of the affair of the 18th. Final reports were also heard on the series of three bridges and dances held the early part of the winter, which were social and financial successes.

A meeting of the entertainment and membership committees will be held Monday night at Larabee's barber shop on Page boulevard, when plans will be outlined for a membership drive. T. A. Buckley presided over last night's session. Another regular meeting will be held Wednesday night, the 16th, at Union hall.

Jimmy Burke and his Rollickers who were to have entertained the members last night were unable to be present on account of transportation difficulties, and notice of this was received too late to be announced in the press. However, the quartet will be on hand at a future meeting and a definite treat is in store.

BROTHERHOOD TO INSTAL OFFICERS

East Springfield, Jan. 3—Instalation of officers for 1935 for the Brotherhood of East Congregational church was observed at a regular meeting held last night at East church community house. Officers for the year are: President, Clark R. Caskey; vice-president, Edward Stotz; secretary, E. C. Tanner; treasurer, George Robson. A program committee was appointed consisting of Frank Taylor, chairman, A. T. Langlois, R. A. Biever, Charles Roberts, Richard Deaux, J. C. Wyckoff, Jr., Donald Hallock, Milton Fortune and Frank Collins.

C. E. Roberts, chairman of the membership committee, reports 79 men signed up for membership at the present time and indications that the goal of 100 members will be reached by the end of January. A meeting of the program committee will be held within the next few days when activities will be planned for the year.

The meeting closed with the play of cards, volleyball and pingpong. Refreshments were served.

JANUARY MEETING OF SAMUEL BOWLES P.-T. A.

East Springfield, Jan. 3—The January meeting of the Samuel Bowles Parent-Teacher association will be held at the school Tuesday night at 8 when talks of interest to parents will be given by Mrs Lois E. Howard, dental nurse at Armory-street school, and Miss Agnes Houston Craig, supervisor of the home economics department of the Springfield schools. Mrs Howard's topic will be "A Dental Health Program" and Miss Craig has chosen as her subject, "Establishing Proper Food Habits for Young Children." Mrs George Andrew, president of the association, will preside over the business session, which will open the meeting, and refreshments will be served by a hospitality committee with Mrs George Carter as chairman. All parents of children attending the school are invited.

EAST SPRINGFIELD BRIEFS

Katherine and Edwin Rehor, children of Mrs Mary Rehor of Edendale street, will return to their home Sunday from Albany, N. Y., where they have spent the past week as guests of their uncle and aunt, Mr and Mrs Robert Cantwell.

Mr and Mrs Harry Barteau and children, Jean and Jacqueline of Jenness street are spending the week at Amesbury and Salisbury where they are guests of relatives.

A Christmas party for members of group 4 of East Church guild will be held Saturday night with Mrs George Napier of St James avenue as hostess. A covered dish supper will be served with Mrs George Andrew and Mrs Hugh Reynolds making arrangements.

Mrs Frank Collins and sons, Roger and Norman of Edendale street have returned from Pittsfield where they spent the Christmas and New Year holidays with relatives. They were joined by Mr Collins over the holidays.

Included among activities at the Van Sickle community center are courses in French and German which will open tonight at the school and continue throughout the winter each Tuesday and Thursday night. Expert instruction will be given by a competent teacher who is a graduate of the Royal Atheneum at Antwerp, Belgium, and is well versed in seven foreign languages. French classes will be held from 7 to 8 and German classes from 8 to 9 on Tuesdays and Thursdays.

Mrs C. R. Caskey of 27 Jenness street, who has been confined to her home with illness for the past week, is again taking charge of material for this column and may be reached by telephone at 6-6408.

An informal meeting of the Women's guild of St James Episcopal church was held last night at the church with Mrs Alfred Langlois, president, in charge. Refreshments were served by Mrs Thomas Cole and Mrs A. F. Rickson.

INDUCTED AS MATRON OF AMARANTH ORDER

Miss Doris Stewart was installed as royal matron of Laurel court, Order of the Amaranth, at a public ceremony last night at Masonic temple, State street. The meeting opened with a business session at 5.30, followed by a supper in the banquet hall at 6.30. Robert M. Shirley, past supreme patron; Mrs Nettie Miller, supreme royal matron; Melvin Masters, grand patron; E. C. Williams, associate grand patron; Mrs Erma LaRhette, associate grand matron, and past grand officers and newly-elected matrons and patrons of Massachusetts and Connecticut were guests.

Other officers installed were: Royal patron, John R. Blake; associate matron, Mrs Millie M. Williams; associate patron, W. A. Rowland; secretary, Mrs Elvira Shaw; treasurer, Mrs Josephine M. Davenport; conductor, Mrs Helen M. Fisher; associate conductor, Mrs Florence Kuhn; marshal in the East, Miss Helen Hartwick; marshal in the West, Miss Marion Kirkcaldy; Truth, Mrs B. A. Terbush; Faith, Mrs Sophia Hartwick; Wisdom, Mrs Hozel Rice; Charity, Mrs Delia Chalker; warder, Mrs E. A. Rowland; sentinel, Harry Cross; prelate, Mrs Emma Kellogg, P. R. M.; historian, Mrs Margaret Blake; musician, Mrs Ella Farr, P. R. M.; standard bearer, Mrs Jessie Bowman; trustee, Miss Loranca Hartwick, P. R. M.

The installing staff consisted of William B. Kline, Jr., P. R. P.; Miss Loranca R. Hartwick, P. R. M.; marshal, assisted by Harry Kellogg, P. R. P., marshal aid; Mrs Ernestine Garvey, P. R. M., prelate; Mrs Mary Walsh, P. R. M., crowning matron; Mrs E. A. Morton, crown bearer; Mrs Rachel Gould, P. R. M., sword bearer; Mrs Ella Farr, P. R. M., musician; Howard King, soloist, accompanied by Mrs King; E. C. Williams, P. R. P., and associate G. R. P., captain of the guards.

STATE NURSES' GROUP WILL MEET SATURDAY

Mrs Mary Breckenridge, founder and director of the Kentucky Frontier Nursing service, will be guest speaker at the annual meeting of the Massachusetts State Nurses' association, which will be held at Hotel Northampton, Northampton, Sunday. The meeting will open at 3.30 with a directors' meeting, followed at 4 with the private duty section, and at 5 with the annual business meeting and election of officers. Dinner will be served at 6.30 after which Mrs Breckenridge will address the gathering.

ROMANO HAS NO CRIMINAL RECORD HERE

Arrested in Bridgeport in Connection With Slaying

Armando Romano, alias Filicci, 42, of New Haven, Ct., and this city, who is under arrest in New Haven in connection with the slaying of Armanda Salvione, 45, of Bridgeport, Ct., is known to the local police, who have no knowledge that he has any criminal record in this city. They have received no notification from the Connecticut authorities concerning the arrest.

Romano, who is listed in the city directory here as Armando Felice of 87 Fort Pleasant avenue and employed as an electrician in New Haven, surrendered to the New Haven police yesterday for questioning in connection with the slaying. He was later remanded to the county jail without bail.

The slaying is alleged to have occurred in Orange, Ct., the morning of November 8. Two other men are already under indictment in connection with the killing of Salvione, whose body was found trussed in a burlap sack in a highway ditch in Orange. Romano is said in press dispatches from New Haven to have been identified by a gas station attendant as the third man, who accompanied the two men previously arrested.

FOUND NOT GUILTY OF COMPLAINT FOR DANGEROUS DRIVING

Reasonable Doubt Declared to Exist in Case of Nathan Henry

Reasonable doubt was found by Judge Ralph S. Spooner in district court today in the case of Nathan Henry of 42 Acushnet avenue, after a trial on a charge of operating an automobile so as to endanger the lives and safety of the public. The court made a finding of not guilty and ordered the defendant discharged.

Henry's automobile struck and slightly injured David F. Griffin, 78, of 25 High street, Chicopee Falls, as he was crossing Main street at Hampden street the night of October 26. Henry was making a right turn from Hampden street into Main street at the time. It appeared from the evidence that the victim became confused by the headlights and stopped. The machine grazed him. Henry brought him to Mercy hospital for observation because of his age. Atty Harold J. Mitchell represented Henry.

A fine of $25 was imposed on Howard Aborn of Boston, who was summoned into court on a speeding charge.

PLANS COMPLETED FOR INSTALATION CEREMONY

The final meeting o the 1934 entertainment committee of the City of Homes association was held in the home of David Gordon on Cliftwood street last night. The meeting was called to order by Chairman Alfred Abrahams, and the session was given over to discussion of plans for the instalation of the newly elected slate of officers for the 1935 period.

It was decided to hold the instalation in the lodge rooms in Odd Fellows' temple on State street, Wednesday evening, January 9. The affair will be limited to members of the lodge only, and will be followed by refreshments. Atty John G. Gottesman will act as chief installing officer, and will induct into office the following: President, David Gordon; vice-president, Max Hettinger; treasurer, Jack Lynch; recording secretary, S. J. Feinler; financial secretary, Herman Hechler; medical examiner, Dr M. L. Slutskin, as well as the officers elected to the executive board and the board of trustees.

NEW TRIAL OF THE CASE IS DENIED

(Special to The Daily News)

Providence, R. I., Jan. 3—Judge A. A. Capotosto, who has just been elevated to the Rhode Island supreme court bench, has denied a motion in the superior court of Lena G. Hanfield of Springfield, Mass., for a new trial in her $5000 tort action against the Providence Public Market of this city.

In denying a new trial, Judge Capotosto stated that if the Springfield woman who is employed as a demonstrator, did not see a defect in a stairway at the Providence Public Market company's store on Weybosset street in this city, "it is nobody's fault but her own."

The plaintiff sought to recover for injuries sustained October 23, 1931, when she fell on the steps. She had been at the store for five days, and the court said the construction and the location of the so-called defect were so obvious that it could not be concealed from anyone who used the least care for her own safety.

OBITUARY

George H. Johnson

George H. Johnson, 66, of 95 Walnut street, died at the Wesson Memorial hospital yesterday morning. He was born at Plymouth, and had lived in this city 15 years. He was a mechanic at the R. H. Smith Stamp works, retiring in 1929. He leaves his widow, Juvena O. Johnson, two daughters, Mrs Henry Flebotte and Miss Sylvia Johnson; two sisters, Mrs Charles A. Allbe, and Mrs Anna Wild, all of this city. The funeral will be held at Byron's funeral home tomorrow morning at 11, Rev Dr Charles W. Jeffras officiating. Burial will be in Oak Grove cemetery.

Mrs James F. Ferre

Many residents of Springfield will be interested in the local connections of Mrs James F. Ferre, who died suddenly at Providence, R. I., on Christmas day. Mrs Ferre, who before her marriage was Lillian Warner, was born in this city December 5, 1871, the daughter of Dwight C. and Laura S. Warner. She received her education here and attended the Catharine Howard school for girls. She married James F. Ferre, also born in this city. Five years after their marriage they moved to Worcester where they lived for 30 years. Mr Ferre was manager of the city of Worcester and Rhode Island district of the Mutual Life Insurance company of New York. They moved to Providence a year ago last October. Besides her husband, Mrs Ferre is survived by a sister, Mrs C. H. Pecker, and several nieces and nephews. The funeral was held in Worcester, with committal services in the Springfield cemetery.

Miss Mary L. Shackleton

Miss Mary L. Shackleton died at her home, 54 Plainfield street, this morning. She was a daughter of the late Allen and Mary Shackleton and was born in Thompsonville, Ct. She leaves a brother, William, in Brooklyn, N. Y., and several nephews and nieces. She had lived for the past 25 years at the home of her sister-in-law, Mrs G. A. Shackleton of this city. The funeral will be at the home at 2 Saturday afternoon, Rev Dr David Nelson Beach, pastor of the First Congregational church, officiating. Burial will be in Thompsonville.

Joseph McCarthy

Joseph MacCarthy, son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Lynch) McCarthy, formerly of West Springfield, died last night at Wing Memorial hospital, Palmer. Besides his parents, he leaves two sisters, Elizabeth and Delores. The funeral will be held at the R. D. Toomey funeral home, West Springfield, Saturday morning at 10. Burial will be in Calvary cemetery, Chicopee.

Mrs James H. Powers

Mrs Ella Powers, wife of James H. Powers of 490 Chestnut street, died this morning at Mercy hospital. Besides her husband, she leaves a brother, David Barry of New Zealand, and a niece, Mrs Annie O'Brien of this city. The funeral will be held at the undertaking parlors of T. F. Broughall Saturday morning at 9.45, followed by requiem high mass at the Sacred Heart church at 10. Burial will be in St Michael's cemetery.

Morgan J. Foley

Morgan J. Foley, husband of Hannah (Gallan) Foley of 108 Congress street, died in the Springfield hospital last night after a brief illness. He was born in Ireland and had been a resident of this city for the past 22 years. Besides his widow, he leaves a son, Francis P. of Springfield; three brothers, Bartholomew J. of Springfield, Frank and Timothy of Ireland; three sisters, Mrs Anna Moran, Mrs Nora O'Conor of this city and Mrs Bridget Clifford of Amherst. The funeral will be held at the Curran-Jones funeral home, West Springfield, Saturday morning at 7.15, followed by requiem high mass at the Sacred Heart church at 8. Burial will be in St Michael's cemetery.

The funeral of Mrs Catherine McNeil of [illegible] Worthington street was held this morning at the funeral parlors of T. P. Sampson and Sons, followed by requiem high mass at St Michael's cathedral, with Rev Edward J. Featherstone officiating. Bearers were William Conway, Douglas Buchanan, David Nolan, Raymond Desmond, Edward Couseneau and Dominick [illegible]. Rev Featherstone read the commital service at the grave in St Michael's cemetery.

The funeral of Mrs Florence S. Brennan was held this morning at the home, 62 East Alvord street, followed by solemn requiem high mass at St Michael's cathedral. Rev George S. L. Connor was celebrant; Rev John F. Mitchell, deacon, and Rev Thomas F. Shea, sub-deacon. Rev Thomas A. McGovern sat in the sanctuary. Bearers were John Murphy, John [illegible], Joseph Finn, John Canniff, Gerald McCarthy and William Brennan. Rev McGovern read the commital service at the grave in St Michael's cemetery.

The funeral of Mrs Anna Robare of 59 Marion street was held this morning at the home of William Robare of 80 Manhattan street, followed by requiem high mass at the Holy Family church. Rev Joseph N. Ryan was the celebrant. Bearers were James Garrity, John Reed, Francis Martin, John English, Clarence Robare and Joseph P. LaBelle. Rev Ryan read the commital service at the grave in St Michael's cemetery.

Mrs Dominick Zancan of 77 Knox street, died this morning at Springfield hospital. She leaves her husband, Dominick; two sons, Victor E., and Adolph D. Zancan; three daughters, Mary and Abina Zancan of this city and Mrs Emma Abruzzi of Brooklyn, N. Y.; a brother, Anthony Canor of this city; two brothers and two sister in Italy, and several grandchildren. The funeral will be held at the funeral parlors of T. P. Sampson and Sons Saturday morning.

The funeral of Charlotte Hope Clark Riggs, daughter of Mr and Mrs Frederick W. Riggs of 32 Oleander street, West Springfield, was held at the parlors of the Dickinson-Streeter company yesterday afternoon at 1. Rev Harry L. Oldfield officiating. There was an organ prelude at 12.30 by Dorothy Birchard Mulroney. The bearers were John Duffy, Charles Cluley, William McKay, Walter Sheehan, Charles Moran and Montefiore Daniels. Burial was in Norfolk, Ct.

The funeral of Mrs Elizabeth (Taylor) McIntyre of 227 St James boulevard was held at the home of Mrs James Allen of 120 East street, Chicopee Falls, yesterday afternoon at 2, Rev Henry S. Hitchcock officiating. The bearers were Angus MacKechnie, Alexander Doig, Robert Rodgers, David Allen, David West and Alexander Hackney. Burial was in Fairview cemetery at Chicopee.

The funeral of William J. Hearn was held at Byron's funeral home yesterday afternoon at 2. Springfield commandry, Knights Templar, conducted the services. The bearers were Allen S. West, Frank E. Wenger, Joseph Parsons, Arlington Spaulding, Earl A. Avenius and John A. Webster. Entombment was in Hillcrest Park mausoleum.

The funeral of Harry G. Jewett of 68 Bristol street was held at the State-street funeral parlors of T. P. Sampson & Sons yesterday afternoon at 2.30, Rev Dr Charles W. Jeffras officiating. Honorary bearers, representing the Packing Machinery company were: R. L. Putman, P. Laughammer, E. L. Smith, R. S. Clark and J. R. Lindal. The active bearers were: Arthur McQueston, Wendell Wilson, Louis Galliteau, Eugene Garvey, Alfred D'Anyou and Donald Ray. Burial was in Oak Grove cemetery.

There will be a month's mind mass for John W. Thomas, late Cathedral high school student, at the Sacred Heart church Saturday morning at 7.30.

REPEAL NOTE

Grafton, W. Va.—Law or no law, Circuit Judge Herbert W. Dent believes 3.2 per cent beer is intoxicating. L. D. Probst pleaded not guilty to an intoxication charge because, he said, he drank nothing but 3.2 beer. "Some people," Judge Brent ruled, "can get drunk on almost anything."

Belanger, Alleged Killer, Made Eligible for Parole

Sentence of Life for Somplicity in Webber Murder Reduced to 20 Years on Appeal From North Adams—Worcester 'Lifer' Pardoned

Boston, Jan. 3—Gov Ely, with advice and consent of the executive council, yesterday commuted the sentence of George E. Belanger of Springfield from life, to 15 to 20 years, making him eligible for parole at the present time, as he has served two thirds of his minimum sentence.

Belanger was given hearing at state prison on December 20 on his application for pardon. Representative Horace T. Cahill of Braintree, who was his counsel, today appeared before the executive council accompanied by Representative Joseph N. Roach of North Adams. The council was told that Mayor C. Archie Pratt, Fire Chief John E. Saulnier and many prominent citizens of North Adams favor clemency, and that Belanger comes of a fine family in that city where his stepmother and two brothers live, the brothers having fine World war records. Belanger's father died some weeks ago and Belanger was permitted to attend his funeral at North Adams. Belanger's wife lives at Hartford, Ct.

Accomplice in Murder

Belanger was sentenced November 29, 1922 at Hampden superior court on charge of murder in the second degree, to life imprisonment. He was alleged to have been an accomplice to Albert J. Duhaime of Springfield, as murderer of Wallace L. Webber of that city. Duhaime was charged with having shot to death Webber of a holdup to get a diamond ring, when Webber pulled a gun to defend himself. Belanger claimed to have been in his home nearby at the time, but the police contended he was hiding behind a nearby tree.

Belanger learned the trade of clock and watchmaker while in state prison.

Harry Baker, husband of "Baby-Doll" Baker, who figured in one of the most celebrated murder cases of Worcester county history, received a pardon under parole conditions. He was sentenced to life at Worcester superior court on December 16, 1919, after pleading guilty to second degree murder of Dwight P. Chapman, aged recluse. Chapman's skull was crushed by repeated blows of a hammer in what appeared an attempt at robbery.

Samuel Cooper of Boston was granted a pardon on parole conditions after serving a little more than a year of a sentence of six to eight years on a charge of assault with intent to rob.

Benjamin L. Chackoway, 48, of Newburyport, was given commutation of sentence from five to eight years, to three to five. He was sentenced in Essex county on a charge of being an accessory to burning to defraud an insurance company.

The executive council approved a salary of $3200 for Thomas M. Pry, as confidential secretary to Commissioner Edgar L. Gillett of agriculture. Ray has been executive messenger to Gov Ely throughout his administration.

No Boston-Worcester Action

No action was taken relative to payment of $363,000 to the Boston & Worcester Street Railway Co for its right of way, taken for the Boston-Worcester turnpike.

No action was taken relative to approval of a salary of $3500 for ex-Representative Dexter A. Snow as confidential investigator for Chairman Harry C. Attwill of the department of public utilities, nor to approving a salary for ex-Senator George H. Nelson of Worcester as direct director of common carriers for the utilities department, for which Councilor Schuster of Douglass is moving.

Registrar Morgan T. Ryan of motor vehicles appeared at the executive offices during the afternoon, giving rise to the belief he would resign that post and be named legal adviser to the new Boston police commissioner, Joseph J. Leonard, and that Adjt-Gen John H. Agnew would be named registrar by Chairman Callahan of the public works department. But Callahan could not be located, so nothing came of that possibility.

Murder of Dawes-Street Resident Is Recalled

Wallace L. Webber, 26, of 67 Dawes street, was shot while resisting a holdup attempt in his confectionery store on Rutland street the night of September 15, 1921. Webber is said to have pulled a gun even while looking into the muzzle of a revolver held by the stickup man. A few days later he died from gunshot wounds caused by the armed robber.

Belanger was brought to trial on a murder charge before Judge Webster L. Thayer and after the jury had split, 11 to 1, on a first-degree verdict and returned a second degree verdict a sentence of life imprisonment was imposed.

Walks Into Hospital With No Declaration That He Is 'Victim Of Amnesia' and Is Detained

Calling himself an "amnesia victim" and giving answers of "I don't know" or "I don't remember," to questions put to him, a 24-year-old youth, who idenetifid himself as Raymond Ward, is in custody at police headquarters where he is being held as a suspect until he decides to "snap out of it" or someone turns up to identify him.

He walked into Wesson Memorial hospital about 10 this morning and announced to the supervisor in charge that he was suffering from amnesia. He complained of pains in his side and said he felt as if he had a cold in the head. He was able to give his name, but could not remember where he lived, whether he was married or single, or give any account of his family or employment.

Hospital authorities subjected him to a rigid examination, after which they concluded there was nothing the matter with the voluntary patient. Police headquarters was notified and Lieut Patrick J. Fenton of the detective bureau went to the hospital and took the supposed amnesia victim into custody, bringing him to headquarters, where Capt of Deetctives Daniel F. McCarthy quizzed him without getting any additional information. He was then booked and assigned to a detention room cell, where he was later interrogated by Chief of Police John L. Maloney and Deputy Chief John P. Fleming.

Patrolman James F. O'Connell, juvenile officer of the department, thought he recognized the suspect as a North-end youth and set out to locate relatives in an effort to ascertain whether or not the man he had in mind was missing. Police described the supposed victim as being five feet, nine inches tall, weighing about 145 pounds, having brown hair, blue eyes and medium complexion. He was wearing a brown checked overcoat, a brown suit coat and brown trousers of another texture.

PLEADS NOLO IN WORTHLESS CHECK CASE

Brouillard Is Given Chance to Make Restitution to Victims

Alleged to have issued seven worthless checks amounting to about $150 Zephir W. Brouillard, 37, of 68 Maynard street, pleaded nolo contendere in district court this morning to a charge of larceny by means of worthless checks and Judge Ralph S. Spooner ordered the case continued to the 11th for disposition to give the defendant an opportunity to make complete restitution in the meantime. Lieut John F. Donoghue and Sergt Victor A. Tetrault of the detective bureau, who investigated the case, were agreeable to a nolo plea on condition that restitution was made.

Brouillard is alleged to have passed two checks at Atlantic & Pacific Tea company stores, and one each at a First National store, Rood & Woodbury's, Forbes & Wallace, the Highland hotel and at Dominic Arno's shoe repair shop at 812 Main street. Some of the checks were signed by one Stanley Jax, while the others were signed "Hartford Wine and Liquor company, inc., by Milton J. Fox, president." The detectives said that Fox cannot be located by the Hartford (Ct.) police. Brouillard was arrested on a warrant December 13, by Sergts Charles J. Murphy and J. Philip Cleary of the detective bureau.

SEPARATE BLAZES CITED BY FIREMAN, AS ARSON PROBED

Three separate blazes were found in the attic of the two-family frame dwelling at 14 Osgood street when they arrived in response to an alarm at 6.41 the night of November 1, members of the fire department testified yesterday in superior court at the trial of Louis Gordon on charges of arson and setting fire to a house maliciously with intent to defraud insurance companies. Gordon is being tried before Judge Edward T. Broadhurst and a jury. The case will be resumed tomorrow morning at 10, as there was no sitting of the court today.

Murphy Cites Triple Blaze

Private John H. Murphy of the North Main street station testified that he was the first to ascend a ladder to an attic window of the Osgood-street house. He broke the window, which was fringed with flames, and inside the attic saw a pail of fluid burning briskly and also some blazing paper at another point in the attic, makngi three separate blazes. The witness reached in with a plaster hook in an effort to remove the blazing pail, and in doing so, tipped over the receptacle. Immediately, there was a blast of flames which shot out in all directions, and his face and hands were severely burned. The flames also leaped to the rafters.

Other firemen who testified to seeing two pails which the commonwealth alleges were filled with an inflammable liquid used in setting fire to the dwelling were District Chief Arthur R. Menard, Lieut Carlos B. Shults, and Capt Michael F. Gallivan, who assisted in extinguishing the fire. The two pails were introduced as exhibits, with a jar containing charred papers, which the witnesses said bore an odor of gasoline or kerosene, and which were gathered up from the floor of the attic. District Chief Menard testified he also saw two barrels containing excelsior and paper.

Moriarty Outlines Case

In his opening statement to the jury, Dist-Atty Thomas F. Moriarty, who, with Asst Dist-Atty Joseph F. Kelly, is conducting the prosecution, stated that evidence would be produced to show that the defendant at one time owned the house at 14 Osgood street but later sold it to Fannie Eaglemann of Brooklyn, N. Y., retaining a mortgage on the property. Further testimony would be given to the effect that last September Gordon met Michael Kessler of Hartford, Ct., who has pleaded guilty in the present session of superior court to charges in connection with the same case, and that the plot to burn the dwelling so as to collect the insurance was then agreed to.

The district-attorney said that the lower floor of the house was occupied by a family with three small children. He said that the evidence would show that Kessler told Gordon he was in straitened circumstances and the latter suggested that he bring his furniture from Hartford and put it in the Osgood-street house and get it insured. Testimony would be given to the effect that Gordon said: "Get your furniture insured and put it in there because I'm going to burn that house, and you might as well get some of the insurance money."

Bought More Furniture

Subsequently, the furniture was moved from Hartford and stored as planned, with Kessler meanwhile taking out insurance on it with a local agency. Gordon had suggested the Dwight R. Winter agency, and had paid part of the $5.75 premium. After looking over the tenement, Gordon decided there was not enough furniture to make things look just right, so at his suggestion, Kessler went out and obtained some more stuff at a second-hand dealer's, the district-attorney continued.

Further testimony would show that about October 31, Gordon and Kessler went to the house and arranged things for a fire to break out that night. Kessler went back to Hartford to establish his alibi, while Gordon stayed in Springfield. Something went wrong, and the fire did not break out until the night of November 1, about 6.30, and by that time Kessler had returned from Hartford. The evidence would show that Kessler was greatly surprised when he drove to Osgood street and saw the house blazing from the roof. In fact, Kessler was panic-stricken, the district attorney continued, and started back to Hartford, but later was located at Union station by his wife and Gordon.

The evidence will show also that Gordon came to Kessler's house the next day, Dist-Atty Moriarty continued, and that Gordon admitted it (the burning of the house) "was a lousy job," and that if he had had five more minutes "all would have been okay." Testimony will be given that Kessler asked Gordon if he knew a fireman was burned, and that the latter replied, "Who in hell care about a fireman?"

Fifteen witnesses, including State Fire Inspector William Puzzo, were sworn at the beginning of the trial and will be heard when the case is resumed tomorrow. Atty Harry M. Ehrlich is appearing for the defendant.

Many districts in the Philippines which were stricken by the typhoons are unable to meet tax payments.

In the SCHOOLS

Drama Class at Classical High To Present Family Upstairs

The drama class at Classical high school will present "The Family Upstairs," by Harry Delf, on the 10th, 11th and 12th at the school. Raymond Fenner of the faculty will coach the play and Doris Kimball will be prompter. The cast of characters include: Mrs Heller, Alice Fenn; Mr Heller, Herbert Riner; Louise, their oldest daughter, Claire McCaffrey; Charles Grant, her fiance, Walter Caron; Willie Heller, Irving Kimball; Annabelle, the Heller's youngest daughter, June Forer; Mrs Callahan, Claire Vautrain; Mrs Grant, Jean Muir.

On the 10th the school will give a matinee for the benefit of the Classical junior high school. Albert Hayes will have charge of the scenery and Dan Martin and Allison Wells will be stage managers.

HIGH SCHOOLS TO GRADUATE 500 IN PRESENT MONTH

Four hundred and eighty boys and girls will leave the high schools this month after having completed their high school course. They will not, however, receive their diplomas until June, for the mid-year graduation has been omitted for the past two years.

Some of the students who complete their studies this month will return to continue with their studies as post graduates or attend the junior college.

A larger number of students will enter the high schools from the junior high schools of the city. The exact number to leave the junior high schools is not certain as yet as the figures are not in.

"GET ACQUAINTED NIGHT" AT BROOKINGS SCHOOL

This evening at 7 the doors of the Elias Brookings Community center on Hancock street will be opened to welcome the sports followers and general public of that vicinity to what the sponsors of the affair have termed "Get Acquainted Night."

Peter J. Morahan, director of the center announced today that the program will be opened by a series of boxing and wrestling bouts. Following these attractions a volley ball game will be staged by members of the Intermediate class of the Elias Brookings school.

In the final attraction of the night the Elias Brookings senior basketball quintet will face the fast moving Italian A. C. five of this city.

Mrs Grace Coolidge 56 Years Old Today

Northampton, Jan. 3 — Mrs Grace Goodhue Coolidge is 56 years old today. She is spending the winter at Slick Rock, N. C., as the guest of Mrs F. B. Adams of Washington avenue.

Legal Notices

MORTGAGEE'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE

By virtue and in execution of the POWER OF SALE contained in a certain mortgage given by PETER VATOUSIOU and EFTEHIA VATOUSIOU, otherwise known as EFTIKIA VATOUSIOU, husband and wife, both of Springfield Hampden County, Massachusetts, to HAMPDEN SAVINGS BANK, a corporation established by law in Springfield, Hampden County, Massachusetts dated April 1, 1926 and recorded with Hampden County Registry of Deeds, Book 1319, Page 51, of which mortgage the undersigned is the present holder, for breach of the conditions of said mortgage and for the purpose of foreclosing the same will be sold at Public Auction at eleven o'clock A. M. on the eleventh day of January A. D. 1935, on the premises all and singular the premises described in said mortgage,

To wit:

"the land in said Springfield, being known and designated as Lot number fifty-six (56) on a Plan of Lots recorded in Hampden County Registry of Deeds Book of Plans 2, Pages 140, 141, said lot being more particularly bounded and described as follows, to wit:—

BOUNDED EASTERLY by Kenyon Street, formerly Center Street, fifty (50) feet; SOUTHERLY by Lot #57 on said Plan one hundred (100) feet; WESTERLY by Lot #55 on said Plan fifty (50) feet and NORTHERLY by Lot #55 on said Plan one hundred (100) feet.

SUBJECT to restrictions of record."

Terms of Sale: Five Hundred Dollars ($500.) in cash or certified check will be required to be paid by the purchaser at the time and place of sale as earnest money; balance to be paid within ten (10) days from the date of sale at the Banking House of Hampden Savings Bank. Other terms to be announced at the sale.

HAMPDEN SAVINGS BANK
By: Howard J. Collins, Treasurer
Present holder of said mortgage
December 20, 1934
Hilary and Gilbert, Attys.
Springfield, Massachusetts
(dec 20-27-jan 3)

MORTGAGEE'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE

By virtue and in execution of the Power of Sale contained in a certain mortgage given by GEORGE A. FOX to the GREAT BARRINGTON SAVINGS BANK, dated July [illegible] 1925 and recorded in Hampden County Registry of Deeds, Book 1293, Page 407, of which mortgage the undersigned is the present holder, for breach of the conditions of said mortgage and for the purpose of foreclosing the same, will be sold at Public Auction at eleven o'clock A. M. on the twenty eighth day of January, A. D. 1935, on the premises below described, all and singular the premises conveyed by said mortgage, said premises being therein described substantially as follows, to wit:

"Certain real estate situated in said Springfield, known and designated as Lot #4 (four) on a plan of State Street Terrace, recorded in Hampden County Registry of Deeds, Book of Plans D, Page 58, said lot being more particularly bounded and described as follows:

Bounded WESTERLY by State Street Terrace, fifty (50) feet; NORTHERLY by Lot #3 (three) on the plan above mentioned, fifty eight (58) feet, eight and 2/5 inches; EASTERLY by land of owner unknown, fifty (50) feet and SOUTHERLY by lot #5 (five) on said plan, fifty eight (58) feet and four and 4/5 inches.

Being the premises conveyed to me by deed of Frederic A. Johnson and Fred W. Nash dated July 18, 1925, and recorded in Hampden County Registry of Deeds, July 18, 1925 as document #22717."

The above premises will be sold subject to all outstanding tax titles, municipal or other public taxes, assessments or liens, if any.

Three Hundred Dollars will be required to be paid in cash or by certified check of the purchaser at the time and place of sale as earnest money, other terms to be announced at the sale.

GREAT BARRINGTON SAVINGS BANK
By Joseph H. Lansing, Treasurer
Present Holder of said mortgage
Heady and Macmillan, Attorneys at Law,
Springfield, Massachusetts
January 3, January 10 and January 17, 1935

MORTGAGEE'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE

By virtue and in execution of the Power of Sale contained in a certain mortgage given by OTTO BUMILLER to the FLORENCE SAVINGS BANK, dated March 26, 1921 and recorded in Hampden County Registry of Deeds, Book 1089, Page 405, of which mortgage the undersigned is the present holder, for breach of the conditions of said mortgage and for the purpose of foreclosing the same, will be sold at Public Auction at ten thirty o'clock A. M. on the twenty eighth day of January, A. D. 1935, on the premises below described, all and singular the premises conveyed by said mortgage, said premises being therein described substantially as follows, to wit:

"Certain real estate situated in said Springfield, known and designated as lot #7 (seven) on a plan of lots recorded in Hampden County Registry of Deeds, Book of Plans K, Page 36, said lot being more particularly bounded and described as follows:

Bounded SOUTHERLY by Eldert Street, forty five (45) feet; EASTERLY by lot #6 (six) on said plan, one hundred (100) feet; NORTHERLY by lots #12 (twelve) and #13 (thirteen) on said plan, forty five (45) feet and WESTERLY by lots #9 (nine) and #8 (eight) on said plan, one hundred (100) feet.

SUBJECT to restrictions of record.

Being the same premises conveyed to me by deed of Napier-Myers, Inc., dated December 15, 1920 and recorded in Hampden County Registry of Deeds, Book 1081, Page 294.

Subject to sewer rights in Eldert Street granted to the City of Springfield."

The above premises will be sold subject to all outstanding tax titles, municipal or other public taxes, assessments or liens, if any.

Three Hundred Dollars will be required to be paid in cash or by certified check of the purchaser at the time and place of sale as earnest money, other terms to be announced at the sale.

FLORENCE SAVINGS BANK
By Percy F. Spencer, Treasurer
Present Holder of said mortgage
Heady and Macmillan, Attorneys at Law,
Springfield, Massachusetts
January 3, January 10 and January 17, 1935.

Legal Notices

MORTGAGEE'S SALE

By virtue and in execution of the power of sale contained in a certain mortgage deed given by HERBERT E. BOWMAN of Springfield, Hampden County, Massachusetts, to NELLIE M. HUDSON of Southwick, Massachusetts, dated June 16, 1925, and recorded in Hampden County Registry of Deeds Book 1276, page 327, of which mortgage the undersigned is the assignee and present holder by virtue of an assignment thereof from said NELLIE M. HUDSON to the undersigned, dated March 12, 1931, recorded in said Registry Book 1475, page 585, for breach of the condition of said mortgage and for the purpose of foreclosing the same will be sold at public auction on Friday, the twenty-fifth day of January, 1935, at two o'clock in the afternoon on the premises hereinafter described all and singular the premises conveyed by said mortgage deed and therein described substantially as follows:

"Certain real estate situated on the easterly side of Commonwealth Avenue in said Springfield and bounded and described as follows:

"Bounded NORTHERLY by land now or formerly of Cornelius W. Phillips; EASTERLY by land now or formerly of Frank A. and Sarah A. Walters; SOUTHERLY by land now or formerly of Mary E. Lempases; and WESTERLY by said Avenue. Containing about five thousand (5000) square feet.

"Subject to restrictions of record.

"Being the premises conveyed to Herbert E. Bowman by John DeMaio by deed dated March 30, 1925, recorded at the Registry of Deeds for said County of Hampden, libro 1266, document #9766."

$500.00 will be required to be paid by the purchaser at the time and place of sale as earnest money and the balance of the purchase price at the office of Robert S. Kneeland, 1456 Main Street, Springfield, Mass., within ten days of the sale.

Other terms to be announced at the sale.

FLOYE D. PERKINS
Present holder of said mortgage
Springfield, Mass.
December 31, 1934
Robert S. Kneeland, Attorney
(jan 3-10-17)

MORTGAGEE'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE

By virtue and in execution of the power of sale contained in a certain mortgage deed given by EXILDA BERNARD, formerly EXILDA RICHARD, to the WEST SPRINGFIELD TRUST COMPANY, dated March 22, 1923, and recorded in Hampden County Registry of Deeds, Book 1156, page 565, of which mortgage the undersigned is the present holder, for breach of the conditions of said mortgage and for the purpose of foreclosing the same, there will be sold at public auction on the premises hereinafter described, in West Springfield, said Hampden County, on Monday, January 14, 1935, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, all and singular, the premises conveyed by said mortgage deed, and described therein substantially as follows:

"A lot of land, with the buildings thereon, situated in said West Springfield, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a stake in the northerly line of Irving Street, at a point two hundred nine and 68/100 (209.68) feet by said line from Main Street, at the southwest corner of land now or formerly of one Tracy, and running thence Westerly on Irving Street fifty (50) feet to a stake; thence Northerly at right angles with Irving Street one hundred twenty three and 66/100 (123.66) feet to a stake at land now or formerly of R. L. Cooley; thence Easterly by said land of Cooley fifty and 17/1000 (50.017) feet to land of said Tracy, now or formerly; and thence Southerly by said last named land about one hundred twenty four (124) feet to the place of beginning.

Being the same premises conveyed to me by deed of Achille E. Bessette and Mary J. Bessette dated March 7, 1917, and recorded in Hampden County Registry of Deeds, Book 986, page 479.

Subject to restrictions of record."

Said premises will be sold subject to all outstanding tax titles, municipal or other public taxes, assessments or liens, if any.

Terms of sale made known at the time and place thereof.

WEST SPRINGFIELD TRUST COMPANY
By Harry C. Robinson, Treasurer.
Present Holder of said Mortgage.
Springfield, Mass.
December 20, 1934.
McCarthy and Doherty, Attys.
(dec 20-27-jan 3)

MORTGAGEE'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE

By virtue and in execution of the Power of Sale contained in a certain mortgage given by WILLIAM M. KELLEY to the GREAT BARRINGTON SAVINGS BANK dated August 20, 1923, and recorded in Hampden County Registry of Deeds, Book 1190, Page 482, of which mortgage the undersigned is the present holder, for breach of the conditions of said mortgage and for the purpose of foreclosing the same, will be sold at Public Auction at two o'clock P. M., on the eleventh day of January, 1935, on the premises below described, all and singular the premises conveyed by said mortgage, said premises being therein described substantially as follows, to wit:

"Certain real estate situated in said Springfield, and known and designated as lot #198 (one hundred ninety eight) on a plan of lots known as Lakeland, which said plan is recorded in the Hampden County Registry of Deeds, Book of Plans M, Page 44, said lot being more particularly bounded and described as follows:

Bounded SOUTHERLY by Westford Circle, fifty one and 7/100 (51.07) feet; WESTERLY by lot #197 (one hundred ninety seven) on said plan one hundred (100) feet; NORTHERLY by lots #195 (one hundred ninety five) and #190 (one hundred ninety) on said plan fifty one (51) feet, more or less; and EASTERLY by lot #199 (one hundred ninety nine) on said plan one hundred (100) feet.

SUBJECT to RESTRICTIONS of record.

Being the premises conveyed to me by Edwin H. Robbins, by deed dated April 18, 1923, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 1172, Page 174."

The above premises will be sold subject to all outstanding tax titles, municipal or other public taxes, assessments or liens, if any.

Five Hundred Dollars will be required to be paid in cash or by certified check of the purchaser at the time and place of sale as earnest money, other terms to be announced at the sale.

GREAT BARRINGTON SAVINGS BANK
By Joseph H. Lansing, Treasurer
Present Holder of said mortgage
Heady and Macmillan, Attorneys at law,
Springfield, Massachusetts
December 19, December 26, 1934 and January 3, 1935

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

Hampden ss — Probate Court

To all persons interested in the estate of THOMAS M. O'CONNOR late of Longmeadow, in said County, deceased.

A petition has been presented to said Court for probate of a certain instrument purporting to be the last will of said deceased by JENNIE CARROLL of Greenwich, in the State of Connecticut, and praying that she be appointed executrix thereof, without giving a surety on her bond.

If you desire to object thereto you or your attorney should file a written appearance in said Court at Springfield before ten o'clock in the forenoon on the eighteenth day of January 1935, the return day of this citation.

Witness, JOHN A. DENISON, Esquire, Judge of said Court, this thirty-first day of December in the year one thousand nine hundred and thirty-four.

WILLIAM T. DILLON, Register.
(jan 3-7-14)

NEWS
Springfield, Mass.
JAN 3 1935

GOVERNOR URGES DRASTIC ACTION TO CUT HIGHWAY DEATH TOLL

Raps Failure to Probe Automobile Crashes

(Special Dispatch to The Daily News)

Boston, Jan. 3—Gov Curley, in his inaugural message, did not declare that the compulsory automobile liability insurance law is basically sound. He did find fault with its chief fault, which he declared to be failure to investigate auto accidents.

Criticizing the increase between 1927 and 1934 of number of zones from 3 to 21, he declared, "The number of zones should be reduced."

Highlights in Curley's Message

(Special Dispatch to The Daily News)

Boston, Jan. 3—Following are the high lights of Gov James M. Curley's inaugural message delivered to the Legislature today:—

Perfect labor laws. Provide 44-hour week for state institutional employes, estimated to cost $1,500,000. Provide permanent payment of workmen's compensation to permanently disabled.

Transfer industrial accident board to department of labor and industries. Change minimum wage laws along lines of Norris-LaGuardia act.

Exempt wages from attachment until court judgment secured. Provide that bad creditor indemnify debtor for loss if creditor's case falls.

Reduce mortgage interest rates from 6 to 5 per cent.

Place industrial banking under supervision of bank commissioner.

More highway inspectors and more investigators for automobile accident work, thus to reduce liability insurance rates.

Rigid law enforcement in auto law violations; barring of convicted drunken drivers from highways; end "fixing" of auto law cases.

Cut both legislative branches in half as to membership and have them meet once in two years, instead of annually, thus to save taxpayers $1,000,000 each two years.

Abolish governor's counsel.

Abolish Boston finance commission.

Abolish county government; call constitutional convention to bring laws up to date and eliminate certain state and county activities.

Abolish state board of tax appeals.

Let municipalities choose their own police heads.

Repeal preprimary convention law.

Party system should be restored in all municipal elections.

Severe criticism of courts; district circuit court recommended; law for mandatory retirement of all judges at 70 years; prohibit justices from practicing in their own courts, or participating in political campaigns, either as candidate or supporter of candidates; appellate division of superior court urged.

Coddling of criminals criticized; would segregate hardened criminals from juvenile and first offender; raze Charlestown state prison; construct prisoners' receiving station; provide suitable quarters at Norfolk colony for felons, with dormitories for less serious crime offenders.

Increase income taxes to a par with increase in real estate taxes since 1916; greater collection of intangible personal property taxes; power to attorney-general to delve into income tax returns for past 10 years, with jail penalties for evaders.

Continue one-cent gasoline tax through 1936.

Substitute work and wages for welfare allotments; provide for cooperation of commonwealth with federal authorities in federal financing for relief; and in housing program; create planning board of state for program for posterity; solution of production and distribution problem needed.

Modernize methods and equipment to combat criminals; provide for selection, training and coordination of law enforcement units; give attorney-general full power and responsibility for criminal law enforcement; transfer state detective bureau to attorney-general's department for creation of a bureau of criminal investigation to work along lines of federal justice department in combatting criminals.

Correct liquor laws to stop public selling after 11 p. m., and on Sundays.

Put some antinarcotic drug law on the statute books to permit cooperation with federal government in stamping out evil.

Railroads must spend large sum in equipment and roadbed; investors in railroad securities must be protected; Massachusetts must act to be ready for federal coordination of railroad systems into trunk lines, which New England needs.

Law recommended to permit governor to appoint commissioners and department heads, not under other than constitutional department, to serve during term of office of governor; permit certain other appointments by new governor in financial department.

Public utilities commissioners have shown lack of courage and liberality; need of a sliding-scale system to determine rates; public representative on public utilities; stop 50 per cent payment of utilities commissioners' salaries by public service corporations; election of utilities commissioners may become necessary.

That attorney-general act to secure justice for telephone users.

Place 75 per cent tax on profits of land speculators who buy within year of an eminent domain taking.

Study and revision of public health laws; end of pollution of inland waters; improvement of public health through proper water and sewer facilities.

Sprinkler systems in all insane institutions, and recreational opportunities for inmates where possible.

Advertise recreational advantages of the state; appropriate $100,000 for fish and game stocking, thus to relieve sportsmen of burden so license fees can be used solely for propagation work.

Structural memorial for Massachusetts veterans of all United States wars.

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purchasing agent and a comptroller, to serve under and be subject to such rules and regulations as the state auditor may promulgate.

Board of Tax Appeals

The state board of tax appeals was created primarily for the purpose of establishing a more equitable system of tax values in the cities and towns of the commonwealth. The board since its operation has shown an utter disregard for the values deemed equitable by the boards of assessors in the cities and towns of the commonwealth, and has practically usurped the powers of the local organizations. Since its organization the board has been dominated and dictated to in its decisions by wealthy owners of property interested in shifting the burden of the cost of government to the less powerful and influential elements of each community, namely, the small home owners. As a consequence of the establishments of values at a time when there was no market for realty, the assessing systems throughout the state have been in some cases destroyed. The percentage of equalization of assessments upon low-cost homes has been less than 3 per cent, and the reductions as approved by the state board of Tax appeals has rendered it necessary as a measure of self-defense for assessing boards to grant abatements in many cases unwarranted rather than permit action to be taken by the state board of tax appeals. In the city of Boston during the past five years the abatements granted by the state board of tax appeals and by the local assessors have been in excess of $400,000,000, out of a total of $1,960,000,000, and the requests for abatements now pending before the state board of tax appeals and the local board of assessors represents at the present time a total in excess of $500,000,000 additional. The properties upon which a reduction in assessment is sought are owned by persons of means, who with attorneys and experts are practically permitted through the state board of tax appeals to determine the tax that they shall be required to pay upon properties owned by themselves. The chief source of revenue of the municipalities of the commonwealth is that which is derived from taxation upon real estate, and a wholesale system of granting abatements upon the more valuable properties in a municipality [illegible] have but one result—an exorbi[illegible] rate and the shifting of the [illegible] cost of government [illegible] to pay to those [illegible]ordingly recommend the adoption of legislat[illegible] the abolition of this pernicious and destructive board.

Boston Finance Commission

The Boston finance commission was created for the purpose of reporting on appropriations, loans and methods of administration in the conduct of the departments of the municipality of Boston. Since its establishment in 1909 there has been expended for this purpose upward of $1,000,000 and provided the original intent had been observed a useful purpose would have been served.

During 12 years of the existence of the finance commission it has been my privilege to serve as mayor of the city of Boston and notwithstanding destructive criticism from time to time, entirely at variance with the intent and purpose for which the commission was created, it has been possible, through honest, efficient and economical administration, to establish for the city of Boston the highest financial standing of any major American city.

Of late years both intent and purpose have been disregarded in the administration and conduct of the finance commission and its chief use has been in smirching the reputation and character of the officials elected to conduct the affairs of the municipality.

This commission has degenerated into a political nuisance. It has lost caste and has forfeited the confidence of the public. The policy which prompted it has not been adopted generally in other cities in the commonwealth. I am of the opinion, therefore, that the continued existence of the Boston finance commission is not justified.

I accordingly recommend the enactment of such legislation as may be necessary to terminate its existence.

Preprimary Convention

The preprimary convention has failed to justify the opinion of its sponsors that it would be an improvement of the system of nominating candidates. In operation, the belief of its opponents as expressed in the minority report of the legislative committee has been borne out, namely, that it constituted an abridgment of the rights of the voters in the nomination of candidates. Believing that the right of the individual citizen is paramount to the right of any political party, I respectfully recommend the enactment of legislation providing for the repeal of the preprimary convention act.

Police Commissioners

The right of municipalities to govern themselves by electing their own officers and adopting regulations for the conduct of their local affairs has always been a cherished principle of this commonwealth. The legislative control has with few exceptions been confined to prescribing the charters for cities and to adopting general laws which are applicable to all of our municipalities alike. The departure from these principles in the creation by the Legislature of municipal commissions of police, and in authorizing the governor to appoint police commissioners in some of our cities, has not in my opinion produced more efficient police protection and has been a source of irritation. I accordingly recommend the repeal of the existing laws authorizing the appointment of police commissioners by the governor in any of our cities, and the adoption of such legislation as may be necessary to authorize any municipalities to choose their own police officials where they now have not that right.

Municipal Elections

There is general agreement that legislation which has weakened the principle of party government and party responsibility has not improved the conduct of governmental affairs nor the quality of public service. A striking example is furnished by laws which have been designed to eliminate party responsibility in the administration of the affairs of our cities. I am of the opinion that the experiment of nonpartisan elections in the cities of this commonwealth has been a failure. I therefore recommend the adoption of such legislation as may be necessary to restore the party system in the election of our municipal officers.

Real Estate Speculators

A prolific source of loss to the state and the subdivisions of the state is possible of prevention through the enactment of legislation that would circumvent the activity of real estate speculators in the unloading at exorbitant prices of real estate acquired in anticipation of necessary public improvements. I accordingly recommend the adoption of legislation which will end this vicious custom, by the imposition of a tax of 75 per cent of gains accruing to a speculator who purchases property within one year of a taking by eminent domain.

Public Health

The commonwealth of Massachusetts has always maintained an enlightened interest in matters pertaining to the health of its citizens. It has been expedient from time to time to establish and maintain essential service, and to enact or amend laws for enlarging the scope of those departments created for the prevention of disease, since they affect the very lives of our people, and should be administered with the highest possible degree of efficiency. I have received assurances that in the event of the appointment of a commission for the study and revision of the public health laws of the commonwealth, a national foundation interested in public health will defray the expenses of the commission, and subject to favorable action by your honorable body I shall appoint such a commission.

State NRA Act

The success of the national recovery act is dependent upon the cooperation of the states of the Union. Up to the present time eighteen states have adopted state recovery acts in conformity with the provisions of the national recovery act, and it is desirable that Massachusetts be included. It is my purpose to submit a draft of a state recovery act, the provisions of which will make enforceable the decrees as set forth in the national recovery act.

District Courts

The district courts of the commonwealth have become a most important factor in the administration of justice. While at one time they were concerned chiefly with the handling of minor cases, their jurisdiction has been enlarged from time to time until at the present time they have concurrent jurisdiction with the superior court in civil actions. The structure of these courts and the [illegible] administration have remained unchanged, however. These courts should be so reorganized and constituted as to effectively bear a substantial burden of civil litigation that is now congesting the dockets of the superior court. It is necessary in achieving this end to bring about substantial changes in the organization of the district courts. If it is necessary the judges of these courts should be made full-time judges, with adequate compensation for such service.

The administration of the lower courts has long been a subject of well-founded criticism and complaint, not only because of unnecessary delay in the trial of cases but in the dictatorial conduct of those charged with the administration of justice. The custom of permitting associate justices or special justices of these courts to act as counsel in the particular court where it is customary for them to serve in the capacity of judge is both inexcusable and reprehensible, and destroys respect for the authority of the courts themselves. It is common knowledge that in many of our courts not only is favoritism practiced but not infrequently attorneys appearing as counsel are members of the same legal firm as the justice who sits on the bench. This impairs if it does not actually destroy in some cases the respect for judicial procedure so essential to law enforcement.

I recommend legislation to prohibit the practicing in his own court by any justice of a district court, and prohibit all members of the judiciary from participating in political campaigns, either as candidates for public office or by publicly espousing the cause of a candidate or candidates.

I urge also the establishment of the district courts on a circuit or rotating basis, similiar to the present organization of the superior court.

Appellate Division in the Superior Court

To the end that the supreme judicial court of the commonwealth may be relieved of part of its present volume of work, I recommend that you consider the establishment of an appellate division in the superior court to sit at various times and places in the commonwealth for the more prompt determination of law questions arising in the superior court, exclusive of such law questions as are involved in capital cases or those relating to the interpretation of federal or state constitutional provisions.

The establishment of such appellate divisions in the district courts has amply demonstrated the value of such a method of determining law questions by the results obtained. Experience has shown that a relatively small percentage of cases decided upon questions of law in the appellate divisions of the district courts are further appealed to the supreme judicial court.

The creation of such a division in the superior court would greatly expedite the administration of justice through the rendering of per curiam decisions in many cases instead of a more or less involved written opinion. This would especially be of value when the questions raised were frivolous and primarily intended for delay. It would not, however, preclude the rendering of written opinion by the justices of the appellate division where a substantial law question was raised.

The coddling of criminals and the abuses of the pardoning power in the case of persons under sentence for the commission of crimes of an atrocious character today constitutes a menace to organized society. The system, unless rigorously and speedily checked, must inevitably tend to a breaking down of the morale of the judiciary, and in addition destroy the fear upon the part of the criminal that he will be required to undergo the full penalty for the crime which he commits. A courageous and just judge discharging the duties of his office in conformity with law and conscience should not be held up to contumely through a review, re-trial and release by a body which has not sat in court and heard the evidence, and which is without judicial authority. Society can best be protected not by what is termed a good judge, but a just judge, and the upholding of the findings of a just judge is as essential to the preservation of respect for lawfully constituted authority as the action of what is termed a good judge is destructive.

Prisons

The condition of certain of our penal institutions constitutes a serious challenge to our profession of humanitarian impulses.

The state prison at Charlestown is overcrowded, and from the standpoint of the requirements of a modern prison is utterly inadequate. The mingling of casual and juvenile offenders, who may be capable of rehabilitation, with confirmed and habitual criminals at the Concord reformatory is intolerable and constitutes a reproach to the government of the commonwealth. I recommend that adequate facilities be provided to house and maintain juvenile and first offenders apart from hardened criminals; that the state prison at Charlestown be abandoned, the buildings razed, and that the site be utilized as a receiving station for the more serious offenders, or otherwise as the Legislature may determine; and that appropriate legislation be adopted as soon as may be to accomplish these purposes, and in addition provide suitable prison quarters at Norfolk for persons convicted of felonies.

State Wards

It is highly important that Massachusetts occupy a position in the forefront in the matter of the care and treatment of wards of the state, more particularly the mental defectives, and the segregation of cases based upon mental condition, physical condition and age, with opportunities for outdoor recreation wherever possible, is highly desirable. The importance of protective measures to safeguard against not only overcrowding but to provide modern methods of protection against conflagration to prevent holocaust should not longer be delayed. An investigation of state institutions discloses the fact that many buildings in which the insane are now confined, with steel bars or grating upon the windows and with steel doors, are without sprinkler systems, so that in the event of fire it would be an impossibility to prevent great loss of life. A failure to change this condition because of the possible cost is indefensible and it should be undertaken at once.

Income and Intangibles

The special legislative commission on taxation of 1927-1929 in its report stated:—

"In the last ten years the taxes paid locally on real estate and tangible personal property have increased from approximately $122,000,000 to approximately $205,000,000, an increase of 67 per cent.

"At the same time, intangible property has been rapidly increasing until this class of property is probably five times as great as all the real estate and machinery. This class of property has been paying less and less of the total tax,, until now real estate and machinery, constituting perhaps a fifth or a sixth of the entire wealth of the state, pay about two-thirds of the entire tax; while intangibles, representing perhaps five-sixths of the entire wealth, pay less than one-tenth of the tax."

In 1916, when the present law for tax incomes went into effect, the average tax rate upon real estate was approximately $18 per thousand. At that time it was determined by the Legislature that the rates of taxation for incomes, which would compare favorably with the existing real estate tax of $18 per thousand, should be as follows: 6 per cent on income from taxable intangibles, partnerships, etc.; 1½ per cent on incomes from professions, employments, annuities, etc.; and 3 per cent on gains from the purchase and sale of stocks and bonds.

Since 1916, the tax rate on real estate has steadily increased until in 1934 the average tax rate thruoghout the state was about $34 per thousand.

The home owner today pays nearly twice as much as he paid in 1916, while the income taxpayer has been able to prevent any increase of the original 1916 rates.

This is a manifest injustice and I ask you to give serious consideration to the increase of income tax rates to a level that will bring them into balance with the increase in real estate tax rates since 1916. In view of constantly increasing expenditures, one way in which tax relief can be secured for owners of real estate and for business and industrial enterprises is by a transfer of the tax burden from those who today are unfairly burdened to the owners of intangible personal property who now escape a just share of the taxes required for the conduct of government.

The investigation conducted by the federal government in the cases of individuals and corporations guilty of tax evasions has been most startling, and leads me to believe that results similar to those which have been secured in the case of the federal government are possible in the case of the commonwealth.

The Wisconsin Legislature in 1925 enacted a law authorizing the tax commissioner to investigate the question of underpayment of income taxes during the 10 preceding years. This law was amended in 1927, reducing the period from 10 years to three years. As a result of this enactment $16,913,000 of additional taxes were paid into the state treasury at a cost to the state for auditing, investigation and legal expenses of but $951,000.

In my opinion the enactment of similar legislation in Massachusetts might be productive of even greater results than were possible in the case of the state of Wisconsin, and I accordingly recommend that the required legislation be adopted making provision for the conduct of this investigation through the office of the attorney-general and that sufficient funds be made available to cover the cost of the same.

Gasoline Tax

The enactment providing for an additional one-cent tax on gasoline under the laws as enacted will expire in 1935 unless extended. The demands for the extension by the commonwealth of money for the assistance of cities and towns for welfare relief in all probability will be equally as great during the coming year as in either of the past two years. I accordingly recommend the extension of the tax for one year from the date of expiration.

Recreational Development

Providence has been most generous to New England from the standpoint of climate and natural beauty, and our failure to capitalize our tourist and recreational advantages during the summer months represents an economic loss which wise planning and judicious expenditure should speedily convert into a most prolific source of revenue. I have recommended to the New England governors the creation of a fund the purpose of which is to familiarize the public with the advantages and beauty and the desirability of New England as a summer resort. It is conservatively estimated that the most important industry in the commonwealth, second only to the textile industry, is that of recreation, which produces $200,000,000 annually to the citizenship of Massachusetts. Massachusetts has more to offer the visitor both from the historical and recreational standpoint than any other state in the Union, and an appropriation for the purpose of making these facts known should prove of inestimable benefit to the commonwealth and its people.

It is not only important that we capitalize the investment made by the federal government in the improvement and development of the Cape Cod section, but it is equally important that studies be made at an early date and the necessary appropriations be made available to end pollution of inland waters and for the conservation of public health through adequate water and sewage facilities.

Fish and Game

It is likewise important that an appropriation in the sum of $100,000 be made available for the purpose of stocking the streams and reservoirs of the state with fish and game. The sum of approximately $100,000 is now received from the license fees of sportsmen and this is used to defray the cost of the state division of fisheries and game. Inasmuch as 70 per cent of the complaints made of violations of the fish and game laws have to do with the destruction of insectivorous birds, which are of indispensable value to the farming industry, I believe that it is unfair to place the burden of supporting this division entirely upon the sportsmen, who form only one group among those benefited by the work of the division. An appropriation of $100,000 for carrying on the functions of the fish and game division would allow the receipts from hunting and fishing licenses to be expended directly for propagation of wild life, stocking of streams and ponds and otherwise assisting in the important work of making Massachusetts attractive to the great throng of sportsmen who visit New England annually. Neighboring states, of which Maine is a notable example, have recognized the advantage of such expenditures, with the result that the income received not only in the summer time, but during the fall and winter seasons from outside visitors attracted by the well-advertised natural advantages of the state, has more than repaid the outlay.

War Memorials

A memorial to the veterans of wars in which America has been engaged and in which citizens of Massachusetts have participated has long been a subject of consideration and discussion without action. The mere erection of a monument or the dedication of a highway or even a park will not serve the purpose other than from the esthetic standpoint. It is desirable that the esthetic and the utilitarian be combined, and I accordingly recommend for the consideration of your honorable body the erection of a structure to commemorate the service of Massachusetts citizens in all wars in which the nation has been engaged, with suitable halls for the veterans of each war, and with a hall that may be utilized not only by the veterans, but when occasion arises, for the holding of conventions.

Conclusion

The enactment into law of the recommendations as contained in this inaugural message will tax the wisdom, energy and courage of the membership of the law-making branch of our government. It is my firm belief, however, that the sacrifice of thought, time and energy required is justified, and with the earnest prayer that Almighty God may guide us in our deliberations to the end that the service rendered by us will be in keeping with the best traditions of the commonwealth, let us essay the task which is

UNION
Springfield, Mass.

JAN 3 1935

James M. Curley to Be Sworn Into Office at 12 Noon

Opening of 74th Congress Will Be Broadcast in Forenoon; Conference on Children's Needs On.

The ceremonies attendant to the inauguration of James M. Curley to the office of Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts will be broadcast over Stations WMAS and WBZA from 12 noon to 1.15. The impressive ceremony will be broadcast direct from the chamber of the House of Representatives in the State House.

Highlights of the opening session of the 74th Congress, the first regular Congress to meet under the Norris Amendment eliminating "lame duck" sessions, will reach morning listeners over both WABC and WBZ at 11.30.

Educators and social workers, gathered in New York for a two-day national conference on the 1935 needs for children, will declare war on child labor and other juvenile abuses during a series of militant discussions beginning at 3 today with an address by Mayor LaGuardia- over WBZA.

Valery V. Obolensky, vice-chairman of the State Planning Commission of Soviet Russia, will outline "The Aim of the U. S. S. R. Second Five Year Plan" in a radio address at 2.45 over WMAS.

George Stone, master of dialect comedy, has been added to the guest star bill over WTIC at 8 tonight conducted by Rudy Vallee. Others on the program are Philip Merivale, in an excerpt from "Valley Forge," Harry Green, moving picture comedian, and Juano Hernandez and his Cotton Club chorus.

The Madrigal Singers, a chorus of 1 mixed voices under the direction f Willy Richter, and Reginald Forsythe, youthful composer, will be the featured guests in Paul Whiteman's Music Hall broadcast over WTIC at 10.

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Mark Twain's romantic fantasy, "A Connecticut Yankee," furnishes the source of the feature number in the Gems of Melody broadcast, New England's premier symphonic offering to the WJZ network. The program heard through WBZA, is a weekly presentation on Thursday at 7.15.

REPUBLICAN
Springfield, Mass.

JAN 3 1935

PROVISIONAL HEAD OF SENATE MAY BE NEEDED BY CURLEY

Inauguration Scheduled for Noon Today — Host of Friends of Governor-Elect Expected to Attend

From Our Special Reporter

Boston, Jan. 2—Indications tonight were that unless the Senate filbuster can be broken down tomorrow morning, it will become necessary to elect a provisional president of the Senate in order that he may administer oath of office to Gov-elect James M. Curley, who is scheduled to become governor at noon tomorrow.

At that time, Gov Joseph B. Ely will walk down the front steps of the State House, to return to private life, as 19 guns boom on the common in salute to the new governor. The governor's effects and files of work during his tenure in office were moved from the State House today, filling a large moving truck. Some will go to his home at Westfield and the rest to his new law offices on Federal street.

Vast Crowd Expected

Arrangements were being made this afternoon and tonight to accomodate a vast crowd at the inaugural tomorrow. Although 5000 invitations were issued, only 250 "blue tickets" were put out, so far as could be learned. Only the holders of "blue tickets" will be admitted to the House chamber for the inauguration, the rest of the guests to be cared for at the Gardner auditorium, where arrangements have been made to take care of 1000, with wooden chairs placed in the corridors of the second and third floors and in the Hall of Flags for the others, who will hear the address through loud speakers, but will not be able to see the governor.

Ely-Curley Enmity Now Of Two Years' Standing

Boston, Jan. 2—(AP)—At high noon tomorrow a door in Massachusetts's historic State House will open and a solitary man will emerge and walk

(Continued on Ninth Page)

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council have filled all vacant state offices over which the incoming governor must exercise supervision. This brought more caustic critism from Curley and a reminder from Ely that he was still governor.

UNION
Springfield, Mass.

JAN 3 1935

CURLEY WOULD ABOLISH COUNCIL, CUT LEGISLATURE

Urges Cooperation with New Deal to Provide Work and Wages; Demands Utility Rate Slash.

Special to The Springfield Union.

BOSTON, Jan. 3—Gov. James M. Curley, in an inaugural address of unprecedented length teeming with recommendations to the Legislature, this afternoon offered Massachusetts a program that takes first rank in the political history of the Commonwealth for breadth of scope and drastic proposals. The two principal highlights of the address were demands for sweeping governmental changes and a comprehensive program for social legislation.

Fully three score specific recommendations or statements of policy that ranged all the way from biennial sessions of the Legislature and reduction of that body to half its present size, to a proposal that $100,000 be appropriated for the stocking of streams with fish and game were made by Gov. Curley.

When Curley reached that part of his address which proposed abolishment of the Governor's Council, Daniel H. Coakley, a member of the Council and recognized as a political enemy of the Governor, arose and bowed. The assembly booed.

As the 19-gun salute, fired by a battery of the 101st Field Artillery began to boom out over the Boston Common, James Michael Curley became Governor and Citizen Joseph Buell Ely trod his lonely way, unescorted according to custom, out of the State House and down the long flight of stairs from the Bulfinch Front to Beacon Street.

Immediately after being given the oath of office, Gov. Curley began to read his inaugural address. The subjects touched on by the new Governor included labor, industrial and economic

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ed By Curley

(Continued from First Page)

slowly away. At the same time another man, surrounded by pomp and ceremony will raise his right hand and take the oath of office as governor of the commonwealth.

Thus, following old Bay State tradition, will Joseph B. Ely lay down the reins he has held for four years, as chief executive, and thus will the reins be picked up by James M. Curley, former mayor of Boston, and one of President Roosevelt's staunchest supporters. The retiring governors of this state signalize the end of their tenure by walking from the capitol alone.

As these two episodes occur, both more dramatic than mere recitation of them could ever make them, a battery of field artillery, on Boston Common, will boom its 19-gun salute to the incoming governor.

The drama will be enacted in the hearts of those who have followed the careers of Ely and Curley in the past few years. Between them, there is bitter personal and political enmity, albeit they are both leaders of the Democratis party in Massachusetts. Their feud dates back to the battle in 1932 between Franklin Delano Roosevelt and Alfred E. Smith for the Democratic nomination for President of the United States.

Curley supported Roosevelt. Ely was Smith's outstanding Massachusetts supporter and it fell to his lot to make the speech of nomination for the "happy warrior," a speech considered by many as one of the most remarkable political orations in years.

Ely made little effort to conceal his disappointment when Smith lost the nomination. Later he became a bitter critic of many of the policies of the new deal.

Last summer Ely threw his entire support to the candidacy of Gen Charles H. Cole for the Democratic nomination for governor, at the pre-primary convention at Worcester. Curley, running independently, defeated Cole in the primaries. There were more acrimonious exchanges between the two. Then Curley literally swept the boards at the November election, piling up s u c h a majority over his Republican opponent, Lieut-Gov Gaspar G. Bacon, that the latter was out of the running from the outset of the counting.

Ely offered his aid to his successor. Curley replied by a curt note from his secretary, acknowledging receipt of the Ely communication. Within the past few weeks Ely and the executive council have filled all vacant state offices over which the incoming governor must exercise supervision. This brought more caustic critism from Curley and a reminder from Ely that he was still governor.

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Chapter 283, se may be summoned to attend and papers tify and to produce books and papers at a hearing before a city council, or either branch thereof, or before a joint or special committee of the same or either branch thereof, or before a board of selectmen, a board of police commissioners, a fire commissioner or a board of fire commissioners, a commissioner of public safety, a school board, a licensing board or licensing authorities for the granting of licenses for certain nonintoxicating beverages, as defined in section 1 of chapter 138, a board of registrars of voters, the police commissioner or election commissioners of Boston, the metropolitan district commission, or a board of appeals designated or appointed under section 27 of chapter 40, as to matters within their authority; and such witnesses shall be summoned in the same manner, be paid the same fees and be subject to the same penalties for default, as witnesses in civil cases before the courts. The presiding officer of such council, or either branch thereof, or a member of any such committee, board or commission, or any such commissioner, may administer oaths to witnesses who appear before such council, branch thereof, committee, board, commission or commissioner, respectively."

Alan C. Valentine To Succeed Rhees, Rochester's Head

(Continued from First Page)

relieved on or before June, 1935. In its 84 years the University of Rochester has had but three presidents.

Rochester's fourth president is a native of New York state and was born at Glen Cove, February 23, 1901. He was graduated from Swarthmore in 1921. At Swarthmore he played on the football team for three years and held many undergraduate offices. He is a member of Phi Beta Kappa and Phi Kappa Psi.

He was elected a Rhodes scholar with assignment to Balliol college, Oxford, Eng. Before that he taught in Wharton school of business and finance of University of Pennsylvania.

At Oxford he was a member of the college and 'varsity rugby teams for three years. He also played on the lacrosse and tennis teams. He played on and helped to coach the American Olympic rugby team, which won the championship at Paris.

UNION
Springfield, Mass.

JAN 3 1935

Curley Says He Will Take Office Today, Regardless of What Senate Does

Governor-Elect Declares He Will Receive Oath from Chief Justice or Secretary of State, in Case President Not Elected by Senate.

By DONAL F. MacPHEE.

BOSTON, Jan. 3 — (Thursday) Although the Massachusetts Senate appeared hopelessly deadlocked at an early hour this morning over the question of electing a president, James Michael Curley will be sworn into office as the 53d Governor of the Commonwealth shortly after noon today. In the event a Senate president in not chosen to administer the oath the ceremony will be performed by Chief Justice Arthur P. Rugg of the Supreme Court of Secretary of State Frederic W. Cook.

"I have been elected by mandate of the people," Gov.-elect Curley stated at his home tonight, "and I intend to go through with my program regardless of what the Senate does. I will be given the oath of office by either Chief Justice Rugg or Secretary of State Cook."

Under the Constitution the new Governor is sworn in by the president of the Senate in the presence of the House and Senate assembled in joint convention. There was a strong feeling among the battling Senators tonight that this provision would have to be lived up to and that Gov. Curley could not take office until they had settled their differences. Some recalcitrant members went so far as to declare they would not attend the joint convention unless a president had been chosen. Senate Counsel William E. Dorman, an authority on constitutional law, handed down an opinion, however, that the constitutional provision was directory and not mandatory and that Gov.-elect Curley could as-

[Continued on Eighth Page]

[illegible] with him with the exception of the candidate for secretary of state.

The new Governor will be inaugurated in the chamber of the House of Representatives as the 19-gun salute announcing the fact to the State and Nation booms out over Boston Common. Citizen Joseph B. Ely will walk his lonely way, unescorted out of the State House in accordance to the traditions of years and down the steps of the Bullfinch front to the street. Gov. Curley will then read his inaugural address, the longest in the history of the Commonwealth. It is a document crammed with recommendations to the Legislature and deals to a large extent with suggestions for legislation of a social character and governmental reforms. It is expected that fully 90 minutes will be taken for the delivery of the address. At the conclusion of his message to the Legislature, Gov. Curley, accompanied by his staff, will go to the Hall of Flags, and there hold his first public reception.

NEWS
Springfield, Mass.

JAN 3 1935

TICKETS FLOOD STATE HOUSE AND THAT'S ALL

Don't Admit Many; Grant Tries to Crowd Newspaper Reporters Out

(Special Dispatch to The Daily News)

Boston, Jan. 3—Never probably in State House history has it been besieged the way it was this morning. Crowds poured in with white tickets, blue tickets, tickets with coats of arms or state seals, in fact every conceivable idea that might look like a ticket and perhaps get the holder by.

These had been issued by Dick Grant, Curley's secretary to give the bearer an impression he or she was being favored. Tickets were even issued by Grant to the gallery of the newspaper reporters so they were denied access to the house where the ceremonies took place. Never before has this been attempted by any governor's staff.

Cries of anguish and disappointment were heard from women everywhere as they went forward only to meet with guards or state police who told them every seat was filled. It was a day long looked forward to by many, and the disappointment was the more keen when they found they had the tickets which didn't mean much of anything.

NEWS
Springfield, Mass.

JAN 3 1935

Curley Takes Indirect Fling At Ely for Pardoning Convicts

Boston, Jan. 3 — An indirect but vigorous lashing of the policy of retiring Gov Joseph B. Ely and the executive council in granting a record number of pardons to prisoners in state penal institutions, was delivered by Gov James M. Curley, in his inaugural address today.

"The coddling of criminals and the abuses of the pardoning power in the case of persons under sentence for the commission of crimes of an atrocious character today constitutes a menace to organized society," declared Gov Curley.

"The system, unless rigorously and speedily checked, must inevitably tend to a breaking down of the morale of the judiciary and in addition destroy the fear upon the part of the criminal that he will be required to undergo the full penalty for the crime which he commits. A courageous and just judge discharging the duties of his office in conformity with the law and conscience should not not be held up to contumely through a review, retrial and release by a body which has not sat in court and heard the evidence, and which is without judicial authority. Society can best be protected not by what is termed a good judge, but a just judge, and the upholding of the findings of a just judge is as essential to the preservation of respect for lawfully constituted authority as the action of what is termed a good judge is destructive."

[Continue

sume office today even though the Senate remained deadlocked. He claimed that although Gov.-elect Curley might be considered Governor de facto all his acts would be legal and valid just as though he h d been given the oath of office in the traditional manner.

The new Governor comes into office under the cherished American tradition that under the democratic form of government a citizen of the humblest birth may obtain the highest of elective offices. James M. Curley studied his road to the governorship from the lowly beginning as a grocer's boy. In between then and now he has served three terms as Mayor of Boston and a term as member of Congress. As he takes over the reins the governorship is relinquished by his arch political foe, Joseph Buell Ely, who retires to private life and the practise of law in Westfield. The Curley rise to the governorship finished in the dramatic fashion characteristic of the man. He beat the full strength of his party machine by running successfully in the direct primary against Gen. Charles H. Cole, the Ely-Walsh candidate in the convention. He swamped Cole and in the election carried the State by better than a 100,000 plurality on a "work and wages" program that brought the balance of his state ticket into office with him with the exception of the candidate for secretary of state.

The new Governor will be inaugurated in the chamber of the House of Representatives as the 19-gun salute announcing the fact to the State and Nation booms out over Boston Common. Citizen Joseph B. Ely will walk his lonely way, unescorted out of the State House in accordance to the traditions of years and down the steps of the Bullfinch front to the street. Gov. Curley will then read his inaugural address, the longest in the history of the Commonwealth. It is a document crammed with recommendations to the Legislature and deals to a large extent with suggestions for legislation of a social character and governmental reforms. It is expected that fully 90 minutes will be taken for the delivery of the address. At the conclusion of his message to the Legislature, Gov. Curley, accompanied by his staff, will go to the Hall of Flags, and there hold his first public reception.

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ford. Oxford [illegible] in special work for the London University Press and New York, he was assistant professor of English at Swarthmore in 1928. He also served as dean of men.

Valentine went to Yale in 1932 as associate chairman of the board of admissions and master of Pierson College. Last year he was made chairman of the board and a member of the executive committee.

He is an honorary member of Aurelian and of the Elizabethan Club, editor of the official magazine and director of the Association of American Rhodes Scholars. He is a trustee of [illegible] College.

[illegible] Norton, new president [illegible] New York city in 1925. They have two children.

Dr. Rhees Graduate of Amherst College

AMHERST, [illegible] Rhees, president [illegible] Rochester [illegible] succeeded [illegible] received his [illegible] herst College [illegible] 1897 and his [illegible] Walker instructor in [illegible] Amherst from 1889 to 1895 [illegible]

Five Min

Trial Jurors

Flemington, N. J., from Bruno [illegible]gh was one of the early arrivals [illegible]venge the kidnap murder of his [illegible]bergh is pictured here outside the the noon recess.

NEWS
Springfield, Mass.

JAN 3 1935

Senate Filibuster Keeps Lawmakers So Busy They Can't Attend Inaugural

Effort Made to Recess Upper Branch of Legislature Until After Ceremonies But Move Is Voted Down 17 to 20; Battle Resumed After Continuing Nearly All Night

Boston, Jan. 3—Weary-eyed senators assembled in the Senate chamber at 10 a. m. today and resumed the filibuster over a presiding officer and Democratic representation in chairmanships.

With the inauguration of Gov James M. Curley only 2½ hours away, Samuel Silverman, former Boston corporation counsel, said that the new chief executive could receive the oath of office from Secretary of State Frederick W. Cook under section 3, chapter 222 of the General Laws.

Entering the 17th hour of the verbal battle, Senator Thomas M. Burke (Dem.) of Boston urged the upper branch to reconsider its vote sustaining the ruling of Senator James M. Moran (Rep.) of Mansfield, presiding, that Senator Joseph Langone (Dem.) of Boston was out of order in propos-

Continued on Page Ten

debate on the motion limited to 20 minutes.

Senator William C. Conroy (D.) of Fall River resumed arguments, and Goodwin jumped to his feet to protest, but was refused recognition by Moran.

Conroy declared that two Republican members had agreed to "go along with us" on a secret ballot and that the Democrats would not give an inch. He gave notice of continuing arguments until Senator Francis McKeown (D.) of Springfield, ill at home, was able to attend the session.

Senator William F. Madden (D.) of Boston offered to conduct a "one-man filibuster" to allow his Democratic colleagues to attend the inaugural.

An effort to recess the Senate until 2.30 this afternoon, so that the members could attend the inaugural, was made by Moran following the short recess. On rising vote, however, it was killed 16 to 20, and on roll call the vote against recess was 17 to 20, on straight party lines, the Republicans voting against recess. Senator Moran was the only Republican to vote for the recess.

Senator Burke again took the floor and assailed the Republicans for preventing the Senate from participating in the inaugural, but was warned to talk on the motion of reconsideration by Senator George G. Moyse, Republican of Waltham.

REPUBLICAN
Springfield, Mass.

JAN 3 1935

ONLY THREE GOING TO INAUGURATION

Four Years Ago Special Train Carried Hundreds of Gov Ely's Friends to Similar Ceremony

Westfield, Jan. 2—Four years ago when Gov-elect Joseph B. Ely was to be inaugurated, it was found necessary for the Boston & Albany railroad to make up a special train to take those who desired to attend his inaugural exercises to Boston. At that time there had been a serious storm in the West and all through trains had been delayed several hours. After about an hour's delay a special train was made up at Pittsfield, which made stops from Pittsfield to Boston, and landed at Boston crowded.

It is recalled that hundreds were disappointed, among them some of the present governor's closest friends, who did not obtain admission to the inaugural exercises. In contrast to that spectacle of four years ago, only three local people are scheduled to attend the inaugural exercises of Gov-elect Curley tomorrow. They are Hugh G. Flynn, secretary to Mayor Cowing; Councilman Frank Rogowsky, who was an original Curley man, and as a delegate to the Worcester convention was for Curley, and Eugene Calzalari, well-known liquor leader.

UNION
Springfield, Mass.

JAN 3 1935

MORIARTY WILL OPPOSE LIFE IN KAMINSKI CASE

District Attorney Expected to Ask Gov. Curley to Allow Jury's Decision to Stand.

Dist. Atty. Thomas F. Moriarty will oppose any commutation of sentence in the case of Alexander Kaminski of New Britain, Conn., sentenced to die in the electric chair the week of Jan. 20 for the murder of Merrit W. Hayden, a jail guard, on Oct. 21, 1933, it was learned today. Paul Wargo of Wallingford, Conn., is now in the State Prison serving a life term for the same murder. Both men were escaping jail when the jail guard was struck by a plank and fatally wounded.

Walter Matosky, president of the Polish-American Club of Springfield, and a committee will go to Boston tomorrow to ask Gov. James M. Curley to commute the sentence or to set a date for a hearing on the question of commutation.

The prosecutor is in Boston today attending the inauguration of Gov. Curley. Atty. Edward L. Fenton is counsel for Kaminski. It is understood that the prosecution will contend in argument before Gov. Curley that the jury found Kaminski guilty in the first degree of murder, and that this finding should be supported by the Commonwealth.

Atty. Fenton said today that he will ask Gov. Curley probably on Saturday to grant a reprieve for Kaminski until such time as the attorney is able to exhaust all efforts at commutation of sentence. He does not feel that he will have time in the remaining three weeks to fully present his case and therefore will ask that the date of sentence be put back by the Governor.

NEWS
Springfield, Mass.

—Mostly cloudy and colder, probably snow flurries by late tonight. Friday generally fair and much colder with a cold wave in north and west portions.

Rhode Island—Fair and colder tonight, Friday fair and not so cold.

Boston and vicinity—Cloudy with rapidly falling temperature late tonight. Temperature in lower 20's. Friday fair and much colder with a cold wave. Temperature near 12 by Friday night. Moderate southwest winds becoming strong northwest by Friday.

8 a. m. temperatures: Boston, 29; New York, 34; Washington, 34; Jacksonville, 44; St Louis, 40; New Orleans, 48; Chicago, 36; St Paul, zero; Denver, 32; Kansas City, 38; Salt Lake City, 20; San Francisco, 42; Portland, Ore, 32.

invited.

IN MEMORIAM

In loving memory of Patrick Bailey, who died January 4, 1933, two years ago tomorrow.

Though parted by the hand of death,
In love united still,
This vacant place in my aching heart
None can ever fill.
Only a prayer from the loving heart
Of a wife whose sorrows you shared,
Only a token of love and regret
From the wife you tenderly cared.

His loving wife and family,
MRS PATRICK BAILEY.

WASHBURN
UNDERTAKING EST. INC.
172-176 State St. Tel. 2-2213

THOMAS L. SAMPSON & SONS, 730 STATE ST. TEL. 2-5511.

Continued from Page One

ing that Moran name a committee of five to choose Senate committee members and chairmen.

Senator Burke refused to yield the floor to Senator Newland H. Holmes (Rep.) of Weymouth, but yielded to Senator John F. Sullivan (Dem.) of Worcester, who charged Republicans with failure to abide by the mandate of the people and give Democrats chairmanship representation.

Senator Walter Considine (Dem.) of New Bedford said the Senate must remember that government was by the majority and not by the few.

Senator Angier L. Goodwin, (R.) of Melrose declared he wanted to attend the inaugural and moved for the election of a senate president, with debate on the motion limited to 20 minutes.

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REPUBLICAN
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JAN 3 1935

STATE SENATE FILIBUSTER LASTS INTO EARLY HOURS

Democratic Orators Seek Chairmanships In the Legislature

Republicans Firm in Refusal—Democrats Willing to Concede Senate Leadership to Republicans But Demand Committee Leadership in Return—Selection of President or Temporary President Necessary for Curley's Inauguration Today

Boston (Thursday), Jan. 3—Democratic members of the Senate started a filibuster at 11.30 yesterday morning over a negative vote of 20 to 18, to bring about a different method of choosing committee chairmen and members than by designation by the Senate president, and were still going, though with markedly less virility, at midnight after 12½ hours of continuous talking, interrupted by occasional recesses and two lunch periods.

Precedents Shattered

"It is the first time in the history of Massachusetts legislative procedure that such an attempt to upset accepted methods has been attempted on the first day of the session. Likewise, it created another record by furnishing opportunity for every new Democratic senator to make his maiden speech on the first day. It ranks as one of the longest filibusters in Massachusetts legislative history, and, close to midnight, had degenerated into a disorganized assembly, when Senator Charles G. Moran of Mansfield, presiding by virtue of being senior in point of service, made a ruling that the Senate was proceeding under no set of rules, in response to a point of order raised by Senator Charles G. Miles of Brockton.

Additional trouble arose just before midnight when Senator Donald W. Nicholson of Wareham threatened to bolt Erland F. Fish of Brookline, the Republican's candidate for reelection as president, if the Republicans agreed to a new Democratic plan to recess until 10 a. m. tomorrow. Nicholson came from a sick bed to be in attendance but refused to give in, saying he would stick if he had to be put on a cot in the chamber, with a doctor and nurse in attendance. His threat brought another recess and the Republicans went into caucus to try to straighten out Nicholson's threat which other Republicans gave indicationof joining.

The whole trouble started right after Gov Ely had administered the oaths when Senator Joseph A. Langone of Boston tried to present an order to have a committee of five senators named to pick chairmen and members of the committees. This has always been done by the president immediately after he is chosen. The presiding

N. Hayden for another term; Charles O. Holt for reelection as sergeant-at-arms, and Rev Arthur M. Ellis of Newton for another term as chaplain.

Senator James H. Moran of Mansfield called the Senate to order as the senior senator in point of service, at 11 a. m. After prayer, recess was ordered to await the return of the Democrats who were in caucus.

Gov Joseph B. Ely, Lieut-Gov Gaspar G. Bacon and members of the council entered the chamber at 11.28. Senator McKeown of Springfield, who was reported to be ill, was the only member absent. The other 39 were administered the oath by Gov Ely at 11.30.

Before voting for president, Senator Joseph A. Langone, Jr., of Boston introduced an order authorizing the temporary presiding officer to appoint a committee of five members to select the Senate standing committees and Senate members of joint committees, with power to designate the chairmen. Inasmuch as the Senate was not organized, it was ruled the order could not be acted upon. Langone asked for a recess to obtain an opinion from the attorney-general as to the powers of the temporary president. Recess was ordered.

When reconvened, Senator Angier L. Goodwin of Melrose raised a point of order that the Langone order was not properly before the Senate. Senator Moran ruled the point well taken, preventing action on the Langone proposal. Senator Donald W. Nicholson of Wareham moved the Senate proceed to the election of a president.

Senator Langone, speaking on a point of personal privilege, said the order was ruled out while he was out of the chamber. He called this improper and un-American, and asked for fair treatment, rather than steamroller tactics. Nicholson withdrew his motion.

Langone explained he introduced the order to permit members to have something to say about the chairmanships of committees. He said he did not expect to be picked for a chairmanship and had no ulterior motives in presenting the order, but he would like to see equal division of committee chairmanships. He then appealed from the temporary president's ruling on his order. Senator Hurley of Holyoke seconded the Langone appeal.

Senator Conroy of Fall River said he thought Democrats should be given chairmanships, as they are trying to work harmoniously with the dominant party. But if the Republicans intended to be unfair at the outset he warned they could not expect cooperation of the minority members. "The state now has a real Democratic governor," he said, "not a man elected as a Democrat who turned out to be the best Republican governor." Conroy predicted an overwhelming Democratic Senate two years hence.

Others spoke along the same lines after which, by rising vote of 20 to 18, the point of order ruling was sustained. Roll call was asked for and ordered, and the point was sustained on the same division. Motion was made to reconsider this vote.

Filibuster Threatened

As Langone addressed the chair in favor of this motion, the Democrats quickly laid plans for a filibuster to force a change in vote. Langone served notice on Republicans he would enter their districts two years hence and oppose their reelection. He said he would tell their constituents of their arrogance and unfair action. He said he would then be a candidate for higher office.

Nicholson said he was aware of the proposed filibuster and because no rules had been adopted, moved the previous question to shut off debate. Senator Charles G. Miles of Brockton moved the vote be taken at once on motion to reconsider. Senator Carroll thought the attorney-general's opinion ought to be obtained to settle the question as to admissibility of the order. Debate was suspended, while a House committee was received.

Langone said the clerk should be taken from the rostrum while a clerk was being elected, and moved to that end. Temporary President Moran ruled the clerk continued at his duties until his successor was elected. It was voted at this time, 12.47, to recess until 2 p. m. for lunch.

Reconvening at 2.18, Langone asked for and obtained a 20-minute recess. Republicans caucused and it was stated most of them agreed to "stick to their guns" and not relent to the extent of guaranteeing the Democrats any chairmanships.

It was bruited about that the filibuster would be continued until adjournment could be obtained tomorrow, in the hope that Senator-elect McKeown of Springfield, Democrat, would then be in his chair and that, with his vote, plus two Republican votes the Democrats hoped to obtain, by dickering relative to support of Senator Moran for the presidency, they could then put across the Langone order. However, the chances of accomplishing this result appeared remote as the filibuster continued, with the intent of continuing it until 5 at least.

Attempt to limit debate to 3.30 was ruled out of order. Langone then took the floor to renew his request for reconsideration, charging unfair tactics, and declaring it was his intention to eliminate the practice of electing hand-picked candidates as president or speaker. He urged the Senate not to allow big corporations to pick these officials. He charged the

clerk had no right to be on the rostrum, and promised to present an order for an investigation of the election of the Senate president. He refused to yield to a Republican, but yielded to Democrats.

Senator Madden was recognized and reminded the Senate it was not functioning under any adopted rules when Langone's order was ruled out. He argued the clerk had no right to advise the temporary president that the order should be ruled out of order and assailed the "domineering majority" for trying to steamroller the 19 Democrats. He agreed with Langone that the majority party took its orders from State street and the Chamber of Commerce. He also said he had assurances from several Republican members they were willing to relent to the extent of giving some of the Democrats committee chairmanships, but at the afternoon caucus these were prevailed upon to stand pat. He declared the Democrats would stand pat, too, and there wouldn't be any permanent president of the Senate until the decision is made over the disputed seat which, he said, might change the division to 20 to 20.

"The day of reckoning has arrived," Madden shouted, "and the large corporations are going to have a hard time of it this year. State street, Federal street, or any other street, has no right to dictate the policies of this body."

Senator Edward C. Carroll of Boston favored reconsideration, saying the only fair thing to do was to have the attorney-general rule on admissibility of the Langone order. He charged big Republicans had entered the State House and instructed Republican senators as to what to do.

Senator Charles T. Daly of Medford burst into his maiden speech at this point, declaring the Senate has precedents to follow. In 1914, he said, when Calvin Coolidge was Senate president, two Democrats were appointed committee chairmen, when there were 18 Democrats in the body. He appealed to a sense of fairness of the Republicans, quoting Coolidge, "Have faith in the commonwealth," and adding, "Have faith in your fellow men."

Senator Frank Hurley of Holyoke said the people are vitally interested in composition of the legislative committees. Senator Scanlan moved for a 30-minute recess, which carried, and again the Republicans adjourned to room 447 for a caucus.

As the filibuster proceeded, Senator Madden directed relief, indicating the next Democratic senator to arise, be recognized and take up the burden of "wind-jamming." The speakers castigated the Republicans and their policies and repeatedly warned that the day of reckoning would come, to place the Democrats in control. Every subject imagineable, even a rehash of Paul Revere's ride through Middlesex villages and towns, was brought forth by the Democrats, and some of the new members gave promise of being excellent successors to the long-winded ex-senators they succeed.

Hurley Says Public Denied Relief

Senator Hurley of Holyoke, on one of his turns, said the public has been denied relief from intolerable conditions because of packed committees. For years, he said, members were placed on important committees because they could be dictated to by the interests. He insisted the Democrats and the electorate be given a fair deal with respect to committee representation.

At 5.30, motion was made to recess until 7.30. Senator Charles G. Miles of Brockton broke in on the Democratic wordfest, demanding he be heard. He was recognized and said he opposed recessing as he was willing to sit all night to settle the matter, and felt there had been enough jockeying. However, recess finally prevailed on roll call vote of 19 to 17, with some break in party lines.

Senator Nicholson, who has been ill, was not in good condition after the long day, but said he would stick it out if he had to be carried into the chamber on a cot. There was a report that the Republicans in the final caucus of the afternoon, in substance told the Democrats where they could go, and that Fish is already with his committee chairmen, all Republicans.

member who had not taken part in the filibuster at that time.

Atty-Gen-elect Paul A. Dever announced then that Chief Justice Arthur P. Rugg had been asked to do so and stated he was ready to give Curley the oath at noon today.

Curley's Program Appears Uncertain

Boston, Jan. 2—If the election of a president is not accomplished at the inauguration hour—noon, tomorrow—Atty-Gen Joseph E. War-

REPUBLICAN
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Additional trouble arose just before midnight when Senator Donald W. Nicholson of Wareham threatened to bolt Erland F. Fish of Brookline, the Republican's candidate for reelection as president, if the Republicans agreed to a new Democratic plan to recess until 10 a. m. tomorrow. Nicholson came from a sick bed to be in attendance but refused to give in, saying he would stick if he had to be put on a cot in the chamber, with a doctor and nurse in attendance. His threat brought another recess and the Republicans went into caucus to try to straighten out Nicholson's threat which other Republicans gave indicationof joining.

The whole trouble started right after Gov Ely had administered the oaths when Senator Joseph A. Langone of Boston tried to present an order to have a committee of five senators named to pick chairmen and members of the committees. This has always been done by the president immediately after he is chosen. The presiding officer, Senator Moran, ruled the order could not come before the Senate as it was not organized.

Curley's Plans Uncertain

The vote was on appeal from ruling of the chair, which was sustained by a straight party vote of 20 to 18, with Senator Francis M. McKeown of Springfield absent because of illness and Senator Moran not voting. Motion for reconsideration of this vote was the vehicle on which the filibuster got under way and continued to be the vehicle the rest of the day. During the debate, Senator Langone even went so far as to express the belief that certain Democratic senators were "playing ball" with the Fish-pledged Republicans.

The real danger that many contend confronts if the Senate fails to organize is that Gov-elect James M. Curley may not be sworn in at noon today.

(Continued on Ninth Page)

who had not taken part in the filibuster at that time.

Atty-Gen-elect Paul A. Dever announced then that Chief Justice Arthur P. Rugg had been asked to do so and stated he was ready to give Curley the oath at noon today.

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N. Hayden for another term; Charles O. Holt for reelection as sergeant-at-arms, and Rev Arthur M. Ellis of Newton for another term as chaplain.

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It was bruited about that the filibuster would be continued until adjournment could be obtained tomorrow, in the hope that Senator-elect McKeown of Springfield, Democrat, would then be in his chair and that, with his vote, plus two Republican votes the Democrats hoped to obtain, by dickering relative to support of Senator Moran for the presidency, they could then put across the Langone order. However, the chances of accomplishing this result appeared remote as the filibuster continued, with the intent of continuing it until 5 at least.

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Senator Frank Hurley of Holyoke said the people are vitally interested in composition of the legislative committees. Senator Scanlan moved for a 30-minute recess, which carried, and again the Republicans adjourned to room 447 for a caucus.

As the filibuster proceeded, Senator Madden directed relief, indicating the next Democratic senator to arise, be recognized and take up the burden of "wind-jamming." The speakers castigated the Republicans and their policies and repeatedly warned that the day of reckoning would come, to place the Democrats in control. Every subject imagineable, even a rehash of Paul Revere's ride through Middlesex villages and towns, was brought forth by the Democrats, and some of the new members gave promise of being excellent successors to the long-winded ex-senators they succeed.

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Early Hours In State Senate

(Continued from First Page)

day, as scheduled. However, this, like all similar questions, brought a divergence of opinion, some contending one way and others interpreting the constitution differently. One authority said a temporary president could be elected to administer the oath. Another said the state secretary or the attorney-general could do it; another, that the chief justice of the supreme court could be called upon, and still another, that any justice of the peace could do it, making Curley de facto governor to serve legally until a Senate president were elected and the oath readministered by him to make Curley the constitutional governor.

Constitution Quoted

However, here's the way the constitution reads on the subject for other legal minds to work upon:—

". . . And the said oths or affirmations shall be taken and subscribed by the governor, lieutenant-governor, and councilors, before the president of the Senate, in the presence of the two houses of the Assembly. . . ."

It seemed early this morning that some method of giving the oath to the governor-elect would be discovered before noon today, when it is scheduled to be administered. But if it, it was anticipated that Curley would indicate to some of the senators regarded as friendly to him that he wants the filibuster stopped in order not to interfere with the inauguration as scheduled.

However, the Senate was still going at 12.30 this morning, with the Republicans coming out of their midnight caucus with the announcement they are going to stand pat. There was some indications that several Democrats were tiring. Senator Joseph P. Meehan of Lawrence seemingly was the only Democratic member who had not taken part in the filibuster at that time.

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Curley's Program Appears Uncertain

Boston, Jan. 2—If the election of a president is not accomplished at the inauguration hour—noon, tomorrow—Atty-Gen Joseph E. Warner believes the temporary presiding officer of the Senate could administer the oath to Gov-elect Curley. Warner made this statement in response to inquiries of legislators, saying the temporary president comes within the meaning of the word "president" in the constitution.

However, the constitution provides no particular date for the governor-elect to be inaugurated, and further provides that Gov Ely would continue to hold office until his successor had qualified.

It is contended that if Curley should be faced with the need of being sworn in, and there were no Senate president, if he were willing to forego the pomp provided for by the constitution, he could be made governor by taking oath before any justice of the peace, and serve until a president of the Senate were elected, and then take the oath from him and become governor under the constitution.

Counsel William E. Dorman of the Senate, an authority on such matters, says that a temporary president could administer the oath to Curley and it would be legal. Dorman declares that if no temporary president were chosen, the secretary of state or the attorney-general could perform the office, thus making Curley the de facto governor, so his acts would be legal. He said Senator James G. Moran, presiding temporarily, could not administer the oath as he has no official standing as Senate president.

Senate Democrats' Caucus

Senate Democrats caucused before the session and discussed the plan of supporting Senator James G. Moran of Mansfield, Republican, for president, but the idea fell through and on the fifth ballot they voted to support Senator James C. Scanlan of Somerville for the presidency. Only 18 of the 19 Democrats were present, Senator Francis M. McKeown of Springfield being absent. Scanlan received 10 votes, and Senator William F. Madden of Roxbury received eight. Scanlan's choice was then made unanimous.

Senator William S. Conroy of Fall River was chairman of the caucus, and Senator James P. Meehan of Lawrence was secretary. Both were nominated for the presidency and both declined. There were four candidates—Senators Scanlan, Madden, Frank Hurley of Holyoke and John S. Sullivan of Worcester. Hurley and Sullivan were eliminated on the fourth ballot.

With 19 of the 21 senators present, the Republicans caucused and unanimously agreed to support Senator Erland F. Fish of Brookline for reelection as president of that branch. Mr Fish was absent as was Senator Moran. The caucus indorsed Clerk Irving N. Hayden for another term; Charles O. Hoit for reelection as sergeant-at-arms, and Rev Arthur M. Ellis of Newton for another term as chaplain.

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ber of [illegible] had assurances from several [illegible] lican members they were willing to relent to the extent of giving some of the Democrats committee chairmanships, but at the afternoon caucus these were prevailed upon to stand pat. He declared the Democrats would stand pat, too, and there wouldn't be any permanent president of the Senate until the decision is made over the disputed seat which, he said, might change the division to 20 to 20.

"The day of reckoning has arrived," Madden shouted, "and the large corporations are going to have a hard time of it this year. State street, Federal street, or any other street, has no right to dictate the policies of this body."

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Kansas City Union Stati
Massacre

Kansas City, Jan. 2—(AP)—Defense witnesses moved to the stand today as the government unexpectedly rested its case in the trial of four men and three women on charges of conspiracy in the Kansas City Union station massacre.

Richard T. Galatas, 45, owner of the Hot Springs (Ark.) cigar store and pool room where Frank Nash, escaped convict, was arrested by federal agents June 16, 1933, said he knew Nash only by the name of "Doc Miller."

"It's probably the second highest class room of its kind in Hot Springs," Galatas said of his establishment, "and has a clientele composed almost entirely of doctors."

Says Photo Doesn't Resemble "Doc"

Handed a photograph of the bald-headed Nash, who was killed with four officers at the Kansas City station while on the way back to the Leavenworth (Kan.) prison, Galatas was asked if it resembled "Doc Miller."

"Absolutely not," he said. Nash was wearing a wig and a mustache at the time of his arrest.

Defense Is Overruled

Judge Merrill E. Otis overruled defense motions for a directed verdict of acquittal after government attorneys rested.

The name of John Lazia, slain "big shot" politician, was inflected into the trial by a federal agent. Although the reference made to Lazia by Agent R. C. Suran had no direct bearing on the case, it recalled investigation of reports at the time of Lazia's gangland assassination last summer that he was killed because he knew too much about the massacre.

Suran, testifying against Louis Stacci, Chicago filling station owner and another of the defendants accused of plotting to free Nash, related the substance of a statement Stacci gave him at Chicago last July. Stacci told him, Suran testified, that he came to Kansas City where he met Fritz Mulloy, another conspiracy defendant; Nash and Verne C. Miller, slain gangster, who has been identified as the machine gunner of the massacre. Stacci told him, Suran said, that he was taken to "a downtown gambling establishment where he was introduced to a 'big shot' politician named John Lazia."

A federal grand jury recently heard reports—presented by a confessed gangster, Jimmy La Capra — that Lazia furnished an armed escort for Miller, Charles ("Pretty Boy") Floyd and Adam Richetti when they left the city after the shooting. No indictments were returned. Floyd is dead and Richetti is in jail here charged with murder.

Defense Charges Cruelty

Defense attorneys sought to prove that Mulloy had been subjected to cruel treatment by federal agents. Mulloy, in absence of the jury, told Judge Otis that Leon G. Turrou, federal agent, had threatened to "throw me in jail and let me rot if I didn't make a statement."

Turrou, one of New Jersey's star witnesses in the trial of Bruno Hauptmann for the murder of Charles A. Lindbergh, Jr., denied Mulloy's accusation and was corroborated by Walter G. Trainor, another agent. The defense was overruled and the jury brought back.

Turrou testified Mulloy made a voluntary oral statement to him concerning a telephone conversation June 16, 1933, in which Stacci asked him to get in touch with Miller.

The agent also testified Mulloy admitted sending a money order for $500 to Nash at Hot Springs, Ark., May 18, 1933. The order was signed "V. Page," an alias of Vivian Mathis, who pleaded guilty Monday to one count of conspiracy.

Turrou, completing his testimony at noon, planned to fly to Flemington, N. J., where he will testify against Hauptmann. Turrou was the federal agent who found most of the remaining Lindbergh ransom bills at the alleged kidnapers' Bronx home.

Officer Cleared
Commission On
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would be s to take the stand.

Definite Court Policy

It has been the declared policy of the police chief to see to it that the district court passes on matters of possible criminal responsibility within the department. Thus, at the time that the police ambulance became involved in a serious accident, a conference with the clerk of court followed and it was decided to have the police officer involved brought into court along with other drivers in the case. This cleared the chief of responsibility before the public and has left it to the court to say whether a police officer was negligent.

In the same manner, the appearance of Conley in district court would, it is observed, convince the public of an impartial hearing. If cleared by the court, it is agreed that there could be no further criticism.

Says Case Isn't Closed

Queried on this point last night, the chief admitted that the case against Conley is not closed, despite the police commission judgment, that he is studying it further and that there is a possibility of new action.

Meanwhile it was learned that complete restitution was made by the officer to those who had bought sweepstakes tickets, the repayment following employment of Atty Robert W. King as counsel. The amount involved is not known, but it is reported to be a little less than $30. Those making the first complaints against Conley, have said they felt that the money they paid was never turned in, and from other sources it is reported that the traffic officer was himself possibly a victim of a supposed lottery agent who was, in fact, issuing counterfeit tickets.

Deputy Chief of Police John P. Fleming investigated the complaints, talked with Conley and thereafter sought to locate the agent, but without success.

Statute Quoted

UNION
Springfield, Mass.

JAN 3 1935

Highlights of Curley's Inaugural Address

Advocates adoption of state program, cooperating with Federal authorities in the development of the New Deal, to substitute work and wages for public welfare allotments.

Favors larger distribution of industry's profits to labor and a less generous return to capital.

Urges compulsory attendance of minors at school until 16 to provide more work for adults and a better mental development of children.

State Compensation Fund.

Favors establishment of state fund for workmen's compensation and permanent compensation of workers permanently incapacitated.

Recommends adoption of legislation exempting from attachment wages of a debtor prior to a judgment by court order.

Favors higher pay for workers in state institutions.

Urges Legislature to strengthen credit of New England railroads. Favors consolidation "with adequate provision for the retention of control that would safeguard the interests of New England."

Urges municipalities to anticipate Federal assistance in public works by drafting programs based upon 50 per cent contribution from the Federal government.

Suggests having Massachusetts

[Continued on Sixth Page.]

est rate to 5 per cent.

Recommends placing industrial bankers under full supervision of State Banking Commissioner.

Lower Auto Rates.

Favors reduction of automobile insurance rate zones and complete investigation of all accidents.

Advocates development of a state department of justice with additional powers granted to the Attorney General.

Favors permanently barring from the use of motor vehicles all persons convicted of drunken and reckless driving.

Favors reducing membership of House of Representatives from 240 to 120 members and the Senate from 40 to 20. Also favors biennial sessions of the Legislature.

Urges abolition of Governor's Council, county government as at present constituted, State Board of Tax Appeals, Boston Finance Commission and the preprimary convention system.

Favors legislation permitting the Governor to appoint commissioners and heads of departments, other than constitutional departments, to serve during his term of office.

Suggests creation of sliding scale system for determining equitable rates for electricity.

Favors restoration of party system in municipal elections.

Favors adoption of State Recovery Act to conform with NRA.

Reorganization of Courts.

Urges reorganization of district courts and changes in their administration which would prohibit justices from acting as counsel in courts where they also serve.

Favors establishment of appellate division in the Superior Court.

Condemns coddling of criminals and abuses of pardoning powers. Scores conditions of State's penal institutions.

Favors taking tax burden from shoulders of real estate owners and placing it on back of owners of intangible personal property.

Calls for extension of gasoline tax for another year.

Favors appropriation of $100,000 to stock streams and reservoirs

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REPUBLICAN
Springfield, Mass.

JAN 3 1935

STATE HOUSE BRIEFS

From Our Special Reporter

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Gov-elect Curley announced this afternoon that each Tuesday night from now on, a radio broadcast will be given over WBZ at 6.15 p. m., for 15 minutes from the State House. Curley probably will speak once a month and his secretary, Richard D. Grant, will speak the other nights.

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[Continued from First Page.]

join with other States in administering the Federal Emergency Relief Act.

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Favors lowering mortgage interest rate to 5 per cent.

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JAN 3 1935

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UNION
Springfield, Mass.

JAN 3 1935

Whiting's Boston Letter

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By E. E. WHITING

Boston, Jan. 2—Today's offering might run under the title, "Fame." Essays beyond numbering have been written on fame; and as many more will come. It has been the delight of those seeking to make and upset definitions. Holy scripture has something to say about it, and counsel to give to those seeking it. It shines, glistens, glitters, blazes, dazzles, stirs and stimulates; and it grows sour and bitter, it flies, winged with tragedy.

Today we undertake no definition, and we leave the moralizing to the reader; but as we look on the passing show in Boston for the last week of the old year we see a strange and puzzling parade of fame and those who sought and won some measure of it. We reach into the past, take note of living issues and persons, and catch a glimpse of things to come.

On the day when the readers come upon this letter, at about noon a man who has won a considerable measure of fame will take part in what has always seemed to us one of the most moving and most dramatic features of our Massachusetts government. Its origin is far in the past. It is a sign and a symbol, a reminder truly along scriptural lines for him who will see it so. It is this:—

When the new governor, Mr Curley, takes his oath of office, and as the first gun of the mighty salute of 19 guns booms its roar from the Common beyond the State House, one man will walk, alone, down the private staircase from the executive chambers, through the front door, and down the long flight of stone steps, and thereafter wherever he may choose. As he treads the cushioned stairs he will hear behind him the bustle of the making of a new governor. He will see, as he makes his way to that stairway, the crowd of men and women come to do honor to the new governor, maybe having in their heart a generous admiration for him, maybe having a greed for favors to be sought. Every eye will be turned to the new figure, with whom goes power. Only a few will take a quick glance at the departing governor.

As he goes step by step down the hard stone stairs from the wide-swinging front door, out through the curving gateway, and onto Beacon street, he may look before him and see the Common, crowded with the ghosts of great days; but over his shoulder will come the distant sounds of the new government. The cannon on the Common will go on with their salute, and Mr Ely's ears will ring with the reverberations; but he will know they are not for him.

Who can be unmoved at this humble exit of a governor of the great old state of Massachusetts? It is the ancient custom that the outgoing governor shall take his departure in this manner. All the ceremony is for the incoming man. The one who goes must walk alone. He may not be attended by anyone. He would be a hardy violator of fine custom who ignored this tradition.

So we signalize in this ceremony as greatly as in any other item in our national life, the essential fact of our free government—that we have and can have no governing class, no caste of rulers. From the ranks of the people we recruit our lawmakers and our administrators and our executives. For a little time they wear the splendid robes of state, for a season they hold power, power to reward, power to punish, power to make or mar their own repute. Then they step back into the mass of Americans again, private citizens.

So it is that here in Massachusetts we have it that when the governor is a governor no more he is a private citizen, and as such he must make his exit from the offices and the building where for his time he was a power. It is a gesture to teach humbleness, to stir thoughts on humility, to drive into any but the blindest mind the mighty truths of our republic.

So on Thursday at noon Mr Ely will make his lonely way down those long stairs, and into the life which is to be his. He carries with him many memories, and they are of many kinds. Much of his work as governor he has liked; some he has not. He has not been always happy. No man of keen sensibilties can be evenly happy in any position of power. Mr Ely is steeped in the traditions of Massachusetts; and he has about him much that is essentially of Western Massachusetts, where the hills lift their high heads. Time and again through the four years past he has let it be known that he loves the western hills, that he has in him the heart of a small-town love for peace.

Yet it has not been possible for him to sit on Beacon hill as a kindly philosopher, not possible for him to sit in state and merely give wise counsel through the years of his governorship. He has been the governor; and he has been the leader of his political party. He has seen before him a wide and stirring field swarming with citizens who must be served to their best advantage; and he has felt about him the crowding demands of politics. We are a free people; but no man in public office is entirely that.

Mr Ely loves Western Massachusetts; but his lot is now cast in the East. Long sustaining a connection with a great Boston law firm, his four years here in the State House have built up about him a wall of opportunity—for opportunity is a wall as often as it is a gate—and so it comes that now he will establish himself here in partnership with several other lawyers, including his son, in a new law firm. Mr Ely of Westfield, former Gov Ely of the State House, will be to a larger degree than before a Bostonian, his professional interests here, his associates and associations twining him closer and closer to this ancient city.

He is not the first one to come to Boston, maybe with the thought that after certain work done, certain advantages made use of, certain experiences accumulated, he will go back to the old home town, where the houses stand white, green-shuttered, with wide lawns and deep yards, where folk are genuine and simple and kind and neighborly. So may run his thoughts. Yet, after a few years in Boston he is more than likely to find that he has taken root here, and that the return journey fades away as something dreamed of in a dimming past.

We know of no American city that can so grip the stranger who waits and works with his heart open as does this old town. A city of individuality, a city with character, a city altogether itself, so American that whatever racial stock comes here and sets its hearthstone the mark of Boston comes indelibly and ineradicably upon him.

So much for the fame of a governor; and what of the fame building up for his successor? It is curious, to one who knows Mr Curley, to come upon the strange and twisted understandings of him, or misunderstandings, across the state. We find many who appear to think he is a practical, self-seeking politician, and no more. Yet the facts do not warrant any such devastating condemnation. He is a man of amazing energy, a sharp and comprehensive brain, a real education self-obtained, and the power to attract almost fanatical support from his friends. Few men have sat in the governor's chair of Massachusetts with greater abilities than are his. We expect him to be a distinguished governor—though we do not expect to agree with all his policies.

Rather less political than many of the issues which will interest him, and on which we may expect to learn some interesting views and proposals in his inaugural message Thursday, is his plan for furthering the recreational welfare of the state. There is now likely to be a united New England effort to capitalize the exceptional vacation advantages of these states, and in this movement Mr Curley is likely to be a leader.

Into the maelstrom of bitter politics which has surrounded Gov Ely's 11th-hour appointments, and the council's action thereon, we shall not now plunge. Still clinging to the text of fame, we may take a glimpse at the new police commissioner of Boston, Joseph J. Leonard. When he was first informed of his appointment he was of course sought out by interviewers. He had little information to give, and no sensational views to express; which is in his favor. The one sentence that struck us was this:—

"In regard to my duties, I'm all at sea."

This recalled a visit we paid to Calvin Coolidge in his rooms at the Willard hotel, following his dramatic accession to the presidency on the death of President Harding. We found him sitting, almost crowding into the corner, on a pale blue upholstered bit of gold furniture—about as incongruous a setting for the President of the nation as one could imagine. These were, of course, his temporary quarters until the White House should be available for him on the departure of Mrs Harding. Presumably the suite was the best available at the time, but we shall not forget coming upon the new President snuggled up amid the gilt and satin of what looked like a bridal suite.

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"I guess I'll get along all right, if I can get some good advice."

There was the utterance of a man great in his modesty, modest in his position of greatness. It was not the complaint of a timid man; it was the honest statement of a man who knew the dimensions of his office, the vast reaches of its opportunities and its responsibilities; who knew the impossibility of any one man envisaging 120 millions of people, and serving them all as they must be served. More than that, however, it was a symbol of America, a nation mighty but without vainglory, a nation strong but without bluster, a nation seeking the common purpose of the common good by fusing together the common thought.

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We might take note of the little group of men who met in Somerville a few days ago, at the convention of the Middlesex county Grand Army association. They numbered only five.

The Grand Army is marching slowly past, and the ranks are sadly thin. May their country not forget them, ever. But for them who knows what might have been the fate of this united republic, now united, courageous to meet its problems, one Union, strong and great.

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Vigorous and Forceful Message Presented by Governor Curley

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Reduction of utility rates and participation of the public in management of utilities.

When Gov Curley says as he does on the great question of unemployment, one of the dominant issues of the day, that work and wages should be substituted for public welfare wherever and whenever possible he indubitably says the right and proper thing. As an original Roosevelt man it is not surprising that he should heartily and sincerely recommend the development of the New Deal methods in order that the proper solution of the unemployment situation may be found. He is eminently right in giving this advice and in calling for full cooperation with the federal authorities so that the developments may be more cohesive.

Gov Curley will be certain to receive both commendation and abuse for his demand for a reduction of utility rates and for participation of the public in the management of utilities. This is obviously a forward course to pursue.

"Electricity," he said, "is no longer a luxury and, therefore, should be reasonably accessible to all classes, that the full benefits and blessings of modern science may contribute to their comfort as well as to the relief from domestic drudgery that past generations have endured.

"There is no justification for the present schedule on rates on electricity and gas, since it is predicated on the discarded theory of limited sales volume and large profits. The present-day theory is large sales volume and small profits, and a reduction in the rates both of gas and electricity should be established at once by the public utilities commission."

The system under which public utilities commissioners' salaries are borne partly by public service corporations should end at once, the new governor declared, and the entire amount be paid by the Commonwealth. Failure of the state department of public utilities to act in regard to telephone rates makes it appear advisable that some other governmental agency, probably the attorney-general's department, "secure justice for users of telephone service," he said.

There will be support, no doubt, for the governor's recommendation for the abolition of the preprimary convention. His own election over the choice of the Democratic preprimary gathering would seem to indicate that the convention idea is not entirely workable. It will not be so easy to bring about the abolition of the governor's council, although it has proved to be an exceedingly irritating body in recent years, deserving of the censure the governor heaps upon it; and doubtless the proposed reduction of the present membership of the House and Senate will prove a mighty difficult task, once the politicians get busy. But it will have to be admitted on all sides that Gov Curley is neither sterile of ideas or hesitant about speaking his mind on them regardless of who is hit thereby. His message is vigorous, forceful and forthright from first to last.

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s Boston Letter

E. E. WHITING

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TRANSCRIPT
North Adams, Mass.

JAN 3 1935

New Governor Takes Office

James M. Curley, former mayor of Boston, who succeeded Joseph B. Ely as state's chief executive today

Press Clipping Service
2 Park Square
BOSTON MASS.

TRANSCRIPT
North Adams, Mass.

JAN 3 1935

James M. Curley Takes Oath as Governor Today

Calls for Reduction in Size of Legislature, Abolishment of Executive Council, Elective Advisory Board and State Board of Tax Appeals in His Inaugural Address at Boston.

ELY DEPARTS FOR WESTFIELD

(By Tom Horgan—Associated Press Staff Writer)

Boston, Jan. 3—(A.P.)—James M. Curley, stormy petrel of Massachusetts politics, today took the oath of office as the state's 53rd governor.

A Democrat and the "original Roosevelt" supporter in the Bay State, the three-time mayor of Boston went into office today as the successor of his bitterest political enemy, another Democrat, Joseph B. Ely, who retired to private life after two terms in the gubernatorial chair.

The characteristic fashion that has marked his career through many spectacular city campaigns, Curley, in his inaugural address, called for reduction in the size of the state legislature and abolishment of the executive council, an elective advisory board of eight, the state board of tax appeals, the Boston finance commission and the present form of county government.

As he launched his inaugural speech, his predecessor, against whom he fought unsuccessfully for a place in the Democratic national convention, which nominated Franklin Roosevelt for the presidency, and who later fought bitterly against Curley's nomination and election as governor, left the State House to return to his home in Westfield, Mass. It was Ely who led the Massachusetts Democrats in their unyielding support of Alfred E. Smith for the nomintation which Roosevelt won.

Curley called upon the members of the State House of Representatives and Senate to launch legislation that would reduce the membership of the General Assembly by half, in the interests of efficiency and economy.

He asked the legislature to form an organization similar to the Federal Department of Justice wth a detective branch under the state attorney general.

He did not refer directly to his predecessor, who before leaving office filled several important state posts with avowed foes of Curley, but he did ask the legislature to change the law to prevent such a situation in the future.

"That personal responsibility may be placed more directly upon the Chief Executive in the conduct of the duties of his office," he said, "I recommend such legislation for amendment to the existing laws as shall enable the Chief Executive to appoint the commissioners and heads of departments, other than the constitutional departments, to serve during his term of office."

Among the other drastic changes which he recommended was one to raise the standards and efficiency of the courts by prohibiting district court judges from practicing in their own courts and from taking part in politics.

He called also for several measures dealing with labor, among them the development of "new deal" methods for the state.

The traditional ceremony by which the outgoing governor passes on to his successor certain symbols of office—a bible, keys and other articles—was carried out and in making the presentation Ely expressed to Curley a wish for "every success in your public undertakings and happiness and contentment in your social and private life."

Curley interrupted to call attention to the omission of any reference to "political" life and Ely said he left out the word because he did not wish "to bestow anything impossible."

The incoming Governor said: "We are now entering an era of industrial activity which will be different from what we have known in the past. We hope it will be a progress in which spiritual life will be mixed."

Due to the Senate filibuster which held up the election of a president of that body, who ordinarily administers the oath to the incoming governor, Secretary of State Frederick W. Cook performed that task .

Gov. Curley's Address

Boston, Jan. 3.—(A.P.)—Governor James M. Curley, in his inaugural address before a joint session of the legislature, today asked that membership in that body be cut in half; and that the governor's council, board of tax appeals, Boston finance commission and the present form of county government be abolished.

He demanded that district court judges be prohibited from practicing in their own courts and from participating in politics and proposed creation of a district circuit court. Judges should be retired at the age of 70, he declared.

The new governor asked creation of a state department of justice under the attorney general, with the detective branch of the police transferred to that department. He urged that there be no "coddling" for criminals and that the pardoning power be not abused.

Governor Curley did not directly refer to the almost eleventh hour appointments of his predecessor, Joseph B. Ely, of Curley foes to important state offices, but he did say:

"That personal responsibility may be placed more directly upon the chief executive in the conduct of the duties of his office, I recommend such legislation for amendment to the existing laws as shall enable the chief executive to appoint the commissioners and heads of departments, other than the constitutional departments, to serve during his term of office."

"Under the existing system," said Governor Curley, "the executive is denied direct responsibility, and is subject to the machinations and not infrequently the incompetence of men as heads of departments whose continuance in such capacity prevents the chief executive from carrying out his policies or conducting his administration. from the standpoint of efficiency and economy, as he deems best for the interests of the people."

Much of Curley's address dealt with labor and kindred subjects. Some of his proposals follow:

Development of "New Deal methods" for Massachusetts.

Creation of a state planning board.

Liberalization and strengthening of labor laws.

Increasing of the compulsory school age from 14 to 16.

Reduction of the cost of workmen's compensation insurance; liberalization of payments under it and reposing its administration in the department of labor and industries.

Exemption of wages from attachment prior to a court judgment.

Reduction of working hours in state institutions to 44 hours a week and increase of pay.

Administration of federal relief in Massachusetts by the state government.

Fight for 30

Mrs. Henry L. Avery.

Curley Takes as Governor Today

ed from Page One)

ing projects by the state by communities, with particular tention to a tract of state land near Fall River.

Revision of state health laws.

Adoption of a state national recovery administration act.

The governor urged that the state's recreational advantages be developed and proposed that $100,000 be spent stocking the state with fish and game. He advocated creation of a great auditorium as a war memorial.

Wants Utility Rates Cut

The new governor demanded reduction in public utility rates and the possible election of members of the public utilities commission. He also advocated reduction of mortgage interest rates from 6 to 5 per cent, if it could be done constitutionally. He favored the placing of industrial banking under the bank commissioner and the placing of the state commission on administration and finance under the state auditor. He asked the legislature to "give earnest attention to the increase of income tax rates to a level that will bring them into balance with the increase in real estate tax rates since 1916."

Governor Curley also said he favored retention of the third cent of the gasoline tax for another year. The tax will expire this year unless extended. He also favored increase in the tax on intangibles.

More thorough investigation of automobile accidents and better enforcement of highway laws were advocated as steps to reduce automobile insurance rates.

In advocating consolidation of New England railroads, Governor Curley said:

"Providing consolidation can be agreed upon, with adequate provision for the retention of control that would safeguard the interests of New England, improve the transportation system, and aid in the development of New England industries and resources, thereby increasing the number of employees, there is no way to justify a failure to act."

To curb speculation in lands in anticipation of public improvements, Governor Curley advocated a 75 per cent tax on profits made in such transactions if the land has been acquired by the speculator less than a year before being taken over by the state.

The Governor spoke against nonpartisan municipal elections and favored return to the party system

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DAY'S BATTLE

Will Require Several Days to Open Up Backroads in Various Towns.

With the main highway between Wilmington, Vt., and Hoosac Tunne open to traffic after a day's battle with drifting snow by highway departments of the towns along the route, the workers turned their attention today to clearing the back roads which have been clogged since Tuesday's storm. The task will require a couple of days, it is expected. The plows were out until late last night clearing the snow which had drifted much during the day.

The Hoosac Tunnel & Wilmington railway's mail and passenger bus, which was able to make but one trip Tuesday and yesterday, ran nearly on schedule today. The Colrain stage driver out of Jacksonville, however, was obliged to turn back today after encountering large drifts on the Halifax road. The trip was omitted yesterday. Schools in Jacksonville and Whitingham were closed again today due to the blockade of the secondary roads and in Deerfield Valley towns where schools were in sesssion, there were many absences.

Whitingham reported temperatures as low as six degrees below zero yesterday morning and wind of a gale-like proportion.

Personal Paragraphs

Attorney John E. Magenis is in New York on business.

Nelson S. McCraw of Church street left today for a several weeks' trip to Florida, Texas and Cuba.

Miss Helen Lapan of Hoosick Falls, N. Y., is the guest of Mrs. John Burns of Montana street.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Harold Isbell of East Main street left yesterday to spend a few weeks in Florida.

Charles F. Johnson, son of Mayor-elect William Johnson, has returned to this city after having been away for some time past.

Gordon Anderson has returned to his studies at Tufts Medical school after spending the holidays at his home on North street.

Walter L. Barber, general agent of the Boston & Maine railroad here, is ill with pneumonia at his home at 170 Bracewell avenue.

Mrs. James Tracy Potter of Quincy street is spending several days in New York city and Weehawken, N. J.

What's Doing

President Roosevelt posed for this N Washington on the last day of wreaths showing through the

STOCK MA

Trend of the Market

(By Victor Eubank—Associated Press Financial Writer)

New York, Jan. 3—(A.P.)—Financial markets stepped gingerly today as Congress opened and the majority of traders admitted their inability to forecast nearby legislative developments.

Sentiment for stocks was still optimistic but quite selective and the list, as a whole, backed and filled in an extremely narrow range.

Commodities offered no especial incentive to the equities division. Grains were slightly improved while cotton was inclined to sag. Bonds were without any definite trend, although most of the U. S. government securities were slightly improved. At the same time gold currencies again pointed sharply upward in foreign exchange dealings.

Shares of Allied Chemical found a following for a gain of about two points, U. S. Smelting was up as much, and Goodyear, Johns-Manville, Continental Can and McIntyre Porcupine advanced a point or so each. Continental Can reached a new top for the year. Fractional improvement was shown by

Text of Governor Curley's Address at Inauguration

To [illegible]able Senate and House [illegible]sentatives:

[illegible] depression of the past five years has been so devastating in character as to be more properly characterized as an industrial war. The ordinary methods which in the past have served admirably were found totally inadequate and the necessity for new and definite methods of procedure was recognized, not only to overcome the conditions resulting from industrial warfare, but to prevent a recurrence. That a New Deal nationally was necessary is accepted by every forward-looking American, and that its acceptance and operation, nationally, of necessity requires the development of New Deal methods in the states and the subdivisions of the states of the Union is recognized by all.

The revolutionary strides in displacement of human labor, resulting from the adoption of automatic machinery, has imposed a burden beyond the capacity of the states and subdivisions of the states to meet without federal aid. Federal authorities have been devising ways and means to chart a course over an uncharted sea, and while they have met with some measure of success, a definite and final program is still in the process of evolution. It is accepted by every forward-looking American that it would be unwise to give serious consideration to the scrapping of the highly developed agencies of production, but it is likewise recognized that a change in our economic system must be developed if automatic machinery is to serve the purpose intended, namely, to increase production, lower costs, minimize drudgery, and displace human labor. Society alone is responsible for the failure to develop an economic program for the absorption of men displaced by machinery in industry, and hence it is clearly the duty not only of the federal government, but of its subdivisions, state and municipal, to co-operate in the development of such programs as may be most helpful in the solution of this great problem.

There has been but one answer from the beginning of the Christian era for unemployment, namely, work and wages, and that Massachusetts, ever a leader, may continue to hold the proud position it has ever occupied, I commend to your serious consideration not only co-operation with federal authorities in the development of the New Deal, but the adoption of a program which will result in the substitution of work and wages for public welfare allotments.

In the past Massachusetts has not co-operated to the degree that it was possible to co-operate. This duty should not longer be disregarded. The present plight of the nation should be rightly understood—that we are engaged in an economic warfare against depression and unemployment and in such a conflict there is no place on the side lines.

Enduring and worthwhile reforms are not a matter of overnight development, rather do they represent the concentrated thought and striving for betterment of the human family over a long period of years. In our educational system in the past, insufficient emphasis has been placed on the study of economics. Government today enters into substantially every channel not only of our national life but has an important bearing either for the good or ill of every citizen, and the indications are that in the conduct of governmental activities in the future more consideration will be given to economics and less to politics. There is every indication that through the improved means of transmission of information developed in recent years that public participation in affairs of government will be greater than in the past, and such being the case, it is important that opportunity for acquiring more than an elementary knowledge of economics be provided in our public schools, so that the men and women of America may be better equipped mentally to render that service to the nation and its people that is essential to the continued existence of the form of government under which we live.

Our present economic plight may be traced to the failure to recognize that national prosperity is dependent upon a more equitable distribution of the fruits of industry, or, in other words, a larger distribution of the profits of industry to labor and a less generous return to capital. It is necessary for the consumption of goods produced by industry that the buying power of the workers be safeguarded through an equitable wage scale, otherwise mass production and the speeding up process cannot serve other than permanent injury to the economic life of the people. A workable program of economic security for all the people with a higher standard of living for the masses and a lowered cost of production represents a reform which is attainable provided we have the courage and the knowledge of economics necessary to essay the solution. Like every great reform it will not be a matter of days, rather will it be a question of years, but if the republic is to endure, a beginning must be made, and the time for such action is now. To convert an economic chaos into a contented and orderly social program requires more than mere leadership by a few great minds, rather does it demand the intelligent co-operation of the entire people. We have for a quarter of a century been living in a machine civilization and yet the ills we suffer at the present hour are due almost wholly to our failure to make the machine our servant rather than to permit it to become, as it has, our master.

The control and the regulated distribution of the products created by the labor of the people is recognized as the most important essential to industrial prosperity and progress and its adoption would insure continuity of employment with a return sufficient to maintain in conformity with American standards the workers of America and their dependents. This measure of social justice, so highly desirable, is only possible of fruition through the united and intelligent action of the citizenship. It may not come overnight, yet it is a goal that must be attained and can best be achieved through the inclusion of economics as a compulsory study in our educational system.

It is idle to talk of private capital furnishing work to the vast army of unemployed in America whose unemployment may properly be traced to agencies beyond the control of the individual worker. The mounting costs of public welfare not only threaten the financial security of the nation but if permitted to continue unchecked will destroy not only the self-respect but the self-reliance of the people, transforming a large element of the population into the mendicant class. It is idle to contend that our present problem is unsolvable and it is likewise futile and stupid to maintain that if left alone it will solve itself.

The area of the United States is but five and six-tenths per cent of the world area, while the population is but six per cent. The resources of America are enormous; namely, 14 per cent of the gold 19 per cent of the wheat, 33 per cent of the railroad trackage, 33 per cent of the telegraph systems, 33 per cent of the used water power, an annual production of 38 per cent of the coal of the world, 47 per cent of the steel, 43 per cent of the copper, 52 per cent of the lumber, 56 per cent of the cotton, 58 per cent of the corn, 67 per cent of the petroleum, 86 per cent of the motor vehicles, 60 per cent of the telephone communication services, and 33 per cent of the wealth. Despite this tremendous productivity and these fabulous resources as contrasted with the population it is exceedingly difficult to understand why the conditions in evidence during the past five years have been permitted to develop to the point where they threaten the existence of our national life.

For the first time in the history of the American nation we have apparently been forced to recognize the necessity for the creation of a thinking machine to solve these problems. Our laxity in this respect is in striking contrast with the system that has obtained in other countries, and our failure to co-operate in the fullest measure with the present great leader of the nation has been responsible for the painfully slow progress that has marked our emergence from depression during the past 18 months. The program as recommended by President Roosevelt must of necessity be experimental in character and subject to perfecting changes to which the thought, talent and time of the entire people should be given.

In this era of evolution costly errors can best be avoided through co-ordination of thought not only by the legislative assembly but by the best minds in the commonwealth, and it is my purpose to invite the co-operation by a group of the ablest leaders in their particular fields of activity to devise a program which will be of value to the entire people and to posterity.

It is difficult to understand the failure of the commonwealth to create a state planning board. The most successful business enterprises in America today number in their organization a planning division. Provided governmental agencies had created such an institution at some time during the past two decades, when, through scientific research and development of automatic machinery, there was a constant lessening of opportunities for a livelihood for the individual who had been displaced through the development of mechanical agencies, the severity of the present depression might either have been avoided or materially lessened.

The solution of the critical problem of production and distribution must speedily be solved if we are to end in the state and nation a condition in which great sections of the population are in want in the midst of plenty. Industrial prosperity is vital to Massachusetts, and the conservation of industries now located here and the development of new industries as a means of providing work and wages for the people are as essential a part of the work of the law-making body of the commonwealth and more important in its bearing upon the present and future than the endless measures of a trivial character to which time and energy have been devoted. Certain lines of activity have long been regarded as solely the property of the commonwealth and its people, namely, textiles, leather, wool, boots and shoes and fish; yet the intensity of competition both at home and abroad plus the improved methods of transportation make these no longer the sole property of any community. Only by research and planning can we hope to retain a position of pre-eminence in these fields in the future.

The failure to recognize the evolution from cotton undergarments to rayon silk was unquestionably one of the most severe blows experiences by the textile industry in the commonweath. Provided a planning board had been operating and recognizing the trend, the calamity which so seriously affected the existence of large numbers of artisans skilled in this particular line of activity could have been prevented. We have been not only smugly complacent but we have been excessively politically minded rather than industrially alert.

II. Labor

Intelligent selfishness should have made it obvious to political as well as to industrial leaders, that if a mass production program was to succeed, the great masses of the people must have the buying power to purchase that which industry produces.

For a long period of years representatives of organized labor have sought unsuccessfully to strengthen existing laws and to secure the enactment of additional laws having for their purpose the protection of the rights of workers. In view of the national movement for the adoption of more equitable relations between capital and labor it is important that Massachusetts occupy a commanding position in matters of legislation affecting the right of workers in industry.

I accordingly recommend for your consideration such perfecting amendments to existing laws and the enactment of such additional laws as may be necessary to conform to the requirements of the times. Among the laws which should be liberalized and strengthened are the Workmen's Compensation Act, the laws relating to injunctions in labor disputes, minimum wage, the employment of women and children in industry, complications arising from the establishment of so-called company unions, and evasion of the provisions of the NRA Code in matters affecting wages and hours of employment.

1. Employment of Minors

The compulsory attendance of minors at school until they have reached the age of 16 years would result in the removal of children from industry, thereby increasing the opportunities for the employment of adults and permitting the mental and physical development of children until they are able in some reasonable measure to undertake the battle of life.

2. Workmen's Compensation

The Workmen's Compensation Act as at present administered too frequently deprives injured men and women of their just rights. The vicious practice of consigning permanently disabled workers and elderly workers to the charity rolls or the poorhouse could in my opinion be prevented through the establishment of a state fund for workmen's compensation. The excessive premiums now charged in thousands of cases are beyond the ability of the employer to maintain, with the result that as a protective measure only the young and strong are permitted opportunity for work. The Department of Labor and Industries could be materially strengthened and its scope for usefulness increased through the transfer of the Industrial Accident Board to the Department of Labor and Industries, there to be administered as a division of that Department.

The present system of limiting the payment to women and men totally and permanently injured in industry to a period of approximately five years is a gross injustice. I accordingly recommend the adoption of such legislation as will permit the payment of permanent compensation to workers permanently incapacitated, rather than require the community to bear the burdens resulting from injuries received in industry. It is highly important that the term "average weekly wage" be more equitably defined for the protection of workers suffering serious injury in the discharge of their duties, since under existing law it is not uncommon to limit the payment made to a worker to a paltry sum each week.

The defects in chapter 308 of the Acts of 1934 relative to minimum wage decrees should be corrected at once for the preservation of the constitutional and personal rights of wage earners in the matter of labor injunctions. I recommend for your consideration the adoption of the Norris-La Guardia Act as a basis for the drafting of the required state legislation.

3. Attachment of Wages

Massachusetts is one of the few States of the Union in which wages are not exempt from attachment. Failure to enact legislation that would safeguard the worker from the exactions of the money lender and the dealer in goods sold on installments represents a condition which should not longer be permitted. The families of workers depend upon the wages of the head of the household. I accordingly recommend the adoption of legislation which will exempt from attachment the wages of a debtor prior to a judgment by order of the court.

It is likewise important for the protection of persons engaged in business that the practice of indiscriminate attachments and improper use of the trustee process for real or false claims should no longer be permitted. For the protection of business I recommend the enactment of legislation which will require the filing of a bond, with adequate securities, with the clerk of court, obligating the real or false creditor to indemnify the debtor for all losses resulting from the attachment in the event that the creditor fails to sustain his case.

4. Institutional Employment

The wage schedule at present in operation and the excessive hours of labor required in state institutions from low-salaried workers are not conducive to the character of kind and humane service that the unfortunate wards of the State should receive. It has been my observation that the character of service rendered by any individual is proportioned largely to the wage received and the number of hours the individual is required to labor. Just so long as the present wage scale and excessive hours of labor continue in force, harsh treatment, not infrequently accompanied by brutality, may be expected from overworked and underpaid employees.

I accordingly recommend the adoption not only of a 44-hour working week but increased wages for the employees of institutions in which wards of the State are confined.

III. Industrial and Economic

1. New England Railroads

One of the most important problems which confront the people of the Commonwealth is the financial plight of the New England railroads. The New England railroads represent a most important source of tax revenue, paying annually to state and local governments in Massachusetts over $5,000,000, in addition to providing employment to more than 40,000 persons. Due to diminishing revenues and higher costs of operation, notwithstanding a reduction in the number of employees and the introduction of reasonable economies, their credit is so impaired at the pesent time that to meet fixed charges it has been found necessary to seek financial assistance from the Federal government. Public safety and progressive transportation requirements make necessary the expenditure at the present time of large sums of money for equipment and improvement of roadbed, which the financial standing of the New England railroads render it impossible for them to provide. The need of improved transportation facilities, if New England railroads are to survive and meet present day competition, presents an economic situation which can no longer be disregarded and one which calls for early action.

From the standpoint of a transportation service which will make possible economical and expeditious transportation of New England made goods to the great markets of the nation, and from those markets the raw materials and foodstuffs required by New England, cannot longer be disregarded. From the standpoint of the financial security not only of New England investors but of our fiduciary institutions immediate action is imperative. Since the investment in railroad bonds and notes held by Massachusetts savings banks approximates the huge sum of $265,000,000 it is clearly the duty of the hour for the Legislature of Massachusetts to take such action as the needs of the situation demand for the protection of our banking institutions, our transportation system, and the workers deriving a livelihood through the operation of New England railroads.

There is every indication that the destructive competitive practices which have been a contributing factor to the pesent plight of the railroads of the United States will shortly be ended by Federal action, as a matter of economic necessity as well as of justice to the public. It is highly important for the best interests of Massachusetts that this action be anticipated. There is absolutely no possibility of a change in method of transportation or improvement of service while the railroads of New England remain in their present financial status. The demand for electrification, the abolition of grade crossings and improved equipment, and the development of Massachusetts industrially and commercially require trunk line service, regardless of sentimental objections based upon the fear that combination or consolidation may prove injurious to the interests of New England.

Provided consolidation can be agreed upon, with adequate provision for the retention of control that would safeguard the interests of New England, improve the transportation system, and aid in the development of New England industries and resources, thereby increasing the number of employees, there is no way to justify a failure to act.

2. Public Works

The indications are that the Federal government will adopt a new policy with reference to the extension of aid to the States and municipalities of the nation. During the year that has passed, the policy has been to extend Federal financial aid to assist in meeting public welfare costs and in anticipation of the substitution of a public works program, I have requested the officials of the municipalities of the Commonwealth and the officials of the State to draft a program anticipating their requirements based upon a 50 per cent contribution by the Federal government. I anticipate that this program may represent a total of $100,000,000 for the Commonwealth and the municipalties of the State, and to the present time requests have been submitted totalling in excess of $60,000,000. The data are being compiled for early presentation to the proper Federal authorities in order that early action may be taken for the transfer from welfare rolls to payolls of the unemployed of the State.

3. Federal Relief

At the present time 45 States of the Union, the exceptions being Massachusetts, North Dakota, and Oklahoma, are administering the Federal Emergency Relief Act in co-operation with and under the direction of Federal authorities. In my opinion it is important that Massachusetts join with the other States of the Union in aiding the President of the United States in the conduct of this important work. Since chapter 344 of the Acts of 1933 by its terms is not strictly mandatory, it is desirable that the Attorney General rule upon the question. In the event that under his ruling the required transfer from State to Federal authority can be legally made, I recommend that the required steps be undertaken at once, to the end that Massachusetts co-operate to the fullest extent with the Federal government in the administration of this work. Since it affects the very existence of the entire people of the nation, it should be conducted in conformity with the system that has proved both wise and effective in the case of the other 45 States.

For a period of four years municipal authorities and city planning boards have endeavored without success to secure the enactment of legislation which would permit the cities and towns of the Commonwealth to co-operate with the Federal government in the matter of housing projects, and it is essential that the necessary legislation be adopted at the earliest possible date.

4. Housing

According to recent government statistics, the present shortage of housing is unprecedented in the history of this country. In addition a recent survey of 640,000 existing homes in different sections shows that more than one-half of them are badly in need of repairs and many not fit to live in. More than one-half of all of our homes are more than thirty years old.

Economics has its many mysteries, but one of its simplicities is the wide expansion of the financial benefits of construction. Less than one-half of the wages that go into putting up an ordinary house are spent on the site. Lumbermen in distant forests, miners, workers in factories and on railroads, truck drivers and bank clerks all feel the stir of fresh activity.

I therefore recommend legislation providing for the establishment, organization and operation of municipal housing authorities, in order to enable cities and towns to take the necessary steps to eliminate slums, to provide housing accommodations for persons of low income, and to receive the grants and loans available for these purposes to public agencies under the terms of the National Industrial Recovery Act.

The Executives of the municipalities of Massachusetts recognize the necessity for more adequate and healthful housing, but are unanimous in the opinion that where this work is done it should consist of condemnation in congested areas of so-called substandard structures used as places of habitation. They are not in sympathy with such work being done exclusively by the Federal government.

Under the Massachusetts Homestead Act, adopted some seventeen years ago, the Commonwealth is authorized to engage in a housing project. In my opinion, this work can be put into operation in a period of thirty days, and should serve as an incentive for similar construction programs by private capital.

The Massachusetts Department of Conservation has the ownership of some four thousand acres of land in the vicinity of Fall River that could be utilized for suburban homesteads, making available at a minimum cost sufficient land for a home and for the development of a flower and vegetable garden. Indications are that this land will not be required for many years for park purposes and its utilization at the present time for the development of a homestead site is desirable. I recommend such action with reference to such a development.

5. Mortgage Interest Rates

The prevailing rate of six per cent upon mortgages in view of the lowering of the interest rates upon savings deposits, makes it appear advisable as a matter of justice to establish at once a maximum five per cent rate on mortgages on homes, and were it not for the possibility of valid constitutional objections being raised I should unhesitatingly recommend the adoption of legislation providing for this maximum rate. It is my purpose, however, to confer at once with the officials of the banking institutions of Massachusetts with this end in view.

6. Industrial Banking

Industrial banking in Massachusetts today represents an investment of sufficient importance to justify placing this class of business under the full supervision of the State Banking Commissioner. The necessity for safeguarding funds by the public in these institutions has been recognized in a majority of states of the Union. It is desirable that similar protection be afforded in the Commonwealth. I accordingly recommend the adoption of such legislation as may be necessary to accomplish this result.

7. Automobile Insurance

There is great dissatisfaction with the present compulsory automobile insurance law, but I believe a principal fault is failure to make complete investigation of accidents. Such investigation would effectually reduce the dishonest and false claims that have added so greatly to the losses which are charged to the owners of automobiles.

The high insurance rates are not only a burden to the owners of automobiles but they constitute a tremendous sales resistance in one of our greatest industries.

Between 1927 and 1934 the number of premium zones was increased from three to twenty-one, with an advance in the rate ranging from $30 to $77. The first classification of rates adopted in 1927, when there were but three zones, was $16 in one; $22 in another; and $29 in the third. The number of zones should be reduced.

Under the present law all fatal accidents must be investigated at the discretion of the Registrar of Motor Vehicles. In 1933 there were 727 fatal accidents investigated, but in 40,216 non-fatal accidents there was no investigation made in the 34,470 cases which were reported. The failure to investigate more than 5,746 out of a total of 40,216 non-fatal accidents was unquestionably due to the lack of investigators who might have been assigned to this work. Due to the failure to investigate this enormous number of accidents there was an increase in the ranks of the careless and reckless drivers, with the result that dishonest and exaggerated claims were permitted to multiply, with a corresponding increase in the injury claims.

IV. Law Enforcement

The prevalence of organized crime is a menace to the stability, peace and good order of the Commonwealth. The number of major crimes committed in this Commonwealth within recent years which have gone unsolved and unpunished is little short of appalling.

The Legislature of 1933, recognizing these conditions, requested the Governor to appoint a commission to investigate the cause for failure to apprehend, convict and punish "gangs, gangsters, racketeers and other persistent violators of the law, persons engaged in the operation of pools and lotteries, slot machines . . . and other illegal practices." A commission was appointed whose report amply justified the declaration by the Legislature of the existence of serious defects in our law-enforcement agencies. Many recommendations were made by the commission for remedial legislation, but practically nothing has been done, and no substantial progress has been made in combating the threat of organized crime.

Recent outrages and almost daily acts of banditry and gangsterism call for vigorous and immediate action. The Federal government, through its Department of Justice, has demonstrated in recent months its efficiency in the warfare on criminal gangs. Within a few weeks at a conference held in Washington, under the auspices of the Department of Justice, the President of the United States recommended a closer co-ordination of State and Federal agencies.

I am in full sympathy with the President's recommendation.

There can be no effectual repression of crime until we recognize that methods and equipment which may have been adequate fifty or a hundred years ago are entirely inadequate in this day.

Our law-enforcing agencies must be brought up to a standard of equipment in all respects which at least approximate that of the organized criminal.

If criminals can afford to organize and launch their brutal attacks upon the public, the public can afford to organize for its own protection. This organization can be effected only by the adoption of proper methods of selection, training and co-ordination of units.

1. State Department of Justice

The Attorney General should have general supervision over the enforcement of the criminal law of the Commonwealth. It is very likely that he now has under existing law full authority to control criminal prosecution in any district of the Commonwealth, and to exercise supervision over the administration of their offices by district attorneys. I believe it would be advisable to place direct responsibility upon the Attorney General, and to give him any necessary power to organize his Department as a Department of Justice comparable to that of the United States. To this end I recommend that the detective branch of the police be transferred to the Department of the Attorney General to enable him to develop an adequate bureau of criminal investigation along the lines of that in the Federal Department of Justice. If there is to be effective co-operation among our several agencies and between those of the Commonwealth and those of the Federal government, the powers necessary to bring about such co-operation should be lodged in the hands of the Attorney General.

I urge the adoption of such legislation as may be necessary to expand the powers of the Attorney General and the functions of his Department to put into effect the foregoing recommendations.

2. Liquor Law

The repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment was intended to end conditions destructive to the moral standards of youth, the diversion of revenue to the criminal element should accrue to the government, and the disrespect for law which had been fostered by inability of the government to enforce an obnoxious statute. These advantages are seriously menaced by abuses of the existing law as enforced at present.

Under the licensing system which obtained prior to the adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment the custom of limiting the sale in public places, other than by innholders and licensed clubs, until 11 p. m. and with no sale permitted on Sundays and holidays and election days, is in striking contrast with the system under which this business is permitted to operate today.

Political expediency upon a question of this character suggests silence or negation; but that possible advantages may be conserved, the call of duty leaves no course open for me or the Legislature other than the adoption of corrective measures essential to the welfare of the public.

3. Narcotic Drugs

The increase in the use of narcotic drugs and of narcotic drug addicts has resulted in the adoption of federal legislation for the protection of both users and non-users. There is serious danger that this essential legislation may fail of its purpose unless every state in the Union co-operates in the enactment of legislation that will make possible united action in combating this insidious and menacing threat to organized society. The Massachusetts Legislature in 1934 for apparently no valid reason rejected legislation which would have permitted co-operation by the commonwealth of Massachusetts in this great and necessary national movement for public protection. I accordingly urge the enactment of such legislation as will make possible the fullest measure of co-operation by the commonwealth with the federal government in this work.

4. Highway Safety

The tragic record of accidents due to the operation of motor vehicles could be materially reduced provided the law is rigidly adhered to and enforced by the courts having jurisdiction over cases coming before them. In 1933 there were 769 persons killed and 48,249 reported as injured on the highways of Massachusetts, as a result of the operation of motor vehicles. During the year 1934 the member that died as a consequence of motor vehicle accidents reached the appalling total of 921, and the number of injured showed a substantial increase over former years.

Since 1928 the number of killed and injured has remained practically the same each year until 1934, when the increase was so great as to demand immediate and drastic action. The life and safety of our citizens are jeopardized by misplaced sympathy or leniency for violators of the law, and the protection of the life of our citizenship requires that persons convicted of drunken and reckless driving be permanently barred from the use of motor vehicles upon the highway and that the practice of fixing cases no longer be permitted. A rigid enforcement of the laws by law-enforcement officers, plus the appointment of such additional inspectors as may be necessary for prompt investigation and report upon all accident cases, should prove most beneficial.

V. Constitutional Convention

The necessity for less politics and a more business-like method of conducting certain state and county activities is generally accepted. The ordinary method of procedure under the constitution, through the medium of initiative petition, is both cumbersome and slow. Apparently the most satisfactory and expeditious method of changing the system of conducting governmental activities in the state, counties, and cities and towns is through a constitutional convention.

1. The Legislature

When the present legislative system, consisting of 240 members of the House of Representatives and 40 members of the state Senate, was established, conditions in a measure made necessary such a set-up, but the tremendous strides that have been made in recent years in the matter of transportation and communication no longer require a continuance of bodies with a membership as large numerically as at present. In my opinion the affairs of the commonwealth could be conducted more expeditiously and with greater safety and benefit to the public, with more direct responsibility and more economically, by a reduction from the present number to a number one half as great, or to 120 members in the House of Representatives and 20 members in the Senate, and with sessions held biennially. The adoption of this system should result in a saving conservatively estimated during a two-year period of about $1,000,000 to the taxpayers.

2. Governor's Council

The governor's council is a relic of the days of royalty and has long since ceased to serve the purpose for which in the main it was created, namely, an opportunity for social aggrandizement of favorites of the ruling power. The council as at present constituted, thanks to the unconscionable system of gerrymandering created to obtain and retain control by what was at one time the major political party in Massachusetts, serves today as an obstructive force in making difficult if not impossible personal responsibility upon the part of the individual elected as chief executive of the commonwealth, regardless of the particular political party which he is chosen to represent. It is an expensive and unnecessary institution, the abolition of which would be a contributing factor to the honest, efficient and economical administration of state government.

3. County Government

County government as at present constituted in Massachusetts represents duplication and waste, the elimination of which is necessary not only as a means of reducing the cost of government but as a means of affording officials charged with the administration of county affairs opportunity to occasionally think in terms other than political expediency. I believe that the present system of county government is wasteful and inefficient, and that it ought to be abolished.

4. Retirement of Judges

Under the existing law, many of our administrative officials are retired at the age of 70 years. It is as important that the functioning of our judicial system shall be as alert and efficient as that of the executive department of the government. While judges may be retired for disability, experience has demonstrated that disability retirement is not effectual. Personal considerations too frequently hamper the operation of the present law. I believe a compulsory retirement law, based upon the attainment of a given age and not based upon person qualities, is more equitable and works better in the long run. I believe that judges should be retired at 70 years of age. This question ought to receive attention and consideration in a constitutional convention, inasmuch as it concerns the tenure of the justices of the supreme judicial court, established by the constitution of the commonwealth.

VI. Administration

1. Heads of Departments

The tenure of state officials renders it impossible during the term of a governor to make such changes in administrative offices as may from time to time be necessary for the proper conduct of state departments. The present system, alleged to be based upon the theory of retaining in office competent career men, is in reality based on the desire to perpetuate political control. Under any system elected officials would consider it both a duty and a privilege to retain in office men and women who could actually qualify as career officials. Under the existing system the executive is denied direct responsibility, and is subject to the machinations and not infrequently the incompetence of men as heads of departments whose continuance in such capacity prevents the chief executive from carrying out his policies or conducting his administration, from the standpoint of efficiency and economy, as he deems best for the interests of the people.

That personal responsibility may be placed more directly upon the chief executive in the conduct of the duties of his office, I recommend such legislation for amendment to the existing laws as shall enable the chief executive to appoint the commissioners and heads of departments, other than the constitutional departments, to serve during his term of office.

2. Public Utilities

Public service corporations receive large benefits from the public in special rights and privileges, such as the use of our highways and protection from competition, as well as the authority to exercise the right of eminent domain. It is little enough, therefore, to expect in exchange that the public from whom such companies derive their sustenance and profit should [illegible] against extortion or financial exploitation by selfish banking interests or greedy holding companies.

Electricity is no longer a luxury, and therefore should be reasonably accessible to all classes, that the full benefits and blessings of modern science may contribute to their comfort as well as to the relief from domestic drudgery that past generations have endured.

There is no justification for the present schedule of rates on electricity and gas, since it is predicated on the discarded theory of limited sales volume and large profits. The present day theory is large sales voulme and small profits, and a reduction in the rates both of gas and electricity should be established at once by the public utilities commission. The adoption of a lower rate schedule would unquestionably result in increased consumption, increased revenue, and increased benefits to the public.

The demand for a reduction in the rates charged for gas and electricity at the present time should not be necessary since conditions have justified a reduction during the past year other than the character of reduction made by the commission, the evident purpose of which was to penalize the users rather than to aid them. Apparently there is little hope of relief for the public under the present system of operation, and I am firmly of the opinion that the time has arrived for a change in the method of distribution and the determination of costs for the use of electric power and gas. I accordingly recommend the consideration by your honorable body of the adoption of such legislation as will permit of the creation of a sliding scale system for the determination of equitable rates for electricity, with participation by representatives of the public in the management of these public utilities.

The state department of public utilities was created for the purpose of adjudicating equitably matters in dispute between the public utilities corporations and the consumers of their products, but this has proved in nearly every case purely an assumption, and it is difficult to understand how it could be otherwise in view of the fact that even to the present time one half of the salaries paid to the public utilities commissioners is contributed by the public service corporations. This system should end at once, and the entire cost be borne by the state.

Theoretic principles of government are of less moment than the effective protection of the rights of the public. Failure by the public utilities commission to adopt a more courageous and liberal policy upon questions coming before them for consideration may ultimately make necessary election by the people rather than appointment by the governor of members of the public utilities commission.

The failure of the state department of public utilities to recognize the decisions made in the case of the city of Chicago against the American Bell Telephone, or in the more recent case of the city of Washington against the telephone company (in the case of the former some twenty million dollars has been refunded to the people and in the case of the latter one million), would make it appear advisable that some other agency of government, probably the attorney general's department, take the necessary steps to secure justice for the users of telephone service in the commonwealth.

3. Administration and Finance

The State Auditor of the Commonwealth is elected by and answerable to the people of the Commonwealth. It is essential that he should have direct control and supervision of receipts and expenditures. The Commission on Administration and Finance as at present constituted is clothed with extraordinary powers. So far as I have been able to ascertain, it is now subject to advice, direction and control of any lawfully constituted authority other than such rules and regulations as it sees fit to adopt. It is within the power of this Board either to further or retard any program that the duly elected officials of the Commonwealth may see fit to initiate. The power of appointment and removal is such that a complete change in the personnel of the Board is not possible within a single term of duly elected state officials. A Board charged with the responsibility for the preparation of the annual budget and the purchase of such materials as may be required by the Commonwealth should, in my opinion, be subject to direct control by the Auditor of the Commonwealth. I accordingly recommend the repeal of the existing law and the enactment of legislation which would permit appointment by the Governor of a chairman of the Commission on Administration and Finance, a Budget Commissioner, a Purchasing Agent and a Comptroller, to serve under and be subjected to such rules and regulations as the State Auditor may promulgate.

4. Board of Tax Appeals

The State Board of Tax Appeals was created primarily for the purpose of establishing a more equitable system of tax values in the cities and towns of the Commonwealth. The Board since its operation has shown an utter disregard for the values deemed equitable by the boards of assessors in the cities and towns of the Commonwealth, and has practically usurped the powers of the local organizations. Since its organization the Board has been dominated and dictated to in its decisions by wealthy owners of property interested in shifting the burden of the cost of government to the less powerful and influential elements of each community, namely, the small home owners. As a consequence of the establishments of values at a time when there was no market for realty, the assessing systems throughout the State have been in some cases destroyed. The percentage of equalization of assessments upon low-cost homes has been less than 3 per cent, and the reductions as approved by the State Board of Tax Appeals has rendered it necessary as a measure of self-defence for assessing boards to grant abatements in many cases unwarranted rather than permit action to be taken by the State Board of Tax Appeals. In the city of Boston during the past five years the abatements granted by the State Board of Tax Appeals and by the local assessors have been in excess of $400,000,000, out of a total of $1,960,000,000, and the requests for abatements now pending before the State Board of Tax Appeals and the local board of assessors represents at the present time a total in excess of $500,000,000 additional. The properties upon which a reduction in assessment is sought are owned by persons of means, who with attorneys and experts are practically permitted through the State Board of Tax Appeals to determine the tax that they shall be required to pay upon properties owned by themselves. The chief source of revenue of the municipalities of the Commonwealth is that which is derived from taxation upon real estate, and a wholesale system of granting abatements upon the more valuable properties in a municipality can have but one result—an exorbitant tax rate and the shifting of the burden of the cost of government from those best able to pay to those least able to pay. I accordingly recommend the adoption of legislation for the abolition of this pernicious and destructive board.

5. Boston Finance Commission

The Boston Finance Commission was created for the purpose of reporting on appropriations, loans and methods of administration in the conduct of the departments of the municipality of Boston. Since its establishment in 1909 there has been expended for this purpose upwards of $1,000,000, and provided the original intent had been observed a useful purpose would have been served.

During twelve years of the existence of the Finance Commission it has been my privilege to serve as Mayor of the city of Boston, and notwithstanding destructive criticism from time to time, entirely at variance with the intent and purpose for which the commission was created, it has been possible, through honest, efficient and economical administration, to establish for the city of Boston the highest financial standing of any major American city.

Of late years both intent and purpose have been disregarded in the administration and conduct of the Finance Commission, and its chief use has been in smirching the reputation and character of the officials elected to conduct the affairs of the municipality.

This commission has degenerated into a political nuisance. It has lost caste and has forfeited the confidence of the public. The policy which prompted it has not been adopted generally in other cities in the Commonwealth. I am of the opinion, therefore, that the continued existence of the Boston Finance Commission is not justified.

I accordingly recommend the enactment of such legislation as may be necessary to terminate its existence.

6. Pre-Primary Convention

The pre-primary convention has failed to justify the opinion of its sponsors that it would be an improvement of the system of nominating candidates. In operation, the belief of its opponents as expressed in the minority report of the legislative committee has been borne out, namely, that it constituted an abridgment of the rights of the voters in the nomination of candidates. Believing that the right of the individual citizen is paramount to the right of any political party, I respectfully recommend the enactment of legislation providing for the repeal of the Pre-Primary Convention Act.

7. Police Commissioners

The right of municipalities to govern themselves by electing their own officers and adopting regulations for the conduct of their local affairs has always been a cherished principle of this Commonwealth. The legislative control has with few exceptions been confined to prescribing the charters for cities and to adopting general laws which are applicable to all of our municipalities alike. The departure from these principles in the creation by the Legislature of municipal commissions of police, and in authorizing the Governor to appoint police

(Continued on Page Seven)

# of Curley's Address At Inauguration Today

(Continued from Page Six)

commissioners in some of our cities. has not in my opinion produced more efficient police protection and has been a source of irritation. I accordingly recommend the repeal of the existing laws authorizing the appointment of police commissioners by the Governor in any of our cities, and the adoption of such legislation as may be necessary to authorize any municipalities to choose their own police officials where they now have not that right.

8. Municipal Elections

There is general agreement that legislation which has weakened the principle of party government and party responsibility has not improved the conduct of governmental affairs nor the quality of public service. A striking example is furnished by laws which have been designed to eliminate party responsibility in the administration of the affairs of our cities. I am of the opinion that the experiment of nonpartisan elections in the cities of this Commonwealth has been a failure. I therefore recommend the adoption of such legislation as may be necessary to restore the party system in the election of our municipal officers.

9. Real Estate Speculators

A prolific source of loss to the state and the sub-divisions of the state is possible of prevention through the enactment of legislation that would circumvent the activity of real estate speculators in the unloading at exorbitant prices of real estate acquired in anticipation of necessary public improvements. I accordingly recommend the adoption of legislation which will end this vicious custom, by the imposition of a tax of 75 per cent of gains accruing to a speculator who purchases property within one year of a taking by eminent domain.

10. Public Health

The Commonwealth of Massachusetss has always maintained an enlightened interest in matters pertaining to the health of its citizens. It has been expedient from time to time to establish and maintain essential service, and to enact or amend laws for enlarging the scope of those departments created for the prevention of disease, since they affect the very lives of our people, and should be administered with the highest possible degree of efficiency. I have received assurances that in the event of the appointment of a commission for the study and revision of public health laws of the Commonwealth, a national foundation interested in public health will defray the expenses of the commission, and subject to favorable action by your Honorable Body I shall appoint such a commission.

11. State N. R. A. Act

The success of the National Recovery Act is dependent upon the cooperation of the States of the Union. Up to the present time eighteen States have adopted State Recovery Acts in conformity with the provisions of the National Recovery Act, and it is desirable that Massachusetts be included. It is my purpose to submit a draft of a State Recovery Act, the provisions of which will make enforceable the decrees as set forth in the National Recovery Act.

VII. Judiciary

1. District Courts

The district courts of the Commonwealth have become a most important factor in the administration of justice. While at one time they were concerned chiefly with the handling of minor cases, their jurisdiction has been enlarged from time to time until at the present time they have concurrent jurisdiction with the Superior Court in civil actions. The structure of these courts and the method of their administration have remained practically unchanged however. These courts should be so organized and constituted as to effectively bear a substantial burden of civil litigation that is now congesting the dockets of the Superior Court. It is necessary in achieving this end to bring about substantial changes in the organization of the district courts. If it is necessary the judges of these courts should be made full-time judges, with adequate compensation for such service.

The administration of the lower courts has long been a subject of well-founded criticism and complaint, not only because of unnecessary delay in the trial of cases but in the dictatorial conduct of those charged with the administration of justice. The custom of permitting associate justices or special justices of these courts to act as counsel in the particular court where it is customary for them to serve in the capacity of judge is both inexcusable and reprehensible, and destroys respect for the authority of the courts themselves. It is common knowledge that in many of our district courts not only is favoritism practiced but not infrequently attorneys appearing as counsel are members of the same legal firm as the justice who sits on the bench. This impairs if it does not actually destroy in some cases the respect for judicial procedure so essential to law enforcement.

I recommend legislation to prohibit the practicing in his own court by any justice of a district court, and to prohibit all members of the judiciary from participating in political campaigns, either as candidates for public office or by publicly espousing the cause of a candidate or candidates.

I urge also the establishment of the district courts on a circuit or rotating basis, similar to the present organization of the Superior Court.

2. Appellate Division in the Superior Court

To the end that the Supreme Judicial Court of the Commonwealth may be relieved of part of its present volume of work, I recommend that you consider the establishment of an Appellate Division in the Superior Court to sit at various times and places in the Commonwealth for the more prompt determination of law questions arising in the Superior Court, exclusive of such law questions as are involved in capital cases or those relating to the interpretation of Federal or State constitutional provisions.

The establishment of such appellate divisions in the district courts has amply demonstrated the value of such a method of determining law questions by the results obtained. Experience has shown that a relative-y small percentage of cases decided upon questions of law in the appel-ate divisions of the district courts are further appealed to the Supreme udicial Court.

The creation of such a division in the Superior Court would greatly expedite the administration of justic through the rendering of per curian decisions in many cases instead of more or less involved written opinion. This would especially be of valu where the questions raised wer frivolous and primarily intended fo delay. It would not, however, preclud the rendering of written opinion b the justices of the appellate division where a substantial law question wa raised.

VIII. Penal Institutions

1. Pardons

The coddling of criminals and th abuses of the pardoning power in th case of persons under sentence fo the commission of crimes of an atrocious character today constitutes menace to organized society. Th system, unless rigorously and speedily checked, must inevitably tend t a breaking down of the morale of th judiciary, and in addition destroy th fear upon the part of the criminal that he will be required to underg the full penalty for the crime which he commits. A courageous and just judge discharging the duties of his office in conformity with law and conscience should not be held up to contumely through a review, re-trial and release by a body which has not sat in court and heard the evidence, and which is without judicial authority. Society can best be protected not by what is termed a good judge, but a just judge, and the upholding of the findings of a just judge is as essential to the preservation of respect for lawfully constituted authority as the action of what is termed a good judge is destructive.

2. Prisons

The condition of certain of our penal institutions constitutes a serious challenge to our profession of humanitarian impulses.

The State Prison at Charlestown is overcrowded, and from the standpoint of the requirements of a modern prison is utterly inadequate. The mingling of casual and juvenile offenders, who may be capable of rehabilitation, with confirmed and habitual criminals at the Concord Reformatory is intolerable and constitutes a reproach to the government of the Commonwealth. I recommend that adequate facilities be provided to house and maintain juvenile and first offenders apart from hardened criminals; that the State Prison at Charlstown be abandoned, the buildings razed, and that the site be utilized as a receiving station for the more serious offenders, or otherwise as the Legislature may determine; and that appropriate legislation be adopted as soon as may be to accomplish these purposes, and in addition provide suitable prison quarters at Norfolk for persons convicted of felonies.

3. State Wards

It is highly important that Massachusetts occupy a position in the forefront in the matter of the care and treatment of wards of the state, more particularly the mental defectives, and the segregation of cases based upon mental condition, physical condition and age, with opportunities for outdoor recreation wherever possible, is highly desirable. The importance of protective measures to safeguard against not only overcrowding but to provide modern methods of protection against conflagration to prevent holocaust should not longer be delayed. An investigation of state institutions discloses the fact that many buildings in which the insane are now confined, with steel bars or gratings upon the windows and with steel doors, are without sprinkler systems, so that in the event of fire it would be an impossibility to prevent great loss of life. A failure to change this condition because of the public cost is indefensible and it should be undertaken at once.

IX Taxations

1. Income and Intangibles

The special legislative commission on taxation of 1927-1929 in its report stated:

"In the last ten years the taxes paid locally on real estate and tangible personal property have increased from approximately $122,000,000 to approximately $250,000,000, an increase of 67 per cent.

"At the same time, intangible property has been rapidly increasing until this class of property is probably five times as great as all the real estate and machinery. This class of property has been paying less and less of the total tax, until now real estate and machinery, constituting perhaps a fifth or a sixth of the entire wealth of the state, pay about two-thirds of the entire tax; while intangibles, representing perhaps five-sixths of the entire wealth, pay less than one-tenth of the tax."

In 1916, when the present law for tax incomes went into effect, the average tax rate upon real estate was approximately $18 per thousand. At that time it was determined by the Legislature that the rates of taxation for incomes, which would compare favorably with the existing real estate tax of $18 per thousand, should be as follows: 6 per cent on income from taxable intangibles, partnerships, etc.; 1½ per cent on incomes from professions, employments, annuities, etc.; and 3 per cent on gains from the purchase and sale of stocks and bonds.

Since 1916, the tax rate on real estate has steadily increased until in 1934 the average tax rate throughout the state was about $34 per thousand.

The home owner today pays nearly twice as much as he paid in 1916, while the income taxpayer has been able to prevent any increase of the original 1916 rates.

This is a manifest injustice and I ask you to give serious consideration to the increase of income tax rates to a level that will bring them into balance with the increase in real estate tax rates since 1916. In view of constantly increasing expenditures, one way in which tax relief can be secured for owners of real estate and for business and industrial enterprises is by a transfer of the tax burden from those who today are unfairly burdened to the owners of intangible personal property who now escape a just share of the taxes required for the conduct of government.

The investigation conducted by the Federal government in the cases of individuals and corporations guilty of tax evasions has been most startling, and leads me to believe that results similar to those which have been secured in the case of the Federal government are possible in the case of the Commonwealth.

The Wisconsin Legislature in 1925 enacted a law authorizing the tax

HERALD
Westfield, Mass.

JAN 3 1935

Curley Seeks to Abolish Governor's Council, Urges Legislature Be Cut In Half

Says Biennial Session Would Save Taxpayers $500,000 Yearly

Incoming Chief Executive, in Inaugural Message This Noon, Makes Many Startling Recommendations—Will Have Massachusetts Swing Whole-Heartedly Into New Deal Parade — Would Prohibit Justices From Practicing in Own District Court, Wants Latter Put on Circuit Basis

GOV JAMES M. CURLEY

James Michael Curley, a prominent figure in Massachusetts politics for a quarter of a century, achieved a long-fostered ambition of his colorful career today when he took the oath of office of governor of the commonwealth this noon. He has served as mayor of Boston for several years and a decade ago was the Democratic candidate for governor, proof of his long climb to the chief executive's chair.

His stirring inaugural address, delivered to a joint session of both branches of the Legislature, bristled with controversial issues, carried many a recommendation for important changes in Bay state laws which are destined to create heated debate in the legislative chambers during the coming months. An hour and a half were required by the able orator to deliver his inaugural message, much longer than has been the custom in recent years.

Will Follow New Deal

That Massachusetts will follow the new deal trail in President Roosevelt's footsteps, no doubt was left in the minds of Gov Curley's hearers, as he lauded it to the skies, at the same time recommending that "the required steps be undertaken at once, to the end that Massachusetts cooperate to the fullest extent with the federal government in the administration of this work." He stated that Massachusetts is one of the three states of the Union which is not administering the federal emergency relief act in cooperation with and under the direction of federal authorities.

A hark back to the final days of the Ely administration, when choice appointments were taken from the Curley plum tree, was heard in the governor's attack on the governor's council as "a relic of the days of royalty," in the same breath calling it an expensive and unnecessary institution and urging its abolition to make state government more honest, efficient and economical.

Attack County Government

The present system of county government came in for its share under the Curley regime, "I believe that the present system of county government is wasteful and inefficient, and that it ought to be abolished," the new governor declared.

Gov Curley would have legislation enacted which would exempt the wages of a debtor from attachment prior to a judgment by order of the court, pointing out that Massachustts is one of the few state in which this worker's safeguard does not exist. He would lower the rate of mortgage interest on homes to a maximum of 5 per cent.

Another starting recommendation was the establishment of district courts of the state on a rotating basis, such as is used by the superior court, while he recommended legislation to prohibit any justice of a district court from practicing in his own court and also would prohibit all members of the state judiciary from participating in political campaigns.

Other outstanding Curley beliefs

(Continued on Third Page)

HERALD
ld, Mass.

…ess were that … retired at the age … experiment of non- … in cities of the com- … has been a failure, that … and wages" is the one answer … unemployment, and that the Legislature should be cut to one-half of its present membership and holds its sessions biennially.

Would Abolish Tax Appeals Board

Gov Curley will work for the abolition of the state board of tax appeals, of which Paul E. Tierney of this city is a member, calling it a "pernicious and destructive" agency. He said the board has shown an utter disregard for the values established by local assessors and that it has practically usurped the powers of the local boards of assessors.

The new governor would like to see corrective measures used in the present liquor licensing system in this state, stating that the system which obtained prior to the adoption of the 18th amendment which limited the sale of liquor in public places after 11 p. m., with no sales allowed on Sundays, holidays or election days.

In closing he said:—

"The enactment into law of the recommendations as contained in this inaugural message will tax the wisdom, energy and courage of the membership of the law-making branch of our government. It is my firm belief, however, that the sacrifice of thought, time and energy required is justified, and with the earnest prayer that Almighty God may guide us in our deliberations to the end that service rendered by us will be in keeping with the best traditions of the commonwealth, let us essay the task which is ours."

NEWS
Springfield, Mass.
JAN 3 1935

Vigorous and Forceful Message Presented by Governor Curley

It was in characteristic fashion that James M. Curley tackled many problems of vital interest in his inaugural message as governor of this Commonwealth today. Some features of his address may and doubtless will be considered radical; but there will certainly be agreement on the fact that the new governor disdains to hedge and that he advances many thoughtful suggestions which if carried out would result to the benefit of the state and the people in general. The more sailent features of Gov Curley's message include recommendations as follows:—

Reduction from the present membership of the House and Senate to a number half as great, or 120 state representatives and 20 state senators.

Biennial instead of annual sessions of the Legislature.

Abrogation of the present system of county government.

Creation of a state department of justice.

Compulsory retirement of judges at the age of 70.

Abolition of the governor's council, the state board of tax appeals, the Boston finance commission, and the preprimary convention.

Establishment of a state fund for workmen's compensation.

Reduction of utility rates and participation of the public in management of utilities.

When Gov Curley says as he does on the great question of unemployment, one of the dominant issues of the day, that work and wages should be substituted for public welfare wherever and whenever possible he indubitably says the right and proper thing. As an original Roosevelt man it is not surprising that he should heartily and sincerely recommend the development of the New Deal methods in order that the proper solution of the unemployment situation may be found. He is eminently right in giving this advice and in calling for full cooperation with the federal authorities so that the developments may be more cohesive.

Gov Curley will be certain to receive both commendation and abuse for his demand for a reduction of utility rates and for participation of the public in the management of utilities. This is obviously a forward course to pursue.

"Electricity," he said, "is no longer a luxury and, therefore, should be reasonably accessible to all classes, that the full benefits and blessings of modern science may contribute to their comfort as well as to the relief from domestic drudgery that past generations have endured.

"There is no justification for the present schedule on rates on electricity and gas, since it is predicated on the discarded theory of limited sales volume and large profits. The present-day theory is large sales volume and small profits, and a reduction in the rates both of gas and electricity should be established at once by the public utilities commission."

The system under which public utilities commissioners' salaries are borne partly by public service corporations should end at once, the new governor declared, and the entire amount be paid by the Commonwealth. Failure of the state department of public utilities to act in regard to telephone rates makes it appear advisable that some other governmental agency, probably the attorney-general's department, "secure justice for users of telephone service," he said.

There will be support, no doubt, for the governor's recommendation for the abolition of the preprimary convention. His own election over the choice of the Democratic preprimary gathering would seem to indicate that the convention idea is not entirely workable. It will not be so easy to bring about the abolition of the governor's council, although it has proved to be an exceedingly irritating body in recent years, deserving of the censure the governor heaps upon it; and doubtless the proposed reduction of the present membership of the House and Senate will prove a mighty difficult task, once the politicians get busy. But it will have to be admitted on all sides that Gov Curley is neither sterile of ideas or hesitant about speaking his mind on them regardless of who is hit thereby. His message is vigorous, forceful and forthright from first to last.

Press Clipping Service
2 Park Square
BOSTON MASS.

HERALD - NEWS
Fall River, Mass.

JAN 3 1935

GOVERNOR ASKS FOR HOME RULE OF CITY POLICE

Recommends Sweeping Changes in State Offices, End of Council, Smaller Legislature.

By THOMAS K. BRINDLEY

James Michael Curley, taking office as the 53rd Governor of Massachusetts, today asked the State Legislature to give to Fall River home rule of its Police Department.

That was but one recommendation in his inaugural message, a 12,000 word address calling upon the General Court of the Commonwealth to assist him in revolutionary reorganization and reform in practically every branch of the State Government.

Work and wages was the keynote of his inaugural message, just as it was the chief vote-getting point of his campaign for election.

Governor Curley urged wholesale abolition of many State offices, creation of new ones, startling reforms in the judicial and legislative branches of government, and many measures for improved working conditions.

Lieutenant Governor Listens

Seated on the platform as he called for a bold and sweeping reorganization of the State government, was Mayor Joseph L. Hurley of this city, the new Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts—the man to whom Mr. Curley will turn for guidance in furthering some of the proposals he advanced in the longest inauguration message ever delivered by a Governor of the Bay State.

Also present was Governor Curley's daughter, Mary, his constant and loyal companion and now First Lady of the State.

With Lieutenant-Governor Hurley was his wife, Celeste, devoted ally.

Mary Curley and Mr. and Mrs. Hurley listened with even greater eagerness than the thousands of others who crowded to capacity the House of Representatives and Gardner Auditorium in the State House.

They heard Governor Curley call for a 50 percent reduction in the present membership of the General Court or 120 State Representatives and 20 State Senators, biennial sessions of the Legislatune, sweeping changes in the system of County government, creation of a State Department of Justice, and compulsory retirement of judges at 70.

Fall River Represented

Many from Fall River in the vast assemblage of citizens expected Mr. Curley to call for abolition of the Fall River Board of Finance.

They were dis ppointed.

He didn't even refer to it.

But he did call for abolition of the Governor's Council, the State Board of Tax Appeals, the Boston Finance Commission and pre-primary conventions.

He also asked for the establishment of a State fund for workmen's compensation, reduction of public utility rates and participation of the public in management of utilities.

His charges against the public utilities for their disregard of the consumer's ability to pay were sensational.

Favors Police Home Rule

The Fall River citizens who listened to every one of the 12,000 words in Governor Curley's address perked up when he discussed police commissions.

He did not mention Fall River.

But he left no doubt in the minds of all who heard that he referred to this city and Boston—the only communities in Massachusetts in which the citizens are deprived of home rule of their law enforcement agencies.

Said Governor Curley on this all-important subject:

"The right of municipalities to govern themselves by electing their own officers and adopting regula-

provide employment for adults.

These are measures of vital concern to Fall River.

ggests Sweeping Changes in State

Future action upon each will be atched with considerable interest its citizenry.

Urges Nearby Homesteads.

Fall River people await also the velopment of another thought adnced by the new Governor in to-y's address.

This is the development of homeeads in this area.

He spoke of these as follows:

"According to recent government atistics, the present shortage of using is unprecedented in the story of the country. Under the assachusetts Homestead Act, *** Commonwealth is authorized to gage in a housing project. In y opinion, this work can be put to operation in a period of 30 ys."

The Governor continued:

"The Massachusetts Department Conservation has the ownerip of some 4,000 acres of land in e vicinity of Fall River that could utilized for suburban homeeads, making available at a minum cost, sufficient land for a me and for the development of flower or vegetable garden. Inditions are that the land will not required for many years for rk purposes and its utilization at e present time for the development of a homestead site is desirle. I recommend such action with ference to such a development."

Mr. Curley referred to property Freetown.

His address bristled with many her interesting comments.

Would Reduce Legislature

In calling for a reduction in the rsonnel of the Legislature, he lled the present General Court o large and said by halving it and lding biennial sessions, $1,000,000 uld be saved for the taxpayers evy two years.

'A relic of royalty" was his deription of the Governor's Coun which he wants abolished. He lled it an "obstructive force" to e Governor.

In asking retirement of judges 70, the new state executive said was a means of making the jucial system "alert and efficient".

The Boston Finance Commission hich constantly harassed Gover Curley during his campaign, d since, was branded "a political isance" which he said "has lost te and has forfeited the confice of the peeople." He noted the licy which promoted it "has not en adopted generally in other ties in the Commonwealth."

Hits Public Utilities

A sliding scale rate system was s recommendation for a change the method of distribution and termination of costs of electrici and gas. He said they should "reasonably accessible to all asses" and said there was no stification for the present costs.

Mr. Curley expressed disapprov of the system under which ublic Utilities Commissioners salies are paid partly by public ervice corporations.

He feels the Attorney General's ffice will have to "secure justice r the users of telephone service" view of the rates now charged.

In calling for abolition of the prerimary convention, the new Govnor called the system "an abridgeent of the rights of the voters in e nomination of candidates."

Automobile Insurance Cost

Automobile insurance rates were haracterized as a burden and a tremendous sales resistence in one our greatest industries." Investiation of all types of accidents punhment of drivers to blame and ore inspectors to probe the crashs, fatal and otherwise, were some his suggestions to reduce the ost of automobile insurance.

"I am in full sympathy with the resident's recommendation," Mr. urley declared in referring to Mr. oosevelt's suggestion that there be loser coordination of State and Federal agencies of law enforcenent. He recommended a State Deartment of Justice along the lines f the Federal department.

Liquor law reforms were alvoated by the new Governor, who exressed some disgust at the maner in which the present regulations o unheeded. He favors no selling of liquor on Sunday and an 11 p. n. curfew during the week.

Increased income tax rates were suggested as a means of easing up the burden of home owners.

Attacks Tax Board.

Abolition of the State Board of Tax Appeals which he said has shown "an utter disregard for the values deemed equitable by the Boards of Assessors in the cities and towns" was strongly urged.

This is of particular local interest, since the board has passed on many tax questions involving Fall River assessments.

The Governor charged it was "dominated and dictated to in its decisions by wealthy owners of property interested in shifting the burden of the cost of government to the small home owners."

He would place all purchasing and budgetary activities under the State Auditor.

Favors Court Changes.

The District courts, Mr. Curley said, have become of real importance in the State and should be organized to "effectively bear a substantial burden of civil litigation" now congesting higher court dockets.

He favors full-time justices, adoption of the circuit system and the prohibition of judges practicing in their own courts.

He is also opposed to all members of the judiciary participating in political campaigns, "either as a candidate for public office or by publicly espousing the cause of a candidate or candidates."

If this recommendation is adopted, it will be a blow at the local special justices, for all have figured prominently in political activity.

Cut Mortgage Rates

Mortgage interest rates should be reduced from a six to five percent maximum, industrial banking should come under the full supervision of the State Banking Commissioner, and the law permitting attachment of wages of a debtor should be abrogated, in the opinion of the State's executive.

He favors Massachusetts taking over the conduct of the ERA.

Assails Pardon Racket

His criticism of pardons granted by Governor Joseph B. Ely and the Executive Council was indirect, but sharp. He said:

"The coddling of criminals and the abuses of the pardoning power in the case of persons under sentense for the commission of crimes of an atrocious character today constitutes a menace to organized society. The system, unless rigoroussly and speedily checked, must inevitable tend to a breaking down of the morale of the judiciary, and in addition destroy the fear in a criminal that he will be required to undergo the full penalty for the crime which he committed."

The Governor would raze the State Prison and build a new one. He would separate first offenders from hardened criminals in the reformatories.

Opposes Non-Partisanship

Other recommendations included advocacy of the abolition of nonpartisan elections. This would affect Fall River, which operates under Plan A now and which has been conducted under Plan D. Both charters call for so-called non-partisanship in elections.

Governor Curley's other thoughts included improvement of fishing facilities, development of recreation possibilities in this section especially, continuation of the State gasoline tax, enactment of a State Recovery Act to enforce decrees set forth in the NRA, creation of an appellate division of the Superior Court as a means of relieving the Supreme Court, a 75-percent tax on gains of real estate speculators who purchase property within a year of the taking by eminent domain; appointment of a commission for study and revision of State Public Health laws, more rigid enforcement of highways laws to reduce motor vehicle fatalities, and enactment of a measure to insure cooperation with the Federal government in suppressing narcotic traffic.

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MASS.

gests Sweeping Changes in State

conduct of their local affairs has always been a cherished principle of this Commonwealth.

"The legislative control has with few exceptions, been confined to prescribing the charters for cities and to adopting general laws which are applicable to all of our municipalities alike.

"Source of Irritation"

"The departure from these principles in the creation by the Legislature of the municipal commissions of police, and in authorizing the Governor to appoint police commissions in some of our cities, has not, in my opinion, produced more efficient police protection and has been a source of irritation.

"I accordingly recommend the repeal of existing laws authorizing the appointment of police commissioners by the Governor in any of our cities, and the adoption of such legislation as may be necessary to authorize any municipalities to choose their own police officials where they now have not that right."

Industrial Warfare

Those present from this city also listened intently when Governor Curley made reference to employment.

In opening his remarks, he called the depression of the past five years "so devastating in character as to be more properly characterized as an industrial war."

"The ordinary methods which in the past have served admirably were found totally inadequate and the necessity for new and definite methods of procedure was recognized, not only to overcome the conditions from industrial warfare, but to prevent a recurrence," he declared.

Work and Wages

He said a New Deal nationally was a recognized need and recalling his campaign slogan, asserted: "There has been but one answer from the beginning of the Christian era for unemployment, namely, work and wages, and that Massachusetts, ever a leader, may continue to hold the proud position it has ever occupied, I commend *** not only cooperation with Federal authorities in the development of the New Deal, but the adoption of a program which will result in the substitution of work and wages for public welfare allotments."

He called the textile industry—leader in Fall River—the chief activity of the State and said it was tragic its leaders did not realize the importance of change in its operation.

Mr. Curley commented that they were "excessively political-minded rather than industrially alert."

He spoke at length concerning working conditions.

"It is idle to talk of private capital furnishing work to the vast army of unemployed in America whose unemployment may be properly traced to agencies beyond the control of the individual worker," he said.

Wants State Planning Board

It was his thought that the textile industry and others would be stronger today had a State Planning Board been guiding them. He favors creation of such a board.

"The Workman's Compensation Act, as at present administered, too frequently deprives injured men and women of their just rights," Mr. Curley asserted. "The vicious practice of consigning permanently disabled workers and elderly workers to the charity rolls, or the poorhouse could, in my opinion, be prevented through the establishment of a State Fund for Workmen's Compensation.

"The excessive premiums now charged in thousands of cases are beyond the ability of the employer to maintain, with the result that as a protective measure only the young and strong are permitted opportunity for work.

"The Department of Labor and Industries could be materially strengthened and its scope for usefulness increased through the transfer of the Industrial Accident Board to the Department of Labor and Industries, there to be administered as a division of that department."

It is Mr. Curley's firm belief that a 16-year old age limit for school children would remove many of them from the working ranks and provide employment for adults.

These are measures of vital concern to Fall River.

Future action upon each will be watched with considerable interest by its citizenry.

Urges Nearby Homesteads.

Fall River people await also the development of another thought advanced by the new Governor in today's address.

This is the development of homesteads in this area.

He spoke of these as follows:

"According to recent government statistics, the present shortage of housing is unprecedented in the history of the country. Under the Massachusetts Homestead Act, *** the Commonwealth is authorized to engage in a housing project. In my opinion, this work can be put into operation in a period of 30 days."

The Governor continued:

"The Massachusetts Department of Conservation has the ownership of some 4,000 acres of land in the vicinity of Fall River that could be utilized for suburban homesteads, making available at a minimum cost, sufficient land for a home and for the development of a flower or vegetable garden. Indications are that the land will not be required for many years for park purposes and its utilization at the present time for the development of a homestead site is desirable. I recommend such action with reference to such a development."

Mr. Curley referred to property in Freetown.

His address bristled with many other interesting comments.

Would Reduce Legislature

In calling for a reduction in the personnel of the Legislature, he called the present General Court too large and said by halving it and holding biennial sessions, $1,000,000 could be saved for the taxpayers every two years.

'A relic of royalty" was his description of the Governor's Council which he wants abolished. He called it an "obstructive force" to the Governor.

In asking retirement of judges at 70, the new state executive said it was a means of making the judicial system "alert and efficient".

The Boston Finance Commission which constantly harassed Governor Curley during his campaign and since, was branded "a political nuisance" which he said "has lost caste and has forfeited the confidence of the peeople." He noted the policy which promoted it "has not been adopted generally in other cities in the Commonwealth."

Hits Public Utilities

A sliding scale rate system was his recommendation for a change in the method of distribution and determination of costs of electricity and gas. He said they should be "reasonably accessible to all classes" and said there was no justification for the present costs.

Mr. Curley expressed disapproval of the system under which Public Utilities Commissioners salaries are paid partly by public service corporations.

He feels the Attorney General's office will have to "secure justice for the users of telephone service" in view of the rates now charged.

In calling for abolition of the preprimary convention, the new Governor called the system "an abridgement of the rights of the voters in the nomination of candidates."

Automobile Insurance Cost

Automobile insurance rates were characterized as a burden and a "tremendous sales resistence in one of our greatest industries." Investigation of all types of accidents punishment of drivers to blame and more inspectors to probe the crashes, fatal and otherwise, were some of his suggestions to reduce the cost of automobile insurance.

"I am in full sympathy with the President's recommendation," Mr. Curley declared in referring to Mr. Roosevelt's suggestion that there be closer coordination of State and Federal agencies of law enforcement. He recommended a State Department of Justice along the lines of the Federal department.

Liquor law reforms were alvocated by the new Governor, who expressed some disgust at the manner in which the present regulations go unheeded. He favors no selling of liquor on Sunday and an 11 p. m. curfew during the week.

Increased income tax rates were suggested as a means of easing up the burden of home owners.

Attacks Tax Board.

Abolition of the State Board of Tax Appeals which he said has shown "an utter disregard for the values deemed equitable by the Boards of Assessors in the cities and towns" was strongly urged.

This is of particular local interest, since the board has passed on many tax questions involving Fall River assessments.

The Governor charged it was "dominated and dictated to in its decisions by wealthy owners of property interested in shifting the burden of the cost of government to the small home owners."

He would place all purchasing and budgetary activities under the State Auditor.

Favors Court Changes.

The District courts, Mr. Curley said, have become of real importance in the State and should be organized to "effectively bear a substantial burden of civil litigation" now congesting higher court dockets.

He favors full-time justices, adoption of the circuit system and the prohibition of judges practicing in their own courts.

He is also opposed to all members of the judiciary participating in political campaigns, "either as a candidate for public office or by publicly espousing the cause of a candidate or candidates."

If this recommendation is adopted, it will be a blow at the local special justices, for all have figured prominently in political activity.

Cut Mortgage Rates

Mortgage interest rates should be reduced from a six to five percent maximum, industrial banking should come under the full supervision of the State Banking Commissioner, and the law permitting attachment of wages of a debtor should be abrogated, in the opinion of the State's executive.

He favors Massachusetts taking over the conduct of the ERA.

Assails Pardon Racket

His criticism of pardons granted by Governor Joseph B. Ely and the Executive Council was indirect, but sharp. He said:

"The coddling of criminals and the abuses of the pardoning power in the case of persons under sentense for the commission of crimes of an atrocious character today constitutes a menace to organized society. The system, unless rigorously and speedily checked, must inevitable tend to a breaking down of the morale of the judiciary, and in addition destroy the fear in a criminal that he will be required to undergo the full penalty for the crime which he committed."

The Governor would raze the State Prison and build a new one. He would separate first offenders from hardened criminals in the reformatories.

Opposes Non-Partisanship

Other recommendations included advocacy of the abolition of nonpartisan elections. This would affect Fall River, which operates under Plan A now and which has been conducted under Plan D. Both charters call for so-called non-partisanship in elections.

Governor Curley's other thoughts included improvement of fishing facilities, development of recreation possibilities in this section especially, continuation of the State gasoline tax, enactment of a State Recovery Act to enforce decrees set forth in the NRA, creation of an appellate division of the Superior Court as a means of relieving the Supreme Court, a 75-percent tax on gains of real estate speculators who purchase property within a year of the taking by eminent domain; appointment of a commission for study and revision of State Public Health laws, more rigid enforcement of highways laws to reduce motor vehicle fatalities, and enactment of a measure to insure cooperation with the Federal government in suppressing narcotic traffic.

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odist [illegible] auspices of the [illegible] the Intermediate [illegible] Society. Included in the [illegible] were Kenneth Wharmby, Elizabeth Lamond, John Moseley, Marjorie Peckham, Herbert Boothman, Martha Brierley, Arthur E. Hiley, Dorothy B. Mills, Ernest Grimes, Edward Bird, Joseph Ogden, Ernest Crossley, Arthur Parkhurst, William Kenndey and William Spence. Mrs. Arline Crossley was the pianist. The director was Mrs. Martha Brierley.

Morton-Owen Feud Settled in Court

Westport Farmer Protests That Attorney's Guests Keep Him Awake.

Controversy between Atty. Brayton Morton, son of United States Judge James M. Morton, and William Owen, elderly Westport farmer, over the erection of cumbersome bars at a right of way through the Owen estate, through which Atty. Morton must pass to reach his summer home, apparently came to an end in Superior court at New Bedford yesterday when Mr. Owen accepted Atty. Morton's offer to erect gates at his own expense.

Atty. Morton told Judge F. Hanify, who presided at the hearing, that

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JAN 3 1935

CURLEY AND HURLEY TAKE OFFICE

SENATE ABSENT FROM HISTORIC CEREMONIES

Secretary of State Cook Administers Oaths Due to Failure of Senators to Choose President----Lengthy Inaugural Address.

Amid the glamorous pageantry of a tradition-loving Commonwealth James Michael Curley today became Governor and Joseph Leo Hurley of this city, Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts.

The former Boston mayor was sworn in as the 53d Chief executive of the Commonwealth in the chamber of the House of Representatives. The Senate was not present due to the filibuster in progress there.

The oaths of office were administered by Secretary of State Frederic W. Cook.

While the first words of the oath of fealty to the Constitution were being intoned in the otherwise silent chamber, a battery of artillery set up on historic Boston Common, sounded a 19-gun salute to the new governor.

Text of Address

The text of Governor James M. Curley's inaugural address is published on Pages 8 and 9.

Ely Leaves Alone

The giant gun's echo over Beacon Hill served as a traditional signal for Governor Joseph B. Ely to leave the executive chamber which he has occupied for the past four years and begin his solitary march down the long flight of stone steps from the capitol and back to the relative obscurity of private life.

Ironically, the cannon roar saluting the new governor was a bitter climax to the political career of Governor Ely who, although a Democrat like his successor, is his arch personal and political enemy.

Governor Curley's inauguration embodies the success story of a

(Continued on Page Seven)

ERA chorus of 100 voices.

He then proceeded to the Governor's office where Governor Ely turned over to him the keys of the office and the Bible, a tradition dating from the days of Governor Ben Butler.

The grand procession from the Governor's office to the House chamber was led by Governor-elect Curley and Adjutant-general John H. Agnew, accompanied by Lieutenant Governor-elect Hurley. They were the only newly elected State officials to take office today.

Others in the procession included members of the new Executive Council, the new Governor's four sons, Paul, Leo, George and Francis Curley, ex-Governors of the Commonwealth and Mayors of the 39 Massachusetts cities.

Reception Is Held

Following the inauguration, Governor Curley and his daughter and Lieutenant Governor and Mrs. Hurley and the new military staff held a reception in the Hall of Flags, they went to the Copley-Plaza hotel, where the Governor was the luncheon guest of his staff.

Tonight, Governor Curley and his daughter will be dinner guests of the First Corps Cadets at the Algonquin club, after which the Governor will hold a reception to his guests at the colorful military ball at the Cadet armory.

CURLEY AND HURLEY TA

(Continued from Page One)

youth who rose from the humble position of grocer's order-clerk to the highest honor the voters of Massachusetts can bestow upon an individual.

The colorful ceremony marking Curley's induction into office was witnessed by a vast crowd.

Scores of state notables were included in the audience. James Roosevelt, eldest son of the President, was one of the invited guests.

After members of both branches of the General Court had assembled in joint session in the crowded House chamber, committees were dispatched to notify the Governor-Elect that the Legislature was prepared to administer the oath of office to him, to the Lieutenant-Governor-Elect and to the Councillors-Elect.

Both Take Oath

Entering the chamber by the main door, the newly elected State officials marched to the speaker's dais. Curley stood upon the dais and with right hand uplifted, swore allegiance to the Constitution of the State and of the United States. He then subscribed to the oath.

The oath then was administered to Lieutenant-Governor Hurley.

Massachusetts, lover of tradition, continues to surround her gubernatorial inauguration ceremonies with pomp and panoply — pageantry which was more or less meaningless to the 3500 20th century citizens who crowded the State House today.

During the inaugural program, an extremely dignified sergeant-at-arms, elaborately attired in frock coat and high hat decorated with a cockade and bearing a mace with a seal of the Commonwealth, led various delegations through the Capitol corridors, notifying dignitaries that certain sections of the ceremony were about to begin.

Few Actual Witnesses

Witnessing of the inauguration at first hand was limited by available space to a few hundred persons, but amplifiers carried the program to more hundreds gathered in Gardner Auditorium and the State House halls.

Delivery of the new Governor's 12,000-word inaugural address—believed the longest ever given in the history of the state—followed.

The Legislature with which the new Democratic Governor will carry on his administration for the next two years is Republican by a narrow majority, with 21 Republicans and 19 Democrats in the Senate and 123 Republicans and 117 Democrats in the House.

Escorted to State House

Military aides, preceded by a motorcade of police, escorted the new Governor and Miss Mary Curley from their Jamaicaway home to the State House.

There, he was serenaded by the ERA concert band and in the Hall of Flags by the greater Boston ERA chorus of 100 voices.

He then proceeded to the Governor's office where Governor Ely turned over to him the keys of the office and the Bible, a tradition dating from the days of Governor Ben Butler.

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Near This City Desirable for Homestead Site

sks Departments to For Plans for New Publi Works Program on 5 Percent Basis to Provid Employment.

The text of Governor Curley inaugural message follows:

To the Honorable Senate an House of Representatives:

The depression of the past fiv years has been so devastating i character as to be more proper characterized as an industrial wa The ordinary methods which in th past have served admirably we found totally inadequate and th necessity for new and definit methods of procedure was recognized, not only to overcome th conditions resulting from industria warfare, but to prevent a recu rence. That a New Deal nationally was necessary is accepted b every forward-looking American and that its acceptance and operation, nationally, of necessity requires the development of Ne Deal methods in the States and th subdivisions of the States of th Union is recognized by all.

The revolutionary strides in displacement of human labor, resulting from the adoption of automati machinery, has imposed a burde beyond the capacity of the State and the subdivisions of the State to meet without Federal aid. Federal authorities have been devising ways and means to chart a cours over an uncharted sea, and whil they have met with some measur of success, a definite and final program is still in the process of evolution. It is accepted by every forward-looking American that i would be unwise to give seriou thought to the scrapping of th highly developed agencies of production, but it is likewise recognized that a change in our economic system must be developed if automatic machinery is to serve the purpose intended, namely, to increase production, lower costs minimize drudgery, and displac human labor. Society alone is responsible for the failure to develop an economic program for the absorption of men displaced by machinery in industry, and hence it is clearly the duty not only of the Federal government, but of its subdivisions, state and municipal, to co-operate in the development o such programs as may be mos helpful in the solution of this great problem.

There has been but one answer from the beginning of the Christian era for unemployment, namely work and wages, and that Massachusetts, ever a leader, may continue to hold the proud position it has ever occupied, I commend to your serious consideration not only co-operation with Federal authorities in the development of the New Deal, but the adoption of a program which will result in the substitution of work and wages for public welfare allotments.

In the past Massachusetts has not co-operated to the degree that it was possible to co-operate. This duty should no longer be disregarded. The present plight of the nation should be rightly understood—that we are engaged in an economic warfare against depression and unemployment and in such a conflict there is no place on the side lines.

Enduring and worthwhile reforms are not a matter of overnight development, rather do they represent the concentrated thought and striving for betterment of the human family over a long period of years. In our educational system in the past, insufficient emphasis has been placed on the study of economics. Government today enters into substantially every channel not only of our national life but has an important bearing either for the good or ill of every citzen, and the indications are that in the conduct of governmental activities in the future more consideration will be given to economics and less to politics. There is every indication that through the improved means of transmission of information developed in recent years that public participation in affairs of government will be greater than in the past, and such being the case, it is important that opportunity for acquiring more than an elementary knowledge of economics be proveded in our public schools, so that the men and women of America may be better equipped mentally to render that service to the nation and its people that is essential to the continued existence of the form of government under which we live.

Equitable Wage Scale

Our present economic plight may be traced to the failure to recognize that national prosperity is dependent upon a more equitable distribution of the fruits of industry, or in other words, a larger distribution of the profits of industry to labor and a less generous return to capital. It is necessary for the consumption of goods produced by industry that the buying power of the workers be safeguarded through and equitable wage scale, otherwise mass production and the speeding up process cannot serve other than permanent injury to the economic life of the people. A workable program of economic security for all the people with a higher standard of living for the masses and a lowered cost of production represents a reform which is attainable provided we have the courage and the knowledge of economics necessary to essay the solution. Lke every great reform it will not be a matter of days, rather will it be a question of years, but if the republic is to endure, a beginning must be made, and the time for such action is now. To convert an economic chaos into a contented and orderly social program requires more than leadership by a few great minds, rather does it demand the intelligent co-operation of the entire people. We have for a quarter of a century been living in a machine civilization and yet the ills we suffer at the present hour are due almost wholly to our failure to make the machine our servant rather than to permit it to become, as it has, our master.

The control and the regulated distribution of the products created by the labor of the people is recognized as the most important essential to industrial prosperity and progress and its adoption would insure continuity of employment with a return sufficient to maintain in conformity with American standards the workers of America and their dependents. This measure of social justice, so highly desirable, is only possible of fruition through the united and intelligent action of the citizenship. It may not come overnight, yet it is a goal that must be attained and can best be achieved through the inclusion of economics as a compulsory study in our educational system.

Nation's Resources Many

It is idle to talk of private capital furnishing work to the vast army of unemployed in America whose unemployment may properly be traced to agencies beyond the control of the individual worker. The mounting costs of public welfare not only threaten the financial security of the nation but if permitted to continue unchecked will destroy not only the self-respect but the self-reliance of the people, transforming a large element of the population into the mendicant class. It is idle to contend that our present problem is unsolvable and it is likewise futile and stupid to maintain that if left alone it will solve itself.

The area of the United States is but five and six tenths per cent of the world area, while th population is but six per cent. The resources of America are enormous; namely, fourteen per cent of the gold, nineteen per cent of the wheat, thirty-three per cent of the railroad trackage, thirty-three per cent of the telegraph systems, thirty-three per cent of the used water power, an annual production of thirty-eight per cent of the coal of the world, forty-seven per cent of the steel, forty-eight per cent of the copper, fifty-two per cent of the lumber, fifty-six per cent of the cotton, fifty-eight per cent of the corn, sixty-seven per cent of the petroleum, eighty-six per cent of the motor vehicles, sixty per cent of the telephone communication services, and thirty-three per cent of the wealth. Despite this tremendous productivity and these fabulous resources as contrasted with the population it is exceedingly difficult to understand why the conditions in evidence during the past five years have been permitted to develop to the point where they threaten the existence of our national life.

State Planning Board

For the first time in the history of the American nation we have apparently been forced to recognize the necessity for the creation of a thinking machine to solve these problems. Our laxity in this respect is in striking contrast with the system that has obtained in other countries, and our failure to co-operate in the fullest measure with the present great leader of the nation has been responsible for the painfully slow progress that has marked our emergence from depression during the past eighteen months. The program as recommended by President Roosevelt must of necessity be experimental in character and subject to perfecting changes to which the thought, talent and time of the entire people should be given.

In this era of evolution costly errors can best be avoided through co-ordination of thought, not only by the legislative assembly but by the best minds in the Commonwealth, and it is my purpose to invite the co-operation by a group of the ablest leaders in their particular fields of activity to devise a program which will be of value to the entire people and to posterity.

It is difficult to understand the failure of the Commonwealth to create a State Planning Board. The most successful business enterprises in America today number in their organization a planning division. Provided governmental agencies had created such an institution at some time during the past two decades, when, through scientific research and development of automatic machinery, there was a constant lessening of opportunities for a livelihood for the individual who had been displaced through the development of mechanical agencies, the severity of the present depression might have been avoided or materially lessened.

The Textile Situation

The solution of the critical problem of production and distribution must speedily be solved if we are to end in the State and Nation a condition in which great sections of the population are in want in the midst of plenty. Industrial prosperity is vital to Massachusetts, and the conservation of industries now located here and the development of new industries as a means of providing work and wages for the people are as essential a part of the work of the law-making body of the Commonwealth and more important in its bearing upon the present and future than the endless measures of a trivial character to which time and energy have been devoted. Certain lines of activity have long been regarded as solely the property of the Commonwealth and its people, namely, textiles, leather, wool, boots and shoes, and fish; yet the intensity of competition both at home and abroad plus the improved methods of transportation make these no longer the sole property of any community. Only by research and planning can we hope to retain a position of pre-eminence in these fields in the future.

The failure to recognize the evolution from cotton undergarments to rayon silk was unquestionably one of the most severe blows experienced by the textile industry in the Commonwealth. Provided a planning board had been operating and recognizing the trend, the calamity which so seriously affected the existence of large numbers of artisans skilled in this particular line of activity could have been prevented. We have been not only smugly complacent but we have been excessively politically minded rather than industrially alert.

Labor

Intelligent selfishness should have made it obvious to political as well as to industrial leaders, that if a mass production program was to succeed, the great masses of the people must have the buying power to purchase that which industry produces.

For a long period of years representatives of organized labor have sought unsuccessfully to strengthen existing laws and to secure the enactment of additional laws having for their purpose the protection of the rights of workers. In view of the national movement for the adoption of more equitable relations between capital and labor it is important that Massachusetts occupy a commanding position in matters of legislation affecting the rights of workers in industry.

I accordingly recommend for your consideration such perfecting amendments to existing laws and the enactment of such additional laws as may be necessary to conform to the requirements of the times. Among the laws which should be liberalized and strengthened are the Workmen's Compensation Act, the laws relating to injunctions in labor disputes, minimum wage, the employment of women and children in industry, complications arising from the establishment of so-called company unions, and evasion of the provisions of the NRA Code in matters affecting wages and hours of employment.

Employment of Minors

The compulsory attendance of minors at school until they have reached the age of 16 years would result in the removal of children from industry, thereby increasing the opportunities for the employment of adults and permitting the mental and physical development of children until they are able in some reasonable measure to undertake the battle of life.

Workmen's Compensation

The Workmen's Compensation Act as at present administered too frequently deprives injured men and women of their just rights. The vicious practice of consigning permanently disabled workers and elderly workers to the charity rolls or the poorhouse could in my opinion be prevented through the establishment of a state fund for workmen's compensation. The excessive premiums now charged in thousands of cases are beyond the ability of the employer to maintain, with the result that as a protective measure only the young and strong are permitted opportunity for work. The Department of Labor and Industries could be materially strengthened and its scope for usefulness increased through the transfer of the Industrial Accident Board to the Department of Labor and Industries, there to be administered as a division of that Department.

The present system of limiting the payment to women and men totally and permanently injured in industry to a period of approximately five years is a gross injustice. I accordingly recommend the adoption of such legislation as will permit the payment of permanent compensation to workers permanently incapacitated, rather than require the community to bear the burdens resulting from injuries received in industry. It is highly important that the term "average weekly wage" be more equitably defined for the protection of workers suffering serious injury in the discharge of their duties, since under existing law it is not uncommon to limit the payment made to a worker to a paltry sum each week.

The defects in chapter 308 of the Acts of 1934 relative to minimum wage decrees should be corrected at once for the preservation of the constitutional and personal rights of wage earners in the matter of labor injunctions. I recommend for your consideration the adoption of the Norris-La Guardia Act as a basis for the drafting of the required state legislation.

Attachment of Wages

Massachusetts is one of the few States of the Union in which wages are not exempt from attachment. Failure to enact legislation that would safeguard the worker from the exactions of the money lender and the dealer in goods sold on installments represents a condition which should not longer be permitted. The families of workers depend upon the wages of the head of the household. I accordingly recommend the adoption of legislation which will exempt from attachment the wages of a debtor prior to a judgment by order of the court.

It is likewise important for the protection of persons engaged in business that the practice of indiscriminate attachments and improper use of the trustee process for real or false claims should no longer be permitted. For the protection of business I recommend the enactment of legislation which will require the filing of a bond, with adequate securities, with the clerk of the court, obligating the real or false creditor to indemnify the debtor for all losses resulting from the attachment in the event that the creditor fails to sustain his case.

Institutional Employment

The wage schedule at present in operation and the excessive hours of labor required in State institutions from low-salaried workers are not conducive to the character of kind and humane service that the unfortunate wards of the State should receive. It has been my observation that the character of service rendered by any individual is proportioned largely to the wage received and the number of hours the individual is required to labor. Just so long as the present wage scale and excessive hours of labor continue in force, harsh treatment not infrequently accompanied by brutality, may be expected from overworked and underpaid employes.

I accordingly recommend the adoption not only of a 44-hour working week but increased wages for the employes of institutions in which wards of the State are confined.

Governor of Massachusetts

JAMES M. CURLEY

Industrial and Economic

New England Railroads

One of the most important problems which confront the people of the Commonwealth is the financial plight of the New England railroads. The New England railroads represent a most important source of tax revenue, paying annually to State and local governments in Massachusetts over $5,000,000, in addition to providing employment to more than 40,000 persons. Due to diminishing revenues and higher costs of operation, notwithstanding a reduction in the number of employees and introduction of reasonable economics, their credit is so impaired at the present time that to meet fixed charges it has been found necessary to seek financial assistance from the Federal government. Public safety and progressive transportation requirements make necessary the expenditure at the present time of large sums of money for equipment and improvement of roadbed, which the financial standing of the New England railroads render it impossible for them to provide. The need of improved transportation facilities, if New England railroads are to survive and meet present day competition, present an economic situation which can no longer be disregarded and one which calls for early action.

From the standpoint of a transportation service which will make possible economical and expeditious transportation of New England made goods to the great markets of the nation, and from those markets the raw materials and foodstuffs required by New England, cannot longer be disregarded. From the standpoint of the financial security not only of New England investors but of our fiduciary institutions immediate action is imperative. Since the investment in railroad bonds and notes held by Massachusetts savings banks approximate the huge sum of $265,000,000 it is clearly the duty of the hour for the Legislature of Massachusetts to take such action as the needs of the situation demand for the protection of our banking institutions, our transportation system, and the workers deriving a livlihood through the operation of New England railroads.

There is every indication that the destructive competitive practices which have been a contributing factor to the present plight of the railroads of the United States will shortly be ended by Federal action, as a matter of economic necessity as well as of justice to the public. It is highly important for the best interests of Massachusetts that this action be anticipated. There is absolutely no possibility of a change in method of transportation or improvement of service while the railroads of New England remain in their present financial status. The demand for electrification, the abolition of grade crossings and improved equipment, and the development of Massachusetts industrially and commercially require trunk line service, regardless of sentimental objections based upon the fear that combination or consolidation may prove injurious to the interests of New England.

Provided consolidation can be agreed upon, with adequate provision for the retention of control that would safeguard the interests of New England, improve the transportation system, and aid in the development of New England industries and resources, thereby increasing the number of employees, there is no way to justify a failure to act.

Public Works

The indications are that the Federal government will adopt a new policy with reference to the extension of aid to the States and municipalities of the nation. During the year that has passed, the policy has been to extend Federal financial aid to assist in meeting public welfare costs and in anticipation of the substitution of a public works program, I have requested the officials of the municipalities of the Commonwealth and the officials of the State to draft a program anticipating their requirements based upon a 50 per cent contribution by the Federal government. I anticipate that this program may represent a total of $100,000,000 for the Commonwealth and the municipalities of the State, and to the present time requests have been submitted totalling in excess of $60,000,000. The data are being compiled for early presentation to the proper Federal authorities in order that early action may be taken for the transfer from welfare rolls to payrolls of the unemployed of the State.

Federal Relief

At the present time 45 States of the Union, the exceptions being Massachusetts, North Dakota, and Oklahoma, are administering the Federal Emergency Relief Act in co-operation with and under the direction of Federal authorities. In my opinion it is important that Massachusetts join with the other States of the Union in aiding the President of the United States in the conduct of this important work. Since Chapter 344 of the Acts of 1933 by its terms is not strictly mandatory, it is desirable that the Attorney General rule upon the question. In the event that under his ruling the required transfer from State to Federal authority can be legally made, I recommend that the required steps be undertaken at once, to the end that Massachusetts co-operate to the fullest extent with the Federal government in the administration of this work. Since it affects the very existence of the entire people of the nation, it should be conducted in conformity with the system that has proved both wise and effective in the case of the other 45 States.

For a period of four years municipal authorities and city planning boards have endeavored without success to secure the enactment of legislation which would permit the cities and towns of the Commonwealth to co-operate with the Federal government in the matter of housing projects, and it is essential that the necessary legislation be adopted at the earliest possible date.

Housing

According to recent government statistics, the present shortage of housing is unprecendented in the history of this country. In addition a recent survey of 640,000 existing homes in different sections shows that more than one half of them are badly in need of repairs and many not fit to live in. More than one half of all our homes are more than thirty years old.

Economics has its many mysteries, but one of its simplicities it the wide expansion of the financial benefits of construction. Less than one half of the wages that go into putting up an ordinary house are spent on the sit. Lumbermen in distant forests, miners, workers in factories and on railroads, truck drivers and bank clerks all feel the stir of fresh activity.

I therefore recommend legislation providing for the establishment, organization and operation of municipal housing authorities, in order to enable cities and towns to take the necessary steps to eliminate slums, to provide housing accommodations for persons of low income, and to receive the grants and loans available for these purposes to public agencies under the terms of the National Industrial Recovery Act.

The Executives of the municipalities of Massachusetts recognize the necessity for more adequate and healthful housing, but are unanimous in the opinion that where this work is done it should consist of condemnation in congested areas of so-called substandard structures used as places of habitation. They are not in sympathy with such work being done exclusively by the Federal government.

Under the Massachusetts Homestead Act, adopted some seventeen years ago, the Commonwealth is authorized to engage in a housing project. In my opinion, this work can be put into operation in a period of thirty days, and should serve as an incentive for similar construction programs by private capital.

The Massachusetts Department of Conservation has the ownership of some four thousand acres of land in the vicinity of Fall River that could be utilized for suburban homesteads, making available at a minimum cost sufficient land for a home and for the development of a flower and vegetable garden. Indications are that this land will not be required for many years for park purposes and its utilization at the present time for the development of a homestead site is desirable. I recommend such action with reference to such a development.

Mortgage Interest Rates

The prevailing rate of 6 per cent upon mortgages, in view of the lowering of the interest rates upon savings deposits, makes it appear advisable as a matter of justice to establish at once a maximum 5 per cent rate on mortgages on homes, and were it not for the possibility of valid constitutional objections being raised I should unhesitatingly recommend the adoption of legislation providing for this maximum rate. It is my purpose, however, to confer at once with the officials of the banking institutions of Massachusetts with this end in view.

Industrial Banking

Industrial banking in Massachusetts today represents an investment of sufficient importance to justify placing this class of business under the full supervision of the State Banking Commissioner. The necessity for safeguarding funds by the public in these institutions has been recognized in a majority of States of the Union. It is desirable that similar protection be afforded the Commonwealth. I accordingly recommend the adoption of such legislation as may be necessary to accomplish this result.

Automobile Insurance

There is great dissatisfaction with the present compulsory automobile insurance law, but I believe a principal fault is failure to make complete investigation of accidents. Such investigation would effectually reduce the dishonest and false claims that have added so greatly to the losses which are charged to the owners of automobiles.

The high insurance rates are not only a burden to the owners of automobiles but they constitute a tremendous sales resistance in one of our greatest industries.

Between 1927 and 1934 the number of premium zones was increased from three to twenty-one, with an advance in the rate ranging from $30 to $77. The first classification of rates adopted in 1927, when there were but three zones, was $16 in one; $22 in another; and $29 in the third. The number of zones should be reduced.

Under the present law all fatal accidents must be investigated at the discretion of the Registrar of Motor Vehicles. In 1933 there were 727 fatal accidents investigated, but in 40,216 non-fatal accidents there was no investigation made in the 34,470 cases which were reported. The failure to investigate more than 5,746 out of a total of 40,216 non-fatal accidents was unquestionably due to the lack of investigators who might have been assigned to this work. Due to the failure to investigate this enormous number of accidents there was an increase in the ranks of the careless and reckless drivers, with the result that dishonest and exaggerated claims were permitted to multiply, with a corresponding increase in the injury claims.

Law Enforcement

The prevalence of organized crime is a menace to the stability, peace and good order of the Commonwealth. The number of major crimes committed in this Commonwealth within recent years which have gone unsolved and unpunished is little short of appalling.

The Legislature of 1933, recognizing these conditions, requested the Governor to appoint a commission to investigate the causes for failure to apprehend, convict and punish "gangs, gangsters, racketeers and other persistent violators of the law, persons engaged in the operation of pools and lotteries, slot machines ... and other illegal prictices." A commission was appointed whose report amply justified the declaration by the Legislature of the existence of serious defects in our law-enforcement agencies. Many recommendations were made by the commission for remedial legislation, but practically nothing has been done, and no substantial progress has been made in combating the threat of organized crime.

Recent outrages and almost daily acts of banditry and gangsterism call for vigorous and immediate action. The Federal government, through its Department of Justice, has demonstrated in recent months its efficiency in the warfare on criminal gangs. Within a few weeks at a conference held in Washington, under the auspices of the Department of Justice, the President of the United States recommended a closer co-ordination of State and Federal agencies.

I am in full sympathy with the President's recommendation.

There can be no effectual repression of crime until we recognize that methods and equipment which may have been adequate fifty or a hundred years ago are entirely inadequate in this day.

Our law-enforcing agencies must be brought up to a standard of equipment in all respects which at least approximate that of the organized criminal.

If criminals can afford to organize and launch their brutal attacks upon the public, the public can afford to organize for its own protection. This organization can be effected only by the adoption of proper methods of selection, training and co-ordination of units.

State Department of Justice

The Attorney General should have general supervision over the enforcement of the criminal law of the Commonwealth. It is very likely that he now has under existing law full authority to control criminal prosecution in any district of the Commonwealth, and to exercise supervision over the administration of their offices by district attorneys. I believe it would be adviseable to place direct responsibility upon the Attorney General, and to give him any necessary power to organize his Department as a Department of Justice comparable to that of the United States. To this end I recommend that the detective branch of the police be transferred to the Department of the Attorney General, to enable him to develop an adequate bureau of criminal investigation along the lines of that in the Federal Department of Justice. If there is to be effective co-operation among our several agencies and between those of the Commonwealth and those of the Federal government, the powers necessary to bring about such co-operation should be lodged in the hands of the Attorney General.

I urge the adoption of such legislation as may be necessary to expand the powers of the Attorney General and the functions of his Department to put into effect the foregoing recommendations.

Liquor Law

The repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment was intended to end conditions destructive to the moral standards of youth, the diversion of revenue to the criminal element which should accrue to the government, and the disrespect for the law which had been fostered by inability of the government to enforce an obnoxious statute. These advantages are seriously menaced by abuses of the existing law as enforced at present.

Under the licensing system which obtained prior to the adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment the custom of limiting the sale in public places, other than by innholders and licensed clubs, until 11 p. m., and with no sale permitted on Sundays and holidays and election days, is in striking contrast with the system under which this business is permitted to operate today.

Political expediency upon a question of this character suggests silence or negation; but that possible advantages may be conserved, the call of duty leaves no course open for me or the Legislature other than the adoption of corrective measures essential to the welfare of the public.

Narcotic Drugs

The increase in the use of narcotic drugs and of narcotic addicts has resulted in the adoption of Federal legislation for the protection of both users and non-users. There is serious danger that this essential legislation may fail of its purpose unless every State in the Union co-operates in the enactment of legislation that will make possible united action in combating this insidious and menacing threat to organized society. The Massachusetts Legislature in 1934 for apparently no valid reason rejected legislation which would have permitted co-operation by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts in this great and necessary national movement for public protection. I accordingly urge the enactment of such legislation as will make possible the fullest measure of co-operation by the Conmmonwealth with the Federal Government in this work.

Highway Safety

The tragic record of accidents due to the operation of motor vehicles could be materially reduced provided the law is rigidly adhered to and enforced by the courts having jurisdiction over cases coming before them. In 1933 there were 769 persons killed and 48,249 reported as injured on the highways of Massachusetts, as a result of the operation of motor vehicles. During the year 1934 the number that died as a consequence of motor vehicle accidents reached the appalling total of 921, and the number of injured showed a substantial increase over former years.

Since 1928 the number of killed and injured has remained practically the same each year until 1934, when the increase was so great as to demand immediate and drastic action. The life and safety of our citizens are jeopardized by misplaced sympathy or leniency for violators of the law, and the protection of the life of our citizenship requires that persons convicted of drunken and reckless driving be permanently barred from the use of motor vehicles upon the highway, and that the practice of fixing cases no longer be permitted. A rigid enforcement of the laws by law-enforcement officers, plus the appointment of such additional inspectors as may be necessary for prompt investigation and report upon all accident cases, should prove most beneficial.

Constitutional Convention

The necessity for less politics and a more business-like method of conducting certain State and county activities is generally accepted. The ordinary method of procedure under the Constitution, through the medium of initiative petition, is both cumbersome and slow. Apparently the most satisfactory and expeditious method of changing the system of conducting governmental activities in the State, counties, and cities and towns is through a Constitutional Convention.

The Legislature

When the present legislative system, consisting of 240 members of the House of Representatives and 40 members of the State Senate, was established, conditions in a measure made necessary such a set-up, but the tremendous strides that have been made in recent years in the matter of transportation and communication no longer require a continuance of bodies with a membership as large numerically as at present. In my opinion the affairs of the Commonwealth could be conducted more expeditiously and with greater safety and benefit to the public, with more direct responsibility and more economically, by a reduction from the present number to a number one half as great, or to 120 members in the House of Representatives and 20 members in the Senate, and with sessions held biennially. The adoption of this system should result in a saving conservatively estimated during a two-year period of about $1,000,000 to the taxpayers.

Prosperity of Nation Is Dependent on Industry Payroll — Wants State Fund for Compensation of Workmen.

Governor's Council

The Governor's Council is a relic of the days of royalty and has long since ceased to serve the purpose for which in the main it was created, namely, an opportunity for social aggrandizement of favorites of the ruling power. The Council as at present constituted, thanks to the unconscionable system of gerrymandering created to obtain and retain control by what was at one time the major political party in Massachusetts, serves today as an obstructive force in making difficult if not impossible personal responsibility upon the part of the individual elected as Chief Executive of the Commonwealth, regardless of the particular political party which he is chosen to represent. It is an expensive and unnecessary institution, the abolition of which would be a contributing factor to the honest, efficient and economical administration of state government.

County Government

County government as at present constituted in Massachusetts represents duplication and waste, the elimination of which is necessary not only as a means of reducing the cost of government but as a means of affording officials charged with the administration of county affairs opportunity to occasionally think in terms other than political expediency. I believe that the present system of county government is wasteful and inefficient, and that it ought to be abolished.

Retirement of Judges

Under the existing law, many of our administrative officials are retired at the age of seventy years. It is as important that the functioning of our judicial system shall be as alert and efficent as that of the executive department of the government. While judges may be retired for disability, experience has demonstrated that disability retirement is not effectual. Personal considerations too frequently hamper the operation of the present law. I believe a compulsory retirement law, based upon the attainment of a given age and not based upon personal qualities, is more equitable and works better in the long run. I believe that judges should be retired at seventy years of age. This question ought to receive attention and consideration in a Constitutional Convention inasmuch as it concerns the tenure of the justices of Supreme Judicial Court, established by the Constitution of the Commonwealth.

Administration

Heads of Departments

The tenure of state officials renders it impossible during the term of a Governor to make such changes in administrative offices as may from time to time be necessary for the proper conduct of state departments. The present system, alleged to be based upon the theory of retaining in office competent career men, is in reality based on the desire to perpetuate political control. Under any system elected officials would consider it both a duty and a privilege to retain in office men and women who could actually qualify as career officials. Under the existing system the Executive is denied the direct responsibility, and is subject to the machinations and not infrequently the incompetence of men as heads of departments whose continuance in such capacity prevents the Chief Executive from carrying out his policies or conducting his administration, from the standpoint of efficiency and economy, as he deems best for the interest of the people.

That personal responsibility may be placed more directly upon the Chief Executive in the conduct of the duties of his office, I recommend such legislation for amendment to the existing laws as shall enable the Chief Executive to appoint the commissioners and heads of departments, other than the constitutional departments, to serve during his term of office.

Public Utilties

Public service corporations receive large benefits from the public in special rights and privileges, such as the use of our highways and protection from competition, as well as the authority to exercise the right of eminent domain. It is little

ADDITIONAL COURT OUSTERS EXPECTED

Nearly All Superior and District Court Judges Republicans—G. O. P. to Battle.

BULLETIN

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 3—(U. P.)—Fred S. Peck, Rhode Island Republican leader and for six years state finance commissioner, today was removed from office by Governor Theodore Francis Green. The department, organized by Peck, was abolished in the New Year's Day Democratic coup.

Under a reorganization plan, Governor Green appointed Thomas P. McCoy, Pawtucket city auditor and Democratic leader, as State Budget Director and Comptroller. Much of the power vested in the office of Peck, wealthy banker and Republican National Committeeman, has been removed under the reorganization.

That both the Superior Court and District Court justices of Rhode Island will be ousted during the Democratic legislative coup now in progress in that State, was freely predicted today.

Practically every judge in Rhode Island is a Republican, and having cleaned the Supreme Court bench of its G. O. P. domination by ousting all members and naming three Democrats and two Republicans, similar measures are now planned by the party leaders for the other courts, residents of nearby Rhode Island towns said.

The plan for the Superior court lineup is five Democrats and four Republicans, it is understood.

Quiet Session Held

There was little doing in the Rhode Island Legislature yesterday. After the turbulent holiday session in which the whole G. O. P. regime was overthrown, the Democratic-controlled assembly met for less than a quarter-hour. Republican members were advised by their party heads to refrain from attendance at yesterday's session, it was reported.

The new Supreme court, with Congressman Frank B. Condon absent, convened yesterday afternoon and heard arguments for reopening of the Warwick mayoralty case. It continued the matter until tomorrow for decision.

The old Supreme court ruled Mayor Pierce H. Brereton had been reelected there after the Election day count had shown his Democratic rival, John A. O'Brien, to be the victor. The people of the city protested at a mass meeting.

Mr. O'Brien has appealed the decision. Democratic leaders predict the new Supreme court will declare him victorious and order his inauguration next Monday.

Retired Judges Seek Pensions

Members of the old Supreme court admitted the legality of their ouster yesterday afternoon when they signed formal notice of their retirement upon pension.

The Democrats are using a 35-year-old rule, introduced by the Republicans, to oust members of the judiciary.

Appeal to U. S. Court

While the Democrats pushed forward their plans for further revision of the State judiciary, Republicans said they would appeal to the United States Supreme Court to declare the various moves made by the new Senate elligal.

SENATOR DUNN RESIDING HERE

Senator Joseph P. Dunn, who sits in the Rhode Island General Assembly as Democratic member from Portsmouth, is now residing at 537 Montgomery street, in this city.

It is understood Mr. Dunn, who is the son of the late William J. Dunn of this city, is maintaining his legal residence in Portsmouth and is residing here upon the advice of a physician treating his son.

Mr. Dunn was declared elected Senator from Portsmouth during the political tornado in the Rhode Island General Assembly on New Year's Day. Gov. Theodore F. Green had previously instructed Secretary of State Cappelli not to swear in B. Earle Anthony, who had been declared elected by the State Returning Board.

His election helped give the Democrats 22-20 control of the Rhode Island upper house.

At the Attorney General's office in Providence this afternoon, it was said Senator Dunn was a registered voter in Portsmouth when he sought election in November, and was entitled to his seat in the Senate.

PECK'S PROPOSALS ARE BEFORE GREEN

How many recommendations which former Finance Commissioner Frederick S. Peck submitted to Governor Theodore F. Green to help Rhode Island stave off deficits for this year, will be accepted, is a point of debate in neighboring towns of that State today.

Mr. Peck, who was ousted in the Democratic legislative coup on the holiday, reported to Governor Green several recommendations which he had drawn up in expectation of being continued in service.

One of these was a one-cent advance in the gasoline tax to be used for unemployment relief purposes. Another was a 10-cent tax on horse race track admission tickets. Still another was a boost of 10 cents in the present 40 cents per $100 valuation of intangible property. All of these were aimed to reduce a threatened $640,000 deficit in State funds.

Other recommendations pertained to departmental economies.

Medical Societies Endorse Event

(Continued from Page One)

the proceeds will be ultiized in this manner, the remaining 30 percent going to Washington to be turned over by President Franklin D. Roosevelt to a special commission and to be used in an attempt to combat the disease.

Endorse Observance

Members of the Fall River Society who have notified Mrs. Howe of their full endorsement of the observance here include Drs. Thomas G. Clarke, president; George H. Kershaw, secretary; J. A. Barre, Thomas F. Burns, William H. Creamer, Daniel J. Fennelly, Ralph W. French, Benoit W. Garneau, Jonathan P. Hadfield, George H. Hicks, Earle E. Hussey, S. Benjamin Kaufmann, John M. Leonard, Arthur C. Lewis, Henry Lubinsky, Walter S. Lyon, William F. MacKnight, Mary W. Marvell, William Mason, E. A. McCarthy, Clarence C. McCreery, E. Lester Merritt, J. Donat Milot, John F. O'Brien, H. Antonio Rosa, Philomen E. Truesdale, George C. King, John S. C. Fielding, Thomas E. P. Coelho and Ernest M. Morris.

This group of medical men has also expressed a willingness to serve with many prominent men and women on the general committee.

Colonial Liner Goes to Bottom

(Continued from Page One)

More than a score of injured, including eleven women, were taken to hospitals after the hurried rescues. Their injuries, however, were not considered serious.

Names of the missing members of the Lexington's crew were given as S. Rasmussen, B. Varreiro, J. Linares and J. Fernandez.

The Lexington, a Long Island Sound steamer of the Colonial line, had just started on her overnight trip to Providence and was proceeding up the East river past the twinkling lights of lower Manhattan's skyscrapers when the Jane Christenson, bound down the river, rammed her high prow into the Lexington's midship section.

Rescue Work Efficient

The hoarse blast of the Lexington's whistle was at once the signal for one of the busiest and most efficient series of rescues of New York harbor's maritime history.

As the Jane Christenson's skipper, Capt. Wickman, kept the bow of his vessel jammed into the gaping hole in the Lexington's hull, tugs swarmed around the stricken steamer and took off jolted and frightened passengers.

Knee deep in water that swirled over the main lounge, the ship's orchestra blared "Somebody Stole My Gal," while nine negro stewards stuck to the vessel to help the last passenger onto the tugs.

The tug Patience, following astern the Lexington, threw over a rickety gangplank to the tilting deck of the Lexington and took aboard 93 persons. The tug Diamond S rescued 12, the John Rugge 47 and the Elmira 4.

A police launch picked up some who had jumped into the water from the slippery deck, while dock hands and stevedores on Manhattan piers hauled out others.

The passengers were unable to save their belongings and all were taken at once to the Colonial Line's offices at Pier 11.

The Lexington's superstructure and after portion was sheared away in the collision and carried nearly a mile upstream by the tide to Grand Street Ferry, where Coast Guards moored it to the ferry slip.

The hull and forward section went down in ten mihutes at the foot of Market street with only a bit of pilot house and funnel above water.

Pendleton, 66 year old master of the Lexington and a master of 30 years' experience, praised his crew.

Wickman took the Jane Christenson to the Red Hook flats on the Brooklyn shore, where examination revealed a five foot hole in the prow above the water line.

Child Describes Collision

The ramming of the Lexington was a "crash like a boom" to 5-year-old Blanche Grossman of Cambridge, Mass.

The little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Max Grossman told with remarkable clarity for one of her age the events following the crash. With her parents, she was a passenger on the ill-fated steamer. She said she had been eating a sandwich with mustard on it at the moment of the collision.

"I got mustard all over my face when there was a crash like a boom," she said.

'The noise was terrible and I beat mamma to the window and what do you think I saw? A big wide ship sticking right into us. Mamma wouldn't let me look any more and pulled me away and we ran to the deck.

"I got a life belt, mamma got a life belt, but papa didn't get any. Papa told us to stop running. 'It's nothing,' he said, but we didn't pay any attention to him and kept on running. Then papa ran, too. But he wasn't running after us; he was running away from us. He was going to help two old ladies that fell down.

"Then we went down some steps and found a boat right along where the water was coming in and they lifted us into a tug and then I looked up and saw the big boat topple over just like a table. That's just like it was.

"Then I cried because I thought daddy was drowned, and mama got hysterical. Then they put us ashore and a policeman asked us a lot of questions and we found out that daddy wasn't drowned after all. A lot of women were running around crying but none of them were hysterical.

"I never thought I'd see Boston again but I'm glad it happened because I always wanted to get my name in the paper."

Lexington Formerly On New Bedford Line

NEW BEDFORD, Jan. 3—Steamer Lexington, rammed and sunk last night at New York, and her sister-ship, the Concord, were passenger ships operated by the Colonial Navigation Company between New Bedford and New York, for three summers, beginning in June, 1929.

The company started the service in competition with the New England Steamship Company, whose two larger passenger steamers still ply between this port and New York during the Summer months.

After abandoning the service here, the Colonial line switched the Lexington and Concord to the Providence-New York run, where they were originally. Capt. William O. Pendleton, in command of the Lexington last night, was master of the Lexington when her home port was New Bedford, and is well known in sea-faring [illegible]

Curley, Hurley Assume Duties

(Continued from Page One)

youth who rose from the humble position of grocer's order-clerk to the highest honor the voters of Massachusetts can bestow upon an individual.

The colorful ceremony marking Curley's induction into office was witnessed by a vast crowd.

Scores of state notables were included in the audience. James Roosevelt, eldest son of the President, was one of the invited guests.

After members of both branches of the General Court had assembled in joint session in the crowded House chamber, committees were dispatched to notify the Governor-Elect that the Legislature was prepared to administer the oath of office to him, to the Lieutenant-Governor-Elect and to the Councillors-Elect.

Both Take Oath

Entering the chamber by the main door, the newly elected State officials marched to the speaker's dais. Curley stood upon the dais and with right hand uplifted, swore allegiance to the Constitution of the State and of the United States. He then subscribed to the oath.

The oath then was administered to Lieutenant-Governor Hurley.

Massachusetts, lover of tradition, continues to surround her gubernatorial inauguration ceremonies with pomp and panoply — pageantry which was more or less meaningless to the 3500 20th century citizens who crowded the State House today.

During the inaugural program, an extremely dignified sergeant-at-arms, elaborately attired in frock coat and high hat decorated with a cockade and bearing a mace with a seal of the Commonwealth, led various delegations through the Capitol corridors, notifying dignitaries that certain sections of the ceremony were about to begin.

Few Actual Witnesses

Witnessing of the inauguration at first hand was limited by available space to a few hundred persons, but amplifiers carried the program to more hundreds gathered in Gardner Auditorium and the State House halls.

Delivery of the new Governor's 12,000-word inaugural address—believed the longest ever given in the history of the state—followed.

The Legislature with which the new Democratic Governor will carry on his administration for the next two years is Republican by a narrow majority, with 21 Republicans and 19 Democrats in the Senate and 123 Republicans and 117 Democrats in the House.

Escorted to State House

Military aides, preceded by a motorcade of police, escorted the new Governor and Miss Mary Curley from their Jamaicaway home to the State House.

There, he was serenaded by the ERA concert band and in the Hall of Flags by the greater Boston ERA chorus of 100 voices.

He then proceeded to the Governor's office where Governor Ely turned over to him the keys of the office and the Bible, a tradition dating from the days of Governor Ben Butler.

The grand procession from the Governor's office to the House chamber was led by Governor-elect Curley and Adjutant-general John H. Agnew, accompanied by Lieutenant Governor-elect Hurley. They were the only newly elected State officials to take office today.

Others in the procession included members of the new Executive Council, the new Governor's four sons, Paul, Leo, George and Francis Curley, ex-Governors of the Commonwealth and Mayors of the 39 Massachusetts cities.

Reception Is Held

Following the inauguration, Governor Curley and his daughter and Lieutenant Governor and Mrs. Hurley and the new military staff held a reception in the Hall of Flags, they went to the Copley-Plaza hotel, where the Governor was the luncheon guest of his staff.

Tonight, Governor Curley and his daughter will be dinner guests of the First Corps Cadets at the Algonquin club, after which the Governor will hold a reception to his guests at the colorful military ball at the Cadet armory.

State Senate Is Deadlocked

(Continued from Page One)

dress before the deadlocked Senate before the senators decided to recess.

Under Massachusetts law, the president of the Senate should swear in the governor, but Cook substituted when the Senate failed to select a president.

The deadlock resulted from the refusal of Republican members, who are in the majority, to guarantee the Democrats any committee chairmanships. There appeared no solution in sight when recess was taken until later in the afternoon.

Senator Thomas Burke, (D.) of Boston, was the first speaker recognized by the temporary presiding officer, Senator James Moran (R.) of Mansfield.

Still Standpatters

Burke scored the Republicans for refusing to hear the demands of the minority membership for greater committee recognition. He declined to yield the floor to a Republican senator but later gave way to Senator John S. Sullivan (D.) of Worcester.

Sullivan said the attitude of the Republicans showed conclusively "they are still the old standpatters."

"The longer the filibuster continues," he added, "the more readily will the people be convinced we are fighting for a just cause and truly representing the masses of the people of the Commonwealth."

Sullivan yielded the floor to Senator Walter Considine (D.) of New Bedford who reminded the Senate it was functioning under a government for the many and not for the few.

Senator Angier L. Goodwin (R.) of Melrose, who gained the floor on a point of personal privilege, asserted he desired to hear the inaugural address and moved the Senate proceed to elect a President.

Conroy Attacks Goodwin

Senator William S. Conroy, Democrat, of Fall River, promptly assailed Goodwin as "a clever and astute lawyer," and Goodwin, seeking recognition, was refused it by Moran.

While Goodwin pleaded in vain, Conroy continued his argument and above the din could be heard Senator Joseph Langone of Boston, another Democrat, shouting for Goodwin to "sit down."

Conroy declared the Republicans could not elect their candidate President "because two members of the majority party have agreed to go along with us on a secret ballot."

The Fall River senator said the minority would not give up an inch and would refuse recess motions and continue arguments.

Madden As Martyr

He relinquished the floor to Senator William F. Madden (D.) of Boston, who asserted the Democrats would continue the fight until they won their point. He told his Democratic colleagues they could attend the inauguration if they desired and that, meantime, he would continue the arguments on the Senate floor.

Others to take part in the filibuster were Senators Charles McAree (D.) of Haverhill, Edward C. Carroll (D) of Boston and P. Eugene Casey (D.) of Milford. Casey said there were 17 or 18 votes which could be delivered to Senator Moran, Republican for president.

Madden talked for several minutes before yielding the floor to Senator William McCarty, (D.) of Lowell.

Burke Attacks Republicans

Shorly before noon an attempt was made to put through a motion for recess but it was killed on voice vote and then on roll call.

A committee of the House entered the Senate chamber and reported the House organized and ready for its work. Moran told the committee the Senate would be ready for its work. Moran told the committee the Senate would be ready as soon as possible.

Senator Burke assailed the Republican members for "preventing" the senators from participating in the inaugural and said they would answer to their constituents.

"You Republicans have frustrated every attempt to arrive at any amicable solution of the problem," Burke said.

Conroy Speaks Again

He then gave up the floor to Senator Conroy of Fall River, who declared the Republicans in refusing to authorize Senate participation in the inauguration were playing into the hands of the Democrats.

A motion of Senator Madden of Boston to recess was killed and Senator Haley of Rowley was recognized to speak on personal privilege. He asserted he was voting with Republican associates because he had been bound and had no alternative after conferences and caucuses. "There should be a broad minded feeling here," he said, "and I think we should suspend to allow those who want to attend the inaugural to attend."

Another motion to recess at 2:15, made by Senator Madden, was killed as the guns roared denoting the new governor had qualified.

Senator Scanlon of Somerville then moved that the Senate recess until 2:45, and that the vote be taken by Australian ballot. The chair ruled the vote could not be taken because no new business had intervened.

Recess Motion Killed.

The filibuster continued past the noon hour and another attempt to call a recess in order that the Senate might attend the inauguration ceremonies was made.

It passed on voice vote but when a roll call was called the motion was killed, 20 to 19.

Senator Frank Hurley of Holyoke, Democrat, took the floor, charged no incoming governor had been so insulted in the history of the Commonwealth and then proceeded to read the inaugural address of Curley aloud.

The reading was taken up by Senator Considine of New Bedford and finally at one o'clock, after guns on the Common had boomed an announcement that the new governor was sworn in, the Senate recessed until 3 p. m.

Visits Wife's Grave; Is Wished Luck by Retiring Governor

BOSTON, Jan. 3. (A P)—James M. Curley, accompanied by his son, Leo, today visited the grave of his wife at the old Calvary cemetery before proceeding to the State House to be inaugurated as Governor of Massachusetts.

Later, at the State House, the traditional ceremony by which the outgoing Governor passes on to his successor certain symbols of office—a Bible, keys and other articles—was carried out and in making the presentation Governor Joseph B. Ely expressed to Curley a wish for "every success in your public undertakings and happiness and contentment in your social and private life."

Curley interrupted to call attention to the omission of any reference to "political" life and Ely said he left out the word because he did not wish "to bestow anything impossible."

The incoming Governor said: "We are now entering an era of industrial activity which will be different from what we have known in the past. We hope it will be a progress in which spiritual life will be mixed."

Changes of Liquor Licenses Approved

The Board of Police has approved the following changes of liquor license grants, subject to final sanction of the State ABC Commission:

Portuguese American Athletic Club, 293 Almond street, beer and wine, to all kinds.

Fanis Samitas, 52 Pleasant street, restaurant, all kinds, to 323 Pocasset street.

Eugene C. and Raymond Pigeon, 240 Pleasant street, restaurant all kinds, to tavern.

Peter Faris, 901 Rodman street, tavern, to restaurant, all kinds.

Italian Progressive Club, 310 Slade street, beer and wine, to all kinds of liquor.

Carl Salvo, 140 Pleasant street, restaurant, all kinds, to Anthony Salvo, restaurant, beer and wine.

The tavern license of Francisco B. Souza at 63 Webster street, has been cancelled at request of applicant.

Grant of a club license for all kinds of liquor to the St. John's Athletic club at 1378 Rodman street, has been held up, pending further investigation as a result of hearing last week.

New grants include the following:

Sebastyn Filor, 241-43 East Main nue, restaurant, all kinds.

James Marvelis, 354 Central street, restaurant, beer and wine.

Fred A. Nahas, 483 Brayton avenue, restaurant ,all kinds.

Joseph C. Carvalho, 226 East Main street, restaurant, all kinds.

The State ABC Commission has approved the following grants:

John DeNadel, 459 Globe street; Peter Szurko, 971 Rodman street; Asy Sacknoff, 1233 Pleasant street; Roger DiNucci, 157 Pleasant street; Morris Grozen, 277-81 Bedford street; Ernest Jackson, 1467 South Main street; and Lester A. MacDonald, 20 Granite street, package goods stores, all kinds.

Reuben Wood, 184 Pleasant street tavern.

Henry Ford is redecorating Bull's Lodge, Boreham, England, and restoring it to the state of preservation it was in when Henry VIII courted Anne Boleyn there.

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FLORIDA ORANGES 288 size doz. 18c

WESTPORT TURNIP and CARROTS 2 lbs. for 5c

YELLOW ONIONS 3 lbs. for 10c

Meloripe BANANAS lb. 5c

LARGE LEMONS doz. 23c

TANGERINES, doz. 10c

York Imperial APPLES lb. 5c

MELBOURNE BUTTER 2 for LBS. 65c

XXXX Confectioners Sugar 2 pkgs. for 13c

Big Boy Soups can 10c

Jell-O All Flavors 3 pkgs. for 17c

Maryland Tomatoes 3 No. 2 cans 25c

Rice lb. 5c

Bisquick pkg. 29c

SUGAR 10 lbs. Bulk 49c

10 Lb. Sanitary Cloth Bag 50c

Campbell's Tomato Juice 2 cans 13c

Beau May Jellies 5 oz. carton 10c

California Sliced Peaches tall can 10c

14½ oz. piece 12c

10c

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Land

Recommends Abolition of State Control Over Police

Smaller Legislature and Abolition of Executive Council Suggested—Change in Government of All Counties.

New Justice Branch, Attorney General at Head, Similar to Federal System Is Broached; More Auditor Powers.

enough, therefore, to expect in exchange that the public from whom such companies derive their sustenance and profit should be secure against extortion or financial exploitation by selfish banking interests or greedy holding companies.

Electricity is no longer a luxury, and therefore should be reasonably accessible to all classes, that the full benefits and blessings of modern science may contribute to their comfort as well as to the relief from domestic drudgery that past generations have endured.

There is no justification for the present schedule of rates on electricity and gas, since it is predicated on the discarded theory of limited sales volume and large profits. The present day theory is large sales volume and small profits, and a reduction in the rates of both gas and electricity should be established at once by the Public Utilities Commission. The adoption of a lower rate schedule would unquestionably result in increased consumption, increased revenue, and increased benefits to the public.

The demand for a reduction in the rates charged for gas and electricity at the present time should not be necessary since conditions have justified a reduction during the past year other than the character of reduction made by the commission, the evident purpose of which was to penalize the users rather than to aid them. Apparently there is little hope of relief for the public under the present system of operation, and I am firmly of the opinion that the time has arrived for a change in the method of distribution and determination of costs for the use of electric power and gas. I accordingly recommend the consideration by your [illegible] body of the adoption of [illegible] legislation as will permit of the creation of a sliding scale system for the determination of equitable rates for electricity, with participation by representatives of the public in the management of these public utilities.

The State Department of Public Utilities was created for the purpose of adjudicating equitably matters in dispute between the public utilities corporations and the consumers of their products, but this has proved in nearly every case purely an assumption, and it is difficult to understand how it could be otherwise in view of the fact that even to the present time one half of the salaries paid to the Public Utilities Commissioners is contributed by the public service corporations. This system should end at once, and the entire cost be borne by the State.

Public Election Possibility

Theoretic principles of government are of less moment than the effective protection of the rights of the public. Failure by the Public Utilities Commission to adopt a more courageous and liberal policy upon questions coming before them for consideration may ultimately make necessary election by the people rather than appointment by the Governor of members of the Public Utilities Commission.

The failure of the State Department of Public Utilities to recognize the decisions made in the case of the city of Chicago against the American Bell Telephone, or in the more recent case of the city of Washington against the telephone company (in the case of the former some twenty million dollars has been refunded to the people and in the case of latter one million), would make it appear advisable that some other agency of government, probably the Attorney General's Department, take the necessary steps to secure justice for the users of telephone service in the Commonwealth.

Administration and Finance

The State Auditor of the Commonwealth is elected by and answerable to the people of the Commonwealth. It is essential that he should have direct control and supervision of receipts and expenditures. The Commission on Administration and Finance as at present constituted is clothed with extraordinary powers. So far as I have been able to ascertain, it is not subject to advice, direction or control of any lawfully constituted authority other than such rules and regulations as it sees fit to adopt. It is within the power of this Board either to further or retard any program that the duly elected officials of the Commonwealth may see fit to initiate. The power of appointment and removal is such that a complete change in the personnel of the Board is not possible within a single term of duly elected state officials. A Board charged with the responsibility for the preparation of the annual budget and the purchase of such materials as may be required by the Commonwealth, should, in my opinion, be subject to direct control by the Auditor of the Commonwealth. I accordingly recommend the repeal of the existing law and the enactment of legislation which would permit appointment by the Governor of a chairman of the Commission on Administration and Finance, a Budget Commissioner, a Purchasing Agent and a Comptroller, to serve under and be subject to such rules and regulations as the State Auditor may promulgate.

Board of Tax Appeals

The State Board of Tax Appeals was created primarily for the purpose of establishing a more equitable system of tax values in the cities and towns of the Commonwealth. The Board since its operation has shown an utter disregard for the values deemed equitable by the boards of assessors in the cities and towns of the Commonwealth, and has practically usurped the powers of the local organizations. Since its organization the Board has been dominated and dictated to in its decisions by wealthy owners of property interested in shifting the burden of the cost of government to the less powerful and influential elements of each community, namely, the small home owners. As a consequence of the establishments of values at a time when there was no market for realty, the assessing systems throughout the State have been in some cases destroyed. The percentage of equalization of assessments upon low-cost homes has been less than 3 per cent, the reductions as approved by the State Board of Tax Appeals has rendered it necessary as a measure of self-defense for assessing boards to grant abatements in many cases unwarranted rather than permit action to be taken by the State Board of Tax Appeals. In the city of Boston during the past five years the abatements granted by the State Board of Tax Appeals and by the local assessors have been in excess of $400,000,000, out of a total of $1,960,000,000, and the requests for abatements now pending before the State Board of Tax Appeals and the local board of assessors represents at the present time a total in excess of $500,000,000 additional. The properties upon which a reduction in assessment is sought are owned by persons of means, who with attorneys and experts are practically permitted through the State Board of Tax Appeals to determine the tax they shall be required to pay upon properties owned by themselves. The chief source of revenue of the municipalities of the Commonwealth is that which is derived from taxation upon real estate, and a wholesale system of granting abatements upon the more valuable properies in a municipality can have but one result—an exorbitant tax rate and the shifting of the burden of the cost of government from those best able to pay to those least able to pay. I accordingly recommend the adoption of legislation for the abolition of this pernicious and destructive board.

Boston Finance Commission

The Boston Finance Commission was created for the purpose of reporting on appropriations, loans and methods of administration in the conduct of the departments of the municipality of Boston. Since its establishment in 1909 there has been expended for this purpose upwards of $1,000,000, and provided the original intent had been observed a useful purpose would have been served.

During twelve years of the existence of the Finance Commission it has been my privilege to serve as Mayor of the City of Boston, and notwithstanding destructive criticism from time to time, entirely at variance with the intent and purpose for which the commission was created, it has been possible, through honest, efficient and economical administration, to establish for the city of Boston the highest financial standing of any major American city.

Of late years both intent and purpose have been disregarded in the administration and conduct of the Finance Commission, and its chief use has been in smirching the reputation and character of the officials elected to conduct the affairs of the municipality.

This commission has degenerated into a political nuisance. It has lost caste and has forfeited the confidence of the public. The policy which prompted it has not been adopted generally in other cities in the Commonwealth. I am of the opinion, therefore, that the continued existence of the Boston Finance Commission is not justified.

I accordingly recommend the enactment of such legislation as may be necessary to terminate its existence.

Pre-Primary Convention

The pre-primary convention has failed to justify the opinion of its sponsors that it would be an improvement of the system of nominating candidates. In operation, the belief of its opponents as expressed in the minority report of the legislative committee has been borne out, namely that it constituted an abridgment of the rights of the voters in the nomination of candidates. Believing that the right of the individual citizen is paramount to the right of any politcal party, I respectfully recommend the enactment of legislation providing for the repeal of the Pre-Primary Convention Act.

Police Commissioners

The right of municipalities to govern themselves by electing their own officers and adopting regulations for the conduct of their local affairs has always been a cherished principle of this Commonwealth. The legislative control has with few exceptions been confined to prescribing the charters for cities and to adopting general laws which are applicable to all of our municipalities alike. The departure from these principles in the creation by the Legislature of municipal commissions of police, and in authorizing the Governor to appoint police commissioners in some of our cities, has not in my opinion produced more effcient police protection and has been a source of irritation. I accordingly recommend the repeal of the existing laws authorizing the appointment of police commissioners by the Governor in any of our cities, and the adoption of such legislation as may be necessary to authorize any municipalities to choose their own police officials where they now have that right.

Municipal Elections

There is general agreement that legislation which has weakened the principal of party government and party responsibility has not improved the conduct of government affairs nor the quality of public service. A striking example is furnished by laws which have been designed to eliminate party responsibility in the administration of the affairs of our cities. I am of the opinion that the experiment of non-partisan elections in the cities of this Commonwealth has been a failure. I therefore recommend the adoption of such legislation as may be necessary to restore the party system in the election of our municipal officers.

Real Estate Speculators

A prolific source of loss to the State and the subdivisions of the State is possible of prevention through the enactment of legislation that would circumvent the activity of real estate speculators in the unloading at exorbitant prices of real estate acquired in anticipation of necessary public improvements. I accordingly recommend the adoption of legislation which will end this vicious custom, by the imposition of a tax of 75 per cent of gains accruing to a speculator who purchases property within one year of a taking by eminent domain.

Public Health

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts has always maintained an enlightened interest in matters pertaining to the health of its citizens. It has been expedient from time to time to establish and maintain essential service, and to enact or amend laws for enlarging the scope of those departments created for the prevention of disease, since they affect the very lives of our people, and should be administered with the highest possible degree of efficiency. I have received assurances that in the event of the appointment of a commission for the study and revision of the public health laws of the Commonwealth, a national foundation interested in public health will defray the expenses of the commission, and subject to favorable action by your Honorable Body I shall appoint such a commission.

State N. R. A. Act

The success of the National Recovery Act is dependent upon the co-operation of the States of the Union. Up to the present time eighteen States have adopted State Recovery Acts in conformity with the provisions of the National Recovery Act, and it is desirable that Massachusetts be included. It is my purpose to submit a draft of a State Recovery Act, the provisions of which will make enforceable the decrees set forth in the National Recovery Act.

Judiciary

District Courts

The district courts of the Commonwealth have become a most important factor in the administration of justice. While at one time they were concerned chiefly with the handling of minor cases, their jurisdiction has been enlarged from time to ime until at the present time they have concurrent jurisdiction with the Superior Court in civil actions. The structure of these courts and the method of their administration have remained practically unchanged however. These courts should be so organized and constituted as to effectively bear a substantial burden of civil litigation that is now congesting the dockets of the Superior Court. It is necessary in achieving this end to bring about substantial changes in the organization of the district courts. If it is necessary the judges of these courts should be made full-time judges, with adequate compensation for such service.

The administration of the lower courts has long been a subject of well-founded criticism and complaint, not only because of unnecessary delay in the trial of cases but in the dictatorial conduct of those charged with the administration of justice. The custom of permitting associate justices or special justices of these courts to act as counsel in the particular court where it is customary for them to serve in the capacity of judge is both inexcusable and reprehensible, and destroys respect for the authority of the courts themselves. It is common knowledge that in many of our district courts not only is favoritism practiced but not infrequently attorneys appearing as counsel are members of the same legal firm as the justice who sits on the bench. This impairs if it does not actually destroy in some cases the respect for judicial procedure so essential to law enforcement.

I recommend legislation to prohibit the practicing in his own court by any justice of a district court, and to prohibit all members of the judiciary from participating in political campaigns, either as candidates for public office or by publicly espousing the cause of a candidate or candidates.

I urge also the establishment of the district courts on a circuit or rotating basis, similar to the present organization of the Superior Court.

Appellate Division

To the end that the Supreme Judicial Court of the Commonwealth may be relieved of part of its present volume of work, I recommend that you consider the establishment of an Appellate Division in the Superior Court to sit at various times and places in the Commonwealth for the more prompt determination of law questions arising in the Superior Court, exclusives of such laws as are involved in capital cases or those relating to the interpretation of Federal or State constitutional provisions.

The establishment of such appellate divisions in the district courts has amply demonstrated the value of such a method of determining law questions by the results obtained. Experience has shown that a relatively small percentage of cases decided upon questions of law in the appellate divisions of the district courts are further appealed to the Supreme Judicial Court.

The creation of such a division in the Superior Court would greatly expedite the administration of justice through the rendering of per curiam decisions in many cases instead of a more or less involved written opinion. This would especially be of value where the questions raised were frivolous and primarily intended for delay. It would not, however, preclude the rendering of written opinion by the justices of the appellate division where a substantial law question was raised.

Becomes Lieutenant-Governor

JOSEPH L. HURLEY

Penal Institutions

Pardons

The coddling of criminals and the abuses of the pardoning power in the case of persons under sentence [illegible] of an atrocious character [illegible]tutes a menace to organized society. The system, unless rigorously and speedily checked, must inevitably tend to a breaking down of the morale of the judiciary, and in addition destroy the fear upon the part of the criminal that he will be required to undergo the full penalty for the crime which he commits. A courageous and just judge discharging the duties of his office in conformity with law and conscience should not be held up to contumely through a review, retrial and release by a body which has not sat in court and heard the evidence, and which is without judicial authority. Society can best be protected not by what is termed a good judge, but a just judge, and the upholding of the findings of a just judge is as essential to the preservation of respect for lawfully constituted authority as the action of what is termed a good judge is destructive.

Prisons

The condition of certain of our penal institutions constitutes a serious challenge to our profession of humanitarian impulses.

The State Prison at Charlestown is overcrowded, and from the standpoint of the requirements of a modern prison is utterly inadequate. The mingling of casual and juvenile offenders, who may be capable of rehabilitation, with confirmed and habitual criminals at the Concord Reformatory is intolerable and constitutes a reproach to the government of the Commonwealth. I recommend that adequate facilities be provided to house and maintain juvenile and first offenders apart from hardened criminals; that the State Prison at Charlestown be abandoned, the buildings razed, and that the site be utilized as a receiving station for the more serious offenders, or otherwise as the Legislature may determine; and that appropriate legislation be adopted as soon as may be to accomplish these purposes, and in addition provide suitable prison quarters at Norfolk for persons convicted of felonies.

State Wards

It is highly important that Massachusetts occupy a position in the forefront in the matter of the care and treatment of wards of the State, more particularly the mental defectives, and the segregation of cases based upon mental condition, physical condition and age, with opportunities for outdoor recreation wherever possible is highly desirable. The importance of protective measures to safeguard against not only overcrowding but to provide modern methods of protection against conflagration to prevent holocaust should not longer be delayed. An investigation of State institutions discloses the fact that many buildings in which the insane are now confined, with steel bars or gratings upon the windows and with steel doors, are without sprinkler systems, so that in the event of fire it would be an impossibility to prevent great loss of life. A failure to change this condition because of the possible cost is indefensible and it should be undertaken at once.

Taxation

Income and Intangibles

The special legislative commission on taxation of 1927-1929 in its report stated:

"In the last ten years the taxes paid locally on real estate and tangible personal property have increased from approximately $122,000,000 to approximately $205,000,000, an increase of 67 per cent.

"At the same time, intangible property has been rapidly increasing until this class of property is probably five times as great as all the real estate and machinery. This class of property has been paying less and less of the total tax, until now real estate and machinery, constituting perhaps a fifth or a sixth of the entire wealth of the State, pay about two-thirds of the entire tax; while intangibles, representing perhaps five-sixths of the entire wealth, pay less than one-tenth of the tax."

[illegible] tax incomes went into effect, the average tax rate upon real estate was approximately $18 per thousand. At that time it was determined by the Legislature that the rates of taxation for incomes, which would compare favorably with the existing real estate tax of $18 per thousand, should be as follows: 6 per cent on income from taxable intangibles, partnerships, etc.; 1½ per cent on incomes from professions, employments, annuities, etc.; and 3 per cent on gains from the purchase and sale of stocks and bonds.

Since 1916, the tax rate on real estate has steadily increased until in 1934 the average tax rate throughout the State was about $34 per thousand.

The home owner today pays nearly twice as much as he paid in 1916, while the income taxpayer has been able to prevent any increase of the original 1916 rates.

This is a manifest injustice and I ask you to give serious consideration to the increase of income tax rates to a level that will bring them into balance with the increase in real estate tax rates since 1916. In view of constantly increasing expenditures, one way in which tax relief can be secured for owners of real estate and for business and industrial enterprises is by a transfer of the tax burden from those who are today unfairly burdened to the owners of intangible personal property who now escape a just share of the taxes required for the conduct of government.

The investigation conducted by the Federal government in the cases of individuals and corporations guilty of tax evasions has been most startling, and leads me to believe that results similar to those which have been secured in the case of the Federal government are possible in the case of the Commonwealth.

The Wisconsin Legislature in 1925 enacted a law authorizing the Tax Commissioner to investigate the question of underpayment of income taxes during the ten preceding years. This law was amended in 1927, reducing the period from ten years to three years. As a result of this enactment $16,933,000 of additional taxes were paid into the State treasury at a cost to the State for auditing, investigation and legal expenses of but $951,000.

In my opinion the enactment of similar legislation in Massachusetts might be productive of even greater results than were possible in the case of State of Wisconsin, and I accordingly recommend that the required legislation be adopted making provision for the conduct of this investigation through the office of the Attorney General, and that sufficient funds be made available to cover the cost of the same.

Gasoline Tax

The enactment providing for an additional one cent tax on gasoline under the laws as enacted will expire in 1935 unless extended. The demands for the extension by the Commonwealth of money for the assistance of cities and towns for welfare relief in all probability will be equally as great during the coming year as in either of the past two years. I accordingly recommend the extension of the tax for one year from the date of expiration.

Recreation

Providence has been most generous to New England from the standpoint of climate and natural beauty, and our failure to capitalize our tourist and recreational advantages during the summer months represents an economic loss which wise planning and judicious expendiure should speedily convert into a most prolific source of revenue. I have recommended to the New England Governors the creation of a fund the purpose of which is to familiarize the public with the advantages and beauty and the desirability of New England as a summer resort.

It is conservatively estimated that the most important industry in the Commonwealth, second only to the textile industry, is that of recreation, which produces two hundred million dollars annually to the citizenship of Massachusetts. Massachusetts has more to offer the visitor both from the historical and recreational standpoint than any other State in the Union, and an appropriation for the purpose of making these facts known should prove of inestimable benefit to the Commonwealth and its people.

It is not only important that we capitalize the investment made by the Federal government in the improvement and development of the Cape Cod section, but it is equally important that studies be made at an early date and the necessary appropriations be made available to end pollution of inland waters and for the conservation of public health through adequate water and sewerage facilities.

Fish and Game

It is likewise important that an appropriation in the sum of $100,000 be made available for the purpose of stocking the streams and reservoirs of the State with fish and game. The sum of approximately $100,000 is now received from the license fees of sportsmen, and this is used to defray the cost of the State Division of Fisheries and Game. Inasmuch as 70 per cent of the complaints made of violations of the fish and game laws have to do with the destruction of insectivorous birds, which are of indispensable value to the farming industry, I believe that it is unfair to place the burden of supporting this Division entirely upon the sportsmen, who form only one group among those benefited by the work of the division.

An appropriation of $100,000 for carrying on the functions of the Fish and Game Division would allow the receipts from hunting and fishing licenses to be expended directly for propagation of wild life, stocking of streams and ponds, and otherwise assisting in the important work of making Massachusetts attractive to the great throng of sportsmen who visit New England annually. Neighboring States, of which Maine is a notable example, have recognized the advantage of such expenditures, with the result that the income received not only in the summer time, but during the fall and winter seasons from outside visitors attracted by the well advertised natural advantages of the State, has more than repaid the outlay.

War Memorials

A memorial to the veterans of wars in which America has been engaged and in which citizens of Massachusetts have participated has long been a subject of consideration and discussion without action. The mere erection of a monument or the dedication of a highway or even a park will not serve the purpose other than from the esthetic standpoint. It is desirable that the esthetic and the utilitarian be combined, and I accordingly recommend for the consideration of your Honorable Body the erection of a structure to commemorate the service of Massachusetts citizens in all wars in which the nation has been engaged, with suitable halls for the veterans of each war, and with a hall that may be utilized not only by the veterans, but, when occasion arises, for the holding of conventions.

Conclusion

The enactment into law of the recommendations as contained in this inaugural message will tax the wisdom, energy and courage of the membership of the law-making branch of our government. It is my firm belief, however, that the sacrifice of thought, time and energy required is justified, and with the earnest prayer that Almightly God may guide us in our deliberations to the end that the service rendered by us will be in keeping with the best traditions of the Commonwealth, let us essay the task which is ours.

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JAN 3 1935

ALL COUNTY CONTINGENT BUT MAJOR DUFFIN OUTSIDE CHAMBER FOR INAUGURAL

Hall So Filled That Even Mrs. Duffin and Sister Unable To Obtain Seats—County Commissioner Robert S. Tillotson, Republican, at Curley Ceremony—Large Berkshire Delegation on Hand for Event

MAJ. HAROLD J. DUFFIN
Only Berkshirite To Get Inside Chamber for Curley Inaugural

(By a Staff Reporter)

BOSTON, Jan. 3.—Berkshire county supporters of James Michael Curley, who rolled up a tremendous vote for their standard bearer in this normally Republican stronghold, cooled their heels before loudspeakers this afternoon while the choice of the party took the oath of office as Governor of the Commonwealth. Meanwhile their more fortunate compatriots from the eastern end of the State crowded into the House of Representatives chamber to witness one of the greatest events in the history of the Democratic Party in this State.

Duffin on Hand

Berkshire was represented in the official party, however, for Harold J. Duffin, Berkshire Curley manager during the recent campaign, now a major of the military staff, accompanied the Governor-elect into the chamber and stood at his left as he was inaugurated.

Mrs. Duffin, together with her sister, Mrs. John Bampton, of New York City, despite the fact that they held tickets entitling them to sit on the chamber floor, were unable to get seats and listened with the less fortunate in another room as the exercises and the Governor's speech came in through loud speakers.

Major Duffin was up betimes this morning and at 10:30 with Lieutenant Colonel John Donnelly went to the home of the Governor-elect on Jamaica Way and escorted Miss Mary Curley, the Governor's daughter, to the State House. It was 12:20 when Mr. Curley, escorted by Major Duffin and the rest of the military staff entered the Chamber for the inauguration ceremonies .

Tillotson Present

Berkshire County Republicans were noticeable by their absence from the ceremony today, but County Commissioner Robert S. Tillotson, Republican, was on hand and together with the rest of those from this county listened to the ceremonies through a loudspeaker.

Among those from this county who came to Boston for the exercises were Attorney and Mrs. Thomas Conneally of Great Barrington, Thomas Graham of Great Barrington, Mrs. John Phelan and son, John of Lee, Miss Elizabeth Bossidy of West Stockbridge, Selectman and Mrs. James J. Shalley of Lenox, Edward Gilligan of Lenox, Thomas Feery of North Adams and Edward Fitzgerald, Bernard Garvey and James Hurley of Pittsfield.

This afternoon at 4:30 Major and Mrs. Duffin are entertaining Berkshire friends at a tea at the Copley Plaza Hotel.

Cassidy Sends Telegram

To no man in Berkshire County was the inauguration of Governor Curley today of greater interest than to Thomas F. Cassidy of Cheshire, former State Senator. He has known him intimately for over three decades, was associated with him in public service in the legislative days, as invited by the Governor, then Mayor of Boston, to deliver the Evacuation Day address there on March 17 several years ago, has kept up his interest in him through all the years. He early predicted that his friend would be Governor spoke for him in the campaign.

As soon as he was assured that the Governor had been sworn in, Mr. Cassidy dispatched a telegram of good will. The author of the lines, not identified by Mr. Cassidy are by John Boyle O'Reilly, LL. D., a former famous fellow townsman of the Governor.

The telegram from Mr. Cassidy follows:

"Your Excellency is no longer the leader of a political party, but Governor of all the people of this Commonwealth. You knew the author of the following lines which I abbreviate. When the days of your public service are over may you merit them.

" 'Laces and sects were to him a profanity.
Large as mankind was his splendid humanity.' "

P. J. Moore Hears Senators Rather Than Loudspeaker

By a Staff Reporter

BOSTON, Jan. 3.—Patrick Jennings Moore, twice Mayor of the city of Pittsfield, former member of the General Court and war horse of the Democratic party, was unable to get into the scene of his former triumphs today to see James Michael Curley made Governor of the State. But P. J. was not satisfied with listening to the exercises over the loud speaker, along with the rest of the Berkshire County delegation, so he took the next best thing. He went into the Senate Chamber and listened to the debate ringing out there.

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New Bedford, Mass.

JAN 3 1935

GOOD WISHES REACH ASHLEY

Governors Greet Mayor on Long Record of Civic Service

An avalanche of telegrams and congratulatory letters were received by Mayor Ashley yesterday, on the occasion of his commencement of his 50th year of civic service to New Bedford. In addition to a personal letter from President Franklin D. Roosevelt, he has received congratulations from governors of 11 States and many other prominent officials.

Governor-elect James M. Curley sent the following telegram:

"To proclaim my admiration of Charlie Ashley would be prolix and repetitious. Let me quote the noble poet Tennyson and say "though men may come and men may go, my friend Charles goes on forever."

Governor Gifford Pinchot of Pennsylvania sent the following:

"Heartiest congratulations on your inauguration for your 27th term as Mayor of New Bedford. My hat is off to you for your unparalleled record of civic service."

Governor David Sholtz of Florida:

"Congratulations. Yours is a very unusual record of civic service and it is apparent that the people of your city appreciate your fine services."

Others to send congratulations were: I. C. Blackwood, governor of South Carolina; Morley Griswold, acting governor of Nevada; Stanley Wilson, governor of Vermont; George C. Peery, governor of Virginia; Ruby Laffoon, governor of Kentucky; Tom Berry, governor of South Dakota; Clyde L. Herring, governor of Iowa; Eugene Talmage, governor of Georgia.

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MERCURY
New Bedford, Mass.

JAN 3 1935

Drama Vit, Cur e Today

Old Governor to Retire Alone; Pomp Attends Newcomer

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Thus, following old Bay State tradition, will Joseph B. Ely lay down the reins he has held for four years, as chief executive, and thus will the reins be picked up by James M. Curley, former Mayor of Boston and one of President Roosevelt's staunchest supporters. The retiring governors of this state signalize the end of their tenure by walking from the capitol alone.

As these two episodes occur, both more dramatic than mere recitation of them could ever make them, a battery of field artillery, on Boston Common, will boom its 19-gun salute to the incoming Governor.

The drama will be enacted in the hearts of those who have followed the careers of Ely and Curley in the past few years. Between them, there is bitter personal and political enmity, Albeit they are both leaders of the Democratic party in Massachusetts. Their feud dates back to the battle in 1932 between Franklin Delano Roosevelt and Alfred E. Smith for the Democratic nomination for president of the United States.

Curley supported the Roosevelt candidacy, Ely was Smith's outstanding Massachusetts supporter and it fell to his lot to make the speech of nomination for the "Happy Warrior," a speech considered by many as one of the most remarkable political orations in years.

Ely made little effort to conceal his disappointment when Smith lost the nomination. Later he became a bitter critic of many of the policies of the New Deal.

Last Summer Ely threw his entire support to the candidacy of General Charles H. Cole for the Democratic nomination for Governor, at the pre-primary convention in Worcester. Cole was chosen by the convention but Curley defeated him in the primary. There were more acrimonious exchanges between the Governor and the Democratic candidate. Then Curley literally swept the boards at the November election, piling up such a majority over his Republican opponent, Lieutenant Governor Gaspar G. Bacon that the latter was out of the running from the outset of the counting.

Ely offered his aid to his successor. Curley replied by a curt note from his secretary, acknowledging receipt of the Ely communication. Within the past few weeks Ely and the executive council have filled all vacant state offices over which the incoming governor must exercise supervision. This brought more caustic criticism from Curley and a reminder from Ely that he was still Governor.

So, tomorrow, Curley, exponent of Rooseveltian policies will raise his right hand to take oath of office as Ely, the President's critic, leaves by a front door, alone.

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James M. Curley is shown in the above photograph taken at his home as he and his family discussed plans for his inauguration today as Governor of the Commonwealth. With him, (left to right) are Francis, George, Leo, Paul and Mary.

State House Officials Expect Largest Inaugural Crowd

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There are four types of tickets in circulation. Those bearing red stripes will entitle the holders to seats on the floor of the House. Those with blue stripes will admit holders to the gallery of the House, while those with the state coat of arms will call for reserved seats in the speake'rs gallery.

All other ticket holders will have to take seats in the Gardner auditorium or in the 400 temporary chairs which have been set up on the third and fourth floor corridors, outside of the House chamber, for the first time. In addition to these extra seats, some 200 camp stools have been placed inside the House.

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Speaker Saltonstall was loudly applauded when he took up the gavel after being elected to his fourth term as presiding officer of the House.

Frank E. Bridgeman of Quincy, who was reelected clerk of the House, yesterday started his eighth year in his present capacity. Previously he was assistant clerk for 31 years.

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The House was in session two hours 20 minutes.

When Governor Ely was handed his last check of $833 for his services as chief executive of the commonwealth, he laughingly said, "Well, this is the first full check I've received in some time." His remark was prompted by the fact that the full scale of salaries was resumed Dec. 1 after a cut which had been in effect since April 1, 1933.

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JAN 3 1935

Curley's Recommendations In His Inaugural Message

BOSTON, Jan. 3 (INS)—Recommendations by Governor Curley in his inaugural message to the Legislature today were:

Compulsory attendance of minors at school until they have reached the age of 16 years, thus removing children from industry.

State fund for workmen's compensation to avoid excessive premiums now charged.

Transfer of the industrial accident board to the Department of Labor and Industries.

Legislation to permit the payment of permanent compensation to workers permanently incapacitated, rather than require the community to bear the burden.

Legislation which will exempt from attachments the wages of a debtor prior to a judgment by order or the court.

Legislation which will require the filing of a bond with adequate security, obligating the real or false creditor to indemnify the debtor for all losses resulting from the attachment in the event that the creditor fails to sustain his case.

Higher State Wages

Adoption not only of a 44-hour work week, but increased wages for employes of state institutions.

Massachusetts to join with 45 other states in cooperating with the Federal Government in administrating the Federal Emergency Relief Act.

Establishment of municipal housing authorities to enable cities and towns to eliminate slums.

Use of 4,000 state-owned acres near Fall River for development of a homestead site.

Establishment of a maximum five percent rate on mortgages on homes if the banking institutions agree.

Adoption of legislation to place industrial banking under the supervision of the state banking commissioner.

Reduction of the number of zones under the compulsory automobile insurance law and investigation of all accidents to reduce dishonest and false claims.

State Crime Bureau

Transfer of state detectives to the department of the attorney general for development of a State Bureau of Criminal Investigation along the lines of the Federal Department of Justice.

Return of the pre-prohibition 11 p. m. closing time and no sale on Sundays and holidays in dispensing liquor, except in hotels and licensed clubs.

Cooperation by the Commonwealth with the Federal Government in the enforcement of narcotic laws.

Bar permanently from the use of motor vehicles drunken and reckless drivers and eliminate the practice of fixing cases and more inspectors to aid in rigid investigation of all accidents.

To save the taxpayers $1,000,000 in two years, reduce by a half 240 memmembers of the House and 40 members of the State Senate and have biennial legislative sessions.

Abolish Executive Council

Abolish the Executive Council and the present system of county government.

Consideration of a constitutional convention of compulsory retirement of judges at the age of 70.

Amend the laws to enable a governor to appoint commissioners and heads of departments, other than constitutional departments, to serve during his term of office.

Creation of a sliding scale system for the determination of equitable rates for electricity, with participation by representatives of the public in the management of these public utilities.

Abolish the contribution by public service corporations of one half the salary paid to the public utility commissioners, the state to pay the entire salary.

Attorney General's Department to take steps to "secure justice (in rates) for the users of telephone service in the Commonwealth."

Appointment by the governor of a chairman of the Commission on Administration and Finance, a budget commissioner, a purchasing agent and a comptroller, to serve under and be subject to such rules and regulations as the state auditor may promulgate.

Abolish Tax Board

Abolition of the state Board of Tax Appeals, termed "a pernicious and destructive board," and the Boston Finance Commissison.

Repeal of the pre-primary convention act.

Return to municipalities the authority to choose their own police commissioners.

Restoration by legislation of the parity system in municipal elections.

Imposition of a tax of 75 percent of gain accruing to a speculator who purchases property within one year of a taking by eminent domain.

Appointment of a commission for the study and revision of the public health laws, expenses to be defrayed by a national foundation.

Prohibit the practicing in his own court by any justice of a district court.

Prohibit all members of the judiciary from participating in a political campaign, either as candidates or espousing the cause of a candidate or candidates.

Establishment of the district courts on a circuit or rotating basis, similar to the Superior Court.

Appellate Court

Establishment of an appellate division in the Superior Court to determine law questions arising in the Superior Court and thus relieve the Supreme Court.

Adequate facilities to house and maintain juvenile and first offenders apart from hardened criminals.

Abandonment of the State Prison at Charlestown, razing of the build-

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JAN 3 1935

GOV. CURLEY TAKES OFFICE AT BOSTON

Stormy Petrel of Massachusetts Politics Becomes State's 53rd Governor

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A Democrat and the "original Roosevelt" supporter in the Bay State, the three-time mayor of Boston went into office today as the successor of his bitterest political enemy, another Democrat, Joseph B. Ely, who retired to private life after two terms in the gubernatorial chair.

Calls For Reforms

In the characteristic fashion that

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NEWS
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Massachusetts has had the pre-primary convention and an analysis of its workings was given by Governor James M. Curley of Massachusetts in his inaugural address. Governor Curley, by the way, was the man who beat the pre-primary convention, being nominated in the primaries although the convention had selected General Charles H. Cole.

In asking for the repeal of the pre-primary convention act, Governor Curley said: "The pre-primary convention has failed to jusitfy the opinion of its sponsors that it would be an improvement of the system of nominating candidates. In operation the belief of its opponents as expressed in the minority report of the legislative committee has been borne out, namely that it constituted an abridgement of the rights of the voters in the nomination of candidates."

The lawmakers at Augusta will do well if they avoid making more than minor amendments to the primary act. Certainly it would be unwise to adopt a sweeping change which has been tried in a neighboring State and found unsatisfactory.

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33

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In the characteristic fashion that has marked his career through many spectacular city campaigns, curley, in his inaugural address, called for reduction in the size of the State Legislature and abolishment of the executive council, an elective advisory board of eight, the State Board of Tax Appeals, the Boston Finance Commission and the present form of county government.

As he launched his inaugural speech, his predecessor, against whom he fought unsuccessfully for a place in the Democratic National Convention which nominated Franklin Roosevelt for the Presidency, and who later fought bitterly against Curley's nomination and election as governor, left the State House to return to his home in Westfield, Mass. It was Ely who led the Massachusetts' Democrats in their unyielding support of Alfred E. Smith for the nomination which Roosevelt won.

Would Cut Legislature

Curley called upon the members of the State House of Representatives and Senate to launch legislation that would reduce the membership of the General Assembly by half, in the interests of efficiency and economy.

He asked the legislature to form an organization siilar to the Federal Department of Justice with a detective branch under the State Attorney General.

He did not refer irectly to his predecessor, who before leaving office filled several important state posts with avowed foes of Curley, but he did ask the legislature to change the law to prevent such a situation in the future.

"That personal responsibility may be placed more directly upon the Chief Executive in the conduct of the duties of his office," he said, "I recommend such legislation for amendment to the existing laws as shall enable the Chief Executive to appoint the commissioners and heads of departments, other than the constitutioinal departments, to serve during his term of office"

(M-7)

MICRODEX

No. 2

MICRODEX AUTHENTICATION GUIDE (M-II)

CERTIFICATE OF AUTHENTICITY

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that the microphotographs appearing on this Film-File Starting with Volume Dated Nov. 11-17 1934 and Ending with Volume 106 are accurate and complete reproductions of the records of (Company and Dept.) Holy Cross College as delivered in the regular course of business for photographing.

It is further certified that the microphotographic processes were accomplished in a manner and on film which meets with requirements of the National Bureau of Standards for permanent microphotographic copy.

Date produced November 8 (month) (day) 1962

Noreen M. Davis
Camera Operator

Place Worcester, Mass.
(city) (state)